

A Home - Town Newspaper  
Devoted Exclusively  
to Springfield  
"LET THERE BE LIGHT"

# The Springfield Sun

WEATHER:  
Fair today with moderate  
temperature

Vol. VI - No. 50      SPRINGFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1933      PRICE FIVE CENTS



### Rambling Around Town

MUCH INTEREST IS BEING shown in the reports that a group of Jersey City developers are planning to erect a sports arena in Springfield on the Enoch Miller property in State Highway 29 at Route 29 and South Springfield avenue. . . .

The police department must be somewhat perplexed over the Township Committee's action last week. . . .

Next week marks the close of the Playground League and the Indians expected to win easily a month ago. . . .

Rather interesting on Monday was the passing visitor who spent the greatest part of the day in Morris avenue drawing a sketch of the historic Presbyterian church. . . .

The resignation this time of Lewis F. Macartney as emergency relief director will not be changed as he was persuaded several months ago to do by this county administration which has the power of appointments and therefore also resignations. . . .

## Will Discuss Sports Arena Here Monday

### Committeeman Trundle Expected to Give Report to Governing Body

### TO PROCEED SLOWLY BEFORE CONSIDERING

Definite developments on a proposed sports arena for Springfield in Route 29 on Enoch Miller property will be heard at the Township Committee session Monday night when committeeman Alfred G. Trundle reports on his findings in connection with application made to the board last Friday night by a representative of the proposed combine in back of the project.

The delegate told the committee several Jersey City people are working on the arena which would include a horse race track, baseball diamond and other features to be gradually added. They have an option on the property, he said.

## Collegian Club on Hudson Trip

### Twenty-four Take Boat Ride; Busy Season Planned

Members of the Collegian Club were on a boat ride up the Hudson Tuesday of last week. About twenty-four were in the party. They motored from Springfield to Jersey City and left there at 7:45 P. M. going up the river as far as Tarrytown and returning at 1:30 A. M. Dancing was enjoyed and also a Broadway floor show on board the boat.

The club met Tuesday night at the home of Miss Helen Shaffernoth of Route 28. It was decided to hold the next meeting August 22 at Troy Hills, where on that date, the club will hold a chicken dinner. Pat Ginty is in charge of arrangements.

## TO HOLD D. OF A. CARD PARTY TOMORROW

Bride of Battle Hill Council No. 17, Daughters of America, will hold a card party tomorrow night in the Municipal Building auditorium following a short business meeting. The committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Mrs. John J. King.

## REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO MEET THURSDAY

The Women's Republican Club of Springfield will meet next Thursday night at the home of Mrs. Montague Martyn of South Maple avenue, at 8:15 o'clock. Mrs. John J. King, president, will preside.

## Dress Factory Workers Return This Morning After 3-Day Strike

### Fifty Girl Employees to Get Minimum Wage of \$12, As Compared to \$5

### OWNERS ENCOURAGE STRIKE MOVEMENT

Fifty girls, employees of the dress factory at 230 Morris avenue, on strike three days this week, returned to work this morning after discussion between their employers and manufacturers in New York City over the blanket code provisions of the National Recovery Act, had been settled. Max Wasserdant and William Rosen, owners of the factory encouraged the strike on the grounds that they, the sub-contractors, felt it unfair to wait until September 7 to put the blanket code into effect, as the temporary agreement provided.

## Ralph Parse New Checker Champion

### 12-Year Old Springfield Boy Wins County Park Title

Ralph Parse, 12-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Parse of 27 Walnut court, won the Union County playground checker championship at Warhance Park, yesterday afternoon defeating representatives of recreation centers throughout the county. In 1930, young Parse, only nine years old, finished third. In 1931 and 1932 he advanced a notch higher, coming second. This year his chance came and the Springfield youngster, who is easily the class of young checker players in this section, promises to retain his title for several years to come, since the age limit for playground competition is seventeen and he has some time to go before reaching that limit.

Homey Buckalew of the local playground finished second in the county-wide checker championship, the only Springfield representative competing. J. Ely Van Hart, local instructor, accompanied the boys to Elizabeth.

The playground will close the season next week and the feature program will be held Thursday night when awards will be given to boys and girls who finish with 200 points or over for participating in playground activity. Among the highest to date are the following: Bud Conley, 220; Lucille Welter, 205; Robert Beck 185; Homer Buckalew, 170; Ralph Parse, 165; Wilma Horster, 160; Liljan Pinkava, 145; Robert Hoornig and John McCuehan, 125 each. Entertainment will also take place at the closing exercises. The playground will officially close on Friday.

Playground ball throwing took place Tuesday and Bob Reeves with an excellent toss of 168 feet won first place. Bud Conley was second with 159 feet and John McCuehan third with 128 feet. Among the girls, Lucille Welter threw the playground ball 87 feet, followed by Virginia Conley, 75 feet, and Wilma Horster, 69 feet.

"Penny Day" will be held this afternoon and tomorrow washer contest for accuracy will be held. Special activities will be held each day next week to be arranged by the director.

## FIREMEN CALLED TO AUTO BLAZE

Firemen were called out Tuesday at 12:30 P. M. to an automobile blaze in South Springfield avenue, several hundred feet south of Milltown road, where flames had ignited under the driver's seat. The firemen extinguished the flames and the damage was slight. The machine, a model T Ford, was not valued highly, and the driver whose name officials failed to ascertain, continued on his way.

Miss Jessie Ruby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ruby of 90 Mountain avenue, is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Carleton H. Morrison at her home in Glen Cove, L. I.

## Macartney Leaves Post as Director For Poor Relief

### Persuaded to Remain Several Months Ago, Resignation, Is Finally Accepted

### SELANDER MAY AGAIN BE NAMED SUCCESSOR

Lewis F. Macartney, municipal emergency relief director, announced his resignation yesterday, effective as of August 1. Business conflicting and the need of too much time on the work is the reason given by Mr. Macartney for relinquishing the position. Several months ago, the county relief officials caused him to remain. He has been director since emergency relief was inaugurated, twenty-two months ago.

## Beer Permits Are Granted by Board

### Allow Mountain Ave. Garden, Hold Several Others Up

Permission to open a beer garden in Mountain avenue near Route 29 was granted by the Township Committee last Friday night to Anthony Parrini, who formerly conducted the Colonial Inn at Morris and South Maple avenues.

## St. James Group To Hold Bazaar

### Three-Day Affair Scheduled For September 7, 8, 9

Arrangements are being furthered for a three-day bazaar to be held September 7, 8 and 9, on grounds of the St. James Catholic Church in Morris avenue, which will start fall and winter activities of the church. Proceeds will go to the church.

## Taxpayers Seek Mosquito Data

### Association to Investigate Effect of Budget Cuts

Questionnaires designed to aid in compiling statistics concerning mosquito extermination work and its efficiency under reduced budgets, have been mailed to the eleven New Jersey counties of which Union is one, which have mosquito commissions, by Jerome M. Ludlow, research director of the State Taxpayers' Association. Newspaper articles setting forth the increase of mosquitoes this year by detailing such increase in part to the reduction of appropriations prompted the move. Addressed to the director of the Board of Freeholders in each county, the questionnaires are as follows:

1. In view of reduced appropriations, if any, for mosquito control work, is its administration being carried on as effectively now as formerly?

2. If not, in what particular has the control of the mosquito situation been lacking in effectiveness?

3. If so, could proper mosquito control be had with still further curtailment of appropriations for this work? Please give details as to how this could be accomplished.

4. Please supply the following data, relative to the Mosquito Extermination Commission for your county: 1931 appropriations and expenditures; 1932 appropriations and expenditures; 1933 appropriations. Copies of the questionnaire have been received, for information purposes, by all county units of the taxpayers' association.

## Airplane Pilot Fined \$25 For Dropping Circulars at Singers' Grove Sunday

### Zoning Hearing on September 6

### Planning Group Prepares For First Public Session

Notice of public hearing on the proposed Zoning Ordinance for Springfield, to be held September 6 in the auditorium of the Municipal Building, is being announced today by Edward A. Conley, secretary of the Zoning and Planning Commission. The hearing will be held for the purpose of hearing all who wish to be heard on the subject of a new township zoning ordinance which in turn will be submitted to the Township Committee before being finally adopted. Provisions of the ordinance will also be explained at that time.

## Governor Points to State Savings

### Upholds Reduction in Costs As Example to Towns

Gov. A. Harry Moore, commenting that State government costs during the fiscal year ending last June 30 were \$8,000,000 less than in the previous year, asserted Wednesday "hard pressed county and municipal governments will do well to follow the State's example."

## Personal Mention

The Rev. Harold B. Wright of Westfield, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. Harry Y. Murkland, is on vacation and will not return until the end of the month.

## FUTURE EVENTS

(Future happenings are listed under this heading as a convenience to avoid conflicting dates in plans of local organizations. The Sun will be pleased to list your future date, if information is forwarded this column.)

Lincoln, auspices St. James Church, Morris and Linden Avenues.

A subscription to the SUN at \$2.00 per year will keep you informed of all local happenings.

## Airport Owner Pleads Ignorance to Discard Attached to Celebration Here

### Chet Newman, aviator, who operates the Pine Brook airport, was fined \$25 and grounded two weeks, yesterday, for allowing the plane which flew over the United Singers Grove Sunday afternoon at the height of the annual celebration of "German Day" at Singers' Grove, Essex County. Thousands of pro-Nazi circulars were dropped over the grounds during the celebration as 7,000 persons thronged the Grove.

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## Planning Group Prepares For First Public Session

Additional publicity on the zoning project will be published in the SUN next week. Other members of the Zoning Board, in addition to Mr. Conley, are: President, Ebert B. Johnson; vice-president, Dr. Stewart O. Burns; Mayor Charles S. Cannon and Committeeman Alfred G. Trundle.

## SUN HINDERS DRIVER, POLICE CAR STRUCK

Claiming the rays of the sun hindered his sight and he could not maintain control of his truck, Percy F. James of Warner avenue crashed into the municipal police car parked in Morris avenue near the Corner, Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock.

## Largest Crowd at Park

The largest crowd ever in the park since the opening about six years ago, the celebration proved to be one of the most colorful of the annual affairs held by the United Societies. Numerous accounts made up the parade from Newark which was being held for the first time in three years. Many of the floats contained persons in costumes from the various sections of Germany.

Alfred F. Froesch, president of the United Singers' Society, said his organization had refused permission to the "Friends of New Germany" group because it was concerned with the "old country." He declared this unit is affiliated with the Nazi government.

They wanted to join in the parade through the park in the early afternoon on Sunday, but had been prohibited, Mr. Froesch said. Police had detailed seven men to prevent any trouble in the event the excluded group should attempt to join the paraders.

Pamphlets Called Libelous. The pamphlets were libelous, according to John Koerber, president of the German-American League. Printed in German, they were chiefly concerned with criticizing the management of the park and celebration officials for not allowing the "Friends of New Germany" to participate. They cited the German-American League and called its members cowards, urging them to join their group.

According to Koerber, when the celebration was planned it was decided not to have Communist or Swastika banners in the parade. This was to avoid trouble. Mr. Koerber said the German-American League is composed of American citizens and that they were not interested in foreign politics but in American politics.

In making his defense, Newman said two persons came to his field and asked him to fly over the field. They told him, he said, that they had permission to drop the circulars. Newman said he didn't see the names of the two persons he took up.

McCutcheon predicted a "free surplus" of \$154,905 next June 30. The past year ended with a deficit of approximately \$2,500,000 which was met with lapses from departmental accounts, beer taxes and slashes in salaries of State employees.

The Governor said State departments had "actually saved" \$3,811,000 of the total appropriation of \$25,382,000 for the fiscal year ending last June 30. The additional savings of \$339,900 in salaries made the year's total savings \$4,150,900, or 46.2 per cent of the total appropriation.

"I doubt," the Governor observed, "whether such a high proportion of savings from funds actually appropriated has been accomplished by any other State."

"These economies in State expenditures are the result of a persistent demand for economy and the careful checking of every expenditure. This ought to be encouraging to the people of the State. Not the least important thing about these savings is the fact that department heads and commissions have found it possible to cut operating costs and still continue their essential work. Hard pressed county and municipal governments will do well to follow the State's example."

Patrolman Sorge, in charge of the police reserves, obtained the license number of the plane which was forwarded to the Federal authorities upon Chief Remyon's action.

Police gathered in most of the circulars and those that were picked up by the crowds resulted in more morment than disorder that had been expected. Mr. Froesch admitted later "the airplane stunt was a surprise to us."

On Saturday before the celebration, a delegation of the "New Friends of Germany" group unsuccessfully sought police approval to distribute circulars. They were warned that police would arrest them if any circulars were passed around at the celebration. During the festivities, the plane swooped down several times at about 4:15 P. M., throwing out the circulars and according to witnesses, scraped the tree tops of the park.

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# TANGLED WIVES

By PEGGY SHANE

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### SYNOPSIS

A pretty young woman finds herself in a taxi cab in New York with a strange man who addresses her cordially and speaks of "an awful shock." When he leaves her for a moment at a drug store she drives on, for she fears him. She stops at the Biltmore, still wondering who she is. Her memory is gone. From her experience she concludes she is married to a wealthy man.

### CHAPTER I—Continued

Then the face of the only man she knew flashed before her. The man in the kitchen. Her reverie ended abruptly. She turned into the ladies' room, saying fervently, "But oh—perhaps—perhaps—after all that man wasn't my husband!"

Then she saw herself in the mirror. And everything else faded from her mind because though she saw with relief that she was young and pretty, that she was well dressed and had an air of smartness, not one flicker came into her mind of any kind of recollection. She could not even decide whether she had ever seen herself before or not. But she was certainly feeling better. She stood and gazed and gazed deep into her own eyes.

"Well, you'll know yourself the next time you see yourself," said a voice. "But if you haven't anything to do for the rest of the day would you let me take a crack at that mirror for a minute?"

She turned. A girl was gazing at her. A pink flushing girl with lips a lively red. "Hello," she faltered. Perhaps this girl was her friend.

"Move over, Cutie." The stranger's violet eyes were rimmed with mascara. Her pretty lids were painted blue. "Got something in my eye and this is the only mirror I can get close to." She edged in and pulled competently at her lashes.

"That's a shame," said the nameless girl sympathetically. She wanted to shout: Do you know me? What's my name? The new girl flashed a speck of black out of her eye. "There. That's that!" She stood back and eyed herself with critical admiration.

preation was a little sarcastic. "Now listen. No kidding! Do you think it's December the nineteenth? It's May the nineteenth, Grlie, and—?" She went on talking but her audience was no longer listening. She was thinking: This was the nineteenth of May and—her wedding day.

She looked once more into the mirror. Her eyes were stary with excitement. Besides the vanished face of the other girl she looked very young and very beautiful, but she was not thinking of that now. She was thinking that some of the pictures of her life—some puzzle just were heading to fit in. She had been married that day to the man in the cab. She hated him. The shock of marrying him had made her lose her memory, and no wonder.

She was grateful to the strange, enigmatic woman for stirring her from that stupor. She was grateful to the city for being so big and impersonal that she could lose herself in it. All she needed now was to rest quietly until her memory returned.

Her action in leaving that man had been purely instinctive. But she was glad that she had done it. Still, she wondered, was it as simple as it now seemed? She married a man she hated and then lost her memory because he was so horrible, and then had left him. She was not satisfied. It seemed too easy an explanation. Why had she married him? She would have to find him again, sooner or later and tell him that she must divorce him. She could do that, she knew. For this strange chatty girl to whom she had scarcely been listening was talking about Reno.

"If I had the dough, baby, believe me I'd be on my way to Reno right now." "It's easy to get a divorce in Reno, isn't it?" "If you have the dough! But that's a big if, Grlie."

"How much does it cost?" "About a thousand dollars, including the trip and everything, but I know a girl who did it for seven hundred and fifty. She had a friend living out there, and her living expenses didn't cost her anything."

"It doesn't take very long, does it?" "It takes exactly six weeks. Oh ask me anything about Reno. I know. I've been studying up on it like it was the Bible. You got to go out there and establish a residence, stay there six weeks, then file your suit."

As she talked the nameless girl was wondering. It was a little fantastic to be thinking of Reno when she did not yet know for certain that she was unhappily married. Could it be possible that the man in the cab was not her husband? Surely in a few moments she would be able to remember about herself, and when she did there would be time enough to make plans.

"So it's actually the nineteenth of May today." "It is, yes. There you go again." The nameless girl slipped her wedding ring slowly back on her finger. "Not so crazy about it, eh—well, there are a good many like you, baby. Believe me, there's a lot like you that can't seem to see the charm in the old cottage for two stuff with the roses or what have you around the door."

She leaned over and examined the nameless girl's ring more closely. "It's not a bad little item to look," she said. "I think I'll throw it down the first sewer I come to," said the nameless girl. The woman grew kindly and fervent. "There's always Reno," she said. She became thoughtful. "If that cheap-skate husband of mine weren't so—a stinky—baby, there's always Reno, if you have the dough. And you seem to have plenty!"

eyes on the bills that were visible to her purse. Now it occurred to her to count them and find how much she had. As she did so a silence fell over the small room of which the two were for the moment the only occupants.

There were nine hundred dollars in bills. And something under ten dollars in her coin purse. She closed her purse, and as she did so, she was aware of a certain toposness in the atmosphere. She turned her head to stare at the other girl, and she could have sworn that as she did so the woman turned away as if to give the impression that she had not been watching the younger one. Her former friendliness was washed from her face, but there was a watchfulness in the lines of the figure that the nameless girl could not understand.

Perhaps the other girl did know her. Perhaps she was shy she had spoken. And perhaps the lack of response in the nameless girl had affronted her. So she reasoned, not in any way connecting the girl's sudden change with the large roll of bills she had shown.

"I've met you some place, haven't I?" she said at last half timidly. But the other girl no longer wanted to talk. "I doubt that," she said briefly. The nameless girl saw a towel tucked and a row of washstands in an adjoining room. She rose and went in, leaving hat and purse on the tiny dressing table.

Her feeling of depression had now completely lifted. She was separated from a man she hated. She was in a comfortable hotel. She had plenty of money. She would make up a name, register under it, and try to get a good rest. She washed her hands in warm water. Then she let her water chill her wrist and hands, thinking that "the shock" might restore her memory. A cold shower would be even better, she thought almost happily. She looked thoughtfully in the glass. She was completely alone. Yet somewhere surely she must have friends. Perhaps they were looking for her now. She smiled. She would remember. Of course she would remember.

She turned to go into the outer room. The girl was gone. She went to the small dressing table and picked up her hat and fitted it

slowly on her head. Then she looked for her purse, made the gesture of picking it up, and found that her fingers slid over the smooth surface of the dressing table only. The purse was not there.

It was not on the floor. It was not in the room. She walked out into the lobby, sure she would be able to remember about herself, and when she did there would be time enough to make plans.

CHAPTER II When you have just lost your name, your family (if any) and your whole collection of remembrances of your early life, the disappearance of nine hundred dollars does not seem as important to you as it would under ordinary circumstances.

Amalgamation was her strongest emotion as she walked toward her luggage. It did not occur to her to try to follow the thief. Her mind was still too dazed. Her consciousness was filled with loss. The money seemed only part of the general wiping out of possessions. But now as she neared her bags she saw that a fat little woman was apparently trying to take possession of them. Waving pudgy little hands in the air, she was addressing the bellboy in charge of them.

## Highway Without a Rival

### Traveler in California Can Journey for Many Miles Beneath Majestic Redwood Trees That Have Flourished for Thousands of Years.

I doubt if there is any highway in the world to match the beauty of the great Redwood highway which California has built through the mountains and along the sea. For two hundred miles you travel most of the time, beneath redwoods which have the vertical majesty of the Empire State building's columns and a low, clinging green dignity and simplicity which no man-made building can rival. They are immense; the eye takes time to adjust to their height.

Sometimes the rugged, craggy stretch skyward for two hundred feet without a branch; sometimes the branches almost touch the ground. And they are abundant; there are no lone trees, vestiges of bygone age, but whole forests of giants, with few trees but redwood saplings in their shade. The "Pioneers' Tree" on the Dyerville flats, 364 feet high, labeled "the world's tallest known tree," seems little taller than its neighbors.

That "Pioneers' Tree," dedicated to the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League—Madison Grant, John C. Merriam and Henry Fairfield Osborn, two of them New Yorkers and one a citizen of Washington, D. C.—helps part of the romance behind the chain of state redwood parks. Driving today through that chain of giant groves, you have the sense of a mighty race in peril of destruction; you feel only that redwoods have flourished here for thousands of years and still flourish. But there was a time when logging was proceeding at such a pace that it seemed doubtful whether coming generations would ever know what California's—and America's—biggest living things had been.

Caesar ruled Rome. For the redwood begins life violently, then takes its time. A fifty-year-old tree is as big as an eastern veteran; after its second century the redwood grows slowly, and the tree which may be twenty-five hundred years old today seems little vaster from the base than a tree a thousand years its junior.

The tall ferns, the oaks and the little star flower, and the fresh-colored western azalea and pink rhododendron which peck out from beneath the big trees along the Klamath river cannot be much different from the ferns and forest flowers and shrubs which have been opened to the morning dew of California from time immemorial. But beyond their own shade the big trees look out on a changed prospect. The Yurok Indians still cut redwood to make the dugout canoes by which they still

travel along their peaceful river. But they are fewer than they were; and the dugging of white men's motorboats begins to be heard, even up-river, in fishing season. Every year the craze for good roads sends the long white fingers of machine civilization farther and further into what has remained, deep into the Twentieth century, the wild country of northern California. Sometimes I think that those groves of redwoods, dedicated to the founders and the money-raisers, as they look down on the long streams of motor cars that wind along the new Redwood highway, must feel lost and lonely. Where does a redwood fit in a world of streamlined cars and managed currencies and international balances of trade? Lewis Gannett, in the New York Herald Tribune,

of the sparks from the carbons of an arc lamp; or as if several thousands of candles had taken up their quarters in the rigging or the crackling of burning grass or twigs. "This noise was not heard near the bridge," but the officers reported it all over the ship, even in the neighborhood of the noisy steering gear."—Literary Digest.

## Freak Thunder Storm

### Made Weird Spectacle

In the log of the British steamer Moravian, Capt. A. Simpson described a thunder storm on December 30, 1902, just within range of Cape Verde lighthouse. At 1:30 a. m. a warm puff of dust-laden wind came off the African shore. Lightning, at first distant on the northeast horizon, became almost continuous, with loud thunder.

All the stars were visible; only upper clouds, no cumulus, in the sky. Captain Simpson had never before experienced a severe thunder storm without cloud. Charles Fitzhugh Talman, who describes this freak thunder storm in his Science Service feature "Why the Weather?" goes on: "For fully an hour the sky was one blaze of lightning, and wire ropes, mastsheads, yardarms, derrier ends, etc. were lighted up. All the stays seemed to have glow lamps three to four feet apart, and the mastsheads and yardarms a bright light at their extremities.

The most remarkable part of the phenomenon was the extraordinary sound emitted throughout. It was, says the log, exactly like the noise

of the sparks from the carbons of an arc lamp; or as if several thousands of candles had taken up their quarters in the rigging or the crackling of burning grass or twigs.

"This noise was not heard near the bridge," but the officers reported it all over the ship, even in the neighborhood of the noisy steering gear."—Literary Digest.

Doomsday The end of the world is in sight, according to the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, and they are making no provision for the future, says the Montreal Herald. They are not planting young coconuts this year nor stocking up anything for the future. The 123 people of the island are the descendants of English sailors who mutinied on the warship Bounty in 1790 and Tahitian women. Because of their isolation in mid-Pacific, the Islanders are self-supporting. Coconuts and other fruits brought to the island by the crew of the Bounty are still growing there. Some of the agricultural implements still used were made from the iron of the Bounty. Visitors are not allowed to smoke there. Neither are they permitted to drink alcohol or wear shorts.



"If I Had the Dough, Baby, Believe Me, I'd Be on My Way to Reno Now."

# Firestone

## Gum-Dipped High Stretch Cords

**WITHSTAND Road Shocks 58% LONGER**

Every Fiber in Every Cord in Every Ply In Every Firestone Tire Is BLOWOUT PROTECTED BY Gum-Dipping

PERFORMANCE COUNTS! Firestone High Speed Gum-Dipped Tires hold all world records on road and track for Safety, Speed, Mileage and Endurance. They are first choice of race drivers—men who will not take chances or risk their lives on any other tire.

Firestone Tires are the only tires made with high stretch-cords and the Extra Process of GUM-DIPPING which gives 58% longer flexing life—GREATER SAFETY AND MORE BLOWOUT PROTECTION.

The Firestone Dealer in Your Community Will Give You a Liberal Allowance For Your Worn Tires To Apply On New Firestone High Speed Tires

Protect your Safety by equipping your car TODAY—Tire prices are still too low—Buy now before they advance again.

THE NEW Firestone SUPER OLD FIELDS

Equal to All First Line, Standard Brand Tires in Quality, Construction and Appearance, Yet Sold at a Price That Attracts Your Real Savings

Firestone HIGH SPEED TYPE	Firestone SENTINEL TYPE	Firestone COURIER TYPE
4.75-19 \$6.40	4.75-19 \$5.65	4.75-19 \$3.45
5.00-19 6.00-19 11H 15.10	5.00-19 6.05	5.00-19 3.60
5.25-19 10.95	5.25-19 6.70	5.25-19 4.25
5.50-17 11.50	5.50-17 7.45	5.50-17 4.65
5.50-19 12.45	5.50-19 8.10	5.50-19 4.75
6.00-17 12.45	6.00-17 9.00	6.00-17 4.65
6.00-19 12.70		

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone SPARK PLUGS: Hotter spark, increased power and longer life. Sealed against power leakage. Old worn plugs waste gasoline. We test your Spark Plugs FREE. 58¢ Each In Sets

Firestone BRAKE LINING: The new Firestone Aquaproof Brake Lining is moisture-proof giving smoother braking action and more positive braking control. We test your Brakes FREE. As Low As \$2.40 Per Set

Firestone BATTERIES: A new high standard of Power, Dependability and Long Life. We will test any make of Battery FREE. As Low As \$5.60 and your old battery

See Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires made in the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at "A Century of Progress" Chicago

**Firestone Service Dealers and Firestone Service Stores Save You Money and Serve You Better**







Springfield Sun "Let There Be Light" Published every Thursday at Brookside Bldg. 10 Flemer Ave., Springfield, N. J. BY SPRINGFIELD SUN PUBLISHING CO. Telephone Millburn 5-1256.



"I Thought You Were in School?" "I Was, but I Forgot My Books!"

Advocate County Control of Beer Collens and Bauer Confer in Trenton With Richards. The proposed set-up of the State Beverage Commission and the question of control of licenses by county boards, were discussed at a conference Tuesday at Trenton of Republican County Chairman C. Wesley Collens, Register Edward Bauer and Senate President Emerson L. Richards.

beer licenses. Emerson L. Richards was outspoken in his desire to have all beer licenses controlled by a State commission of four men, only the recommendations of the local municipal boards to be taken into consideration. Richards told both Collens and Bauer that so far as he is concerned the county board, advisory or otherwise, is out of his program.

himself was the logical candidate and that Senator Barbour would not consent to run. The other candidate is State Senator Wolber, of Essex County. Promotion of Assembly Speaker Charles A. Otto, Jr., to a higher post also was considered. Otto has declined a position with the State Highway Commission, a clerkship having been offered him. It is believed he could receive the position of counsel to the commission were he a counsellor-at-law.

The term of County Judge Lloyd Thompson, of Westfield, will expire next year, and Otto has been urged for the post. The plan would be to place Judge Thompson on the Circuit Court bench, and make Otto a county judge. Under a recent act of the Legislature the counties having two county judges must have a bi-partisan judiciary. Richards and Otto clashed several times during the last session of the Legislature, principally over the proposal regarding reorganization of the State Highway Commission, and the ousting of State Engineer Jacob L. Bauer, formerly of this city. The term of Judge Edward A. McGrath, Democrat, as county judge, has four years to run.

Thursday, Aug. 10, 1933

The Return of Silver

SILVER: 38 1/2 cents per ounce. That quotation probably doesn't explain much to you—but it means that the poor man's gold recently touched its highest level since May, 1930.

During three long years of depression silver has been on the bargain counter—it's been offered at fire-sale prices. And that statement, too, explains little until cause and effect are related, until it is expressed in the terms of purchasing power, trade among nations, jobs. The collapse of silver was the principal economic cause of the decline in world trade—a decline which finally became a rout. More than half the world's people saw their purchasing power drop to less than half of former levels, and factories all over the world; here and in England and Germany and elsewhere, closed because cheap silver had taken their markets from them.

Silver is coming back. And that means that prosperity is coming back in a dozen states and in a score of great industries. It means that men are going to work, and that great markets are again going to open up.

"We Do Our Part"—NRA

THE Liberty Loan posters of recent memory, have their successor now. It is a blue eagle against a white background, with the letters NRA at top and the motto "We Do Our Part" below. One of the eagle's claws clutches a cogwheel—the other, holds to what might be a modernist's idea of a handful of wheat, or bolts of lightning. It is the emblem of the National Recovery Administration, and represents one of the cleverest attempts yet made to produce an end through force of public opinion.

Contrary to many persons' belief, the President has no legal means of forcing wage and work agreements on business. He and his advisors became impatient at the way the codes were going. It took several weeks to produce one, that of the textile industry. The blanket appeal was the result. In effect the Government is saying: "Of course, you don't have to do this, but it is a very important 'but' indeed. Recalcitrant businessmen are apt to find themselves faced with a boycott. Mr. Roosevelt has the great mass of the public with him; he is making the most of it.

Agreements are being signed by the thousands, and the idea is genuinely popular. Every business is made to feel that it has the President, personally, as a director and advisor. The press, irrespective of party, is behind the move, as are chambers of commerce and other organizations. If the plan doesn't work as expected, it won't be because there was lack of aggressiveness and speed at the top.

No Letdown in Business

AN EDITORIAL last week was devoted to a survey of current business, detailing the remarkable advances that are being made. Since then there has been no particular change; gradual improvement in all lines is observed. Each week produces substantial additions to payrolls and employment levels. Instead of the almost inevitable summer seasonal recession, the industrial field is characterized by increasing activity. Wholesale prices are far above levels of a few months ago; retail prices, slower to act, are now following. Latest reports show particular improvement in steel out-

put, automobile production—higher auto prices are to come shortly—soft coal and bond prices. Business failures are likewise fewer. As usual, trouble is observed in the oil industry. There is growing public feeling against present gasoline prices, and the state of Washington recently made official protest to the U. S. Government on this score. The Federal Government is troubled with "hot oil"—shipments made through secret pipelines and other distributing channels in violation of proration and conservation agreements.

Remember An Old Truth

THERE is a rather curious attitude abroad now in the kingdom of politics. Members of the political courts admit that the trend of legislation in all forms of government is toward higher taxes—but insist that these additional costs will be taken care of by new sources of revenue. This potential tax on liquor is a good example of this. At this writing 20 states have ratified repeal, and some have turned it down. And at Washington and in two score state capitals, public men chirp gleefully to the effect that a liquor tax will produce millions in revenue, and make possible more bond issues, more governmental ventures into strange and attractive realms.

Apparently no one in public office has taken the trouble to point out that there is only so much money in the country. It can pay only so much—it can pay only so much in taxes. A new tax, whether on liquor or on anything else, doesn't create more national income. It simply takes its money from a different place—which leaves less money in another place.

Tax juggling has been the curse of modern governmental economy. It's the old dodge of spending out of the citizen's right-hand pocket instead of the left. For ten years we have listened to speeches on tax reduction and have permitted the national expense account to soar. And it's time we remember a fact of the utmost simplicity—the only way to lower taxes can be had is for government to spend less money.

Renovize the United States

RENOVIZING per cent of Americans are inadequately housed. Seventy-five per cent live in hand-me-down quarters bare of modern comforts and conveniences. Where our annual building expenditure in 1928 was \$6,500,000,000 it was only 2-billion last year. These facts appear in an editorial in the St. Clairsville, Ohio, Chronicle, and as the editorial further points out, there are sound

What the SUN Advocates

- Believing that the following improvements are vital necessities to nourish Springfield's betterment and substantial progress, the SUN advocates: 1. A high school. 2. Removal of dilapidated buildings which are "sore spots." 3. Sidewalks wherever needed. 4. Encouraging clean factories to increase the taxable. 5. An active Board of Trade to stimulate "buying in Springfield." 6. Postal-carrier delivery. 7. Reduced bus fare within town limits and to Millburn E. R. station. 8. Full time position for the township clerk's office. 9. Set of Building Zones, before township is developed. 10. A county park.

indications that a major building revival is on its way. Every American desires better living conditions; millions of Americans have been prevented from achieving them the past few years either because of financial stress or fear of the future. That fear is now being allayed—recovery has started, and it can be seen in all parts of the country. Men are going back to work, factory chimneys are smoking—and dollars are finding their way into pockets from where they will go to buy the necessities of life. A good part of those dollars will either be used to build new homes, or rebuild and modernize old ones.

It's time for a national campaign to "Renovize the United States." That would speed recovery and be the most potent influence that could be brought to play in stabilizing price levels and providing employment.

Letters to the Editor Gives Thanks

To the Editor of the Sun: This is to express the thanks of the members of the Union County Board of Agriculture for your kindness in giving space in two issues of your paper for the promotion and success of the Board's outing at Mr. Trevett's farm in Mt. Olive, July 31, Rahway, N. J. C. H. Brewer, August 3, 1933 Secretary.

DENTAL HEALTH

by Harry R. Hermann, D. D. S. VITAMIN D. The most important one of all, Vitamin D, the anti-rickets vitamin, formerly was the scarcest of all vitamins in food. Fish, liver, oils are the most concentrated sources furnished by nature. Outside of such fish and oils there are small and variable amounts in yolks of eggs and traces in butter and whole milk at certain seasons of the year. Now an adequate, uniform, scientifically controlled food source has recently been furnished in bread.

Renovize the United States

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Results of deficiency: (1) Skeletal and muscular weakness; (2) Under-development jaws in children; (3) Crowded and jacked-up teeth in children; (4) Dental decay (caries); (5) Bone deterioration; (6) Reduced resistance, as result of the above weakness. Result of absence: (1) Rickets and attendant ill; (2) Infantile tetany; (3) Osteomalacia; (4) Reduced resistance throughout life, more difficult childbirth and other ill effects as result of above mal-developments. Stability of Vitamin D: Not affected by normal cooking or baking temperatures or by exposure to air. Main sources: (1) Ultra violet rays, natural or artificial; (2) Standard milks and diet may be protected by min D bread; (4) Egg yolks; (5) Irradiated yeast.

Special Week-End Features! These Prime Ribs are all from the first six ribs of U.S. Choice Grade steers, carefully selected to meet the high quality standard of all meats sold in our markets. Such Prime Ribs make delicious roast beef... for eating hot or cold. CUT FROM THE FIRST 6 RIBS Prime Ribs BEEF lb. 17c FANCY MILK-FED Broilers and Fryers Up to 3 1/2 lbs. each lb. 23c Chuck Steak U.S. Choice Grade lb. 19c Sliced Boiled Ham lb. 35c Smoked Butts FANCY lb. 20c Fancy Bolognas lb. 23c Fresh Fillet of Haddock lb. 19c

Special Values in Heinz Foods We are now featuring sale of Heinz Foods at money-saving prices. All the popular leaders in their famous "57" varieties are included. Baked Beans 2 med. cans 17c Baked Beans 2 large cans 25c Tomato Juice 12 oz. can 7c Spaghetti IN TOMATO SAUCE 2 med. cans 17c Spaghetti IN TOMATO SAUCE 2 large cans 25c Pickles ASSORTED 2 5 oz. bot. 23c Pickles ASSORTED 2 9 oz. bot. 17c Rice Flakes 3 pkgs. 25c

Values in Grandmother's Bread Considering the advance in both material and labor costs our present bread prices represent OUTSTANDING VALUES! RYE BREAD Standard 20 oz. loaf 9c This Crisp, Heart-Healthful Loaf is Great with Beer, Cheese or Cold Cuts. RAISIN BREAD Standard 20 oz. loaf 9c Kuddles like this Fine, Tasty Bread, check off of Plenty Raisins. WHITE BREAD Standard 20 oz. loaf 8c Made of the finest flours and other ingredients by our Master Bakers. Quaker Mail Foods YOU SAVE AS YOU SPEND Rajah Mustard 9 oz. jar 8c Encore Olives PLAIN 6 oz. jar 10c 10 oz. jar 15c pint jar 25c Encore Olives STUFFED 3 oz. jar 10c 6 oz. jar 15c 10 oz. jar 25c Encore Spaghetti IN TOMATO SAUCE 1 jar 11c

MONEY BACK OFFER! Take home a jar of Rajah—the favorite salad dressing of A&P customers for the past ten years and today the largest selling brand in America. We're confident your first taste will tell you that it is rich, creamy and full flavored as any salad dressing or mayonnaise you've ever tasted. But if for any reason you are not satisfied—return what you have not used and your full purchase price will be refunded! Zestful—Velvet—Smooth RAJAH SALAD DRESSING 8 oz. jar 8c quart jar 25c pint jar 15c

One True Quality Coffee You'll find one of these three famous blends exactly suited to your coffee taste... at prices that save you money. Eight O'Clock MILD and MELLOW lb. 19c Red Circle RICH and FULL-BODIED lb. 21c Bokar THE Coffee Supreme STRONG and VIGOROUS lb. tin 25c UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED White House Milk 3 tall cans 17c Pure fresh cow's milk, concentrated to twice the richness by evaporation of 60% of the water. Accepted by American Medical Association.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Fancy String Beans 2 lbs. 9c Fresh Peas 2 lbs. 13c Fancy Carrots 3 bunches 10c Yellow Bananas LARGE 4 lbs. 25c New Potatoes U. S. No. 1 Grade 5 lbs. 17c

Other Outstanding Values! Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer 2 bot. 25c Yukon Club GINGER ALE or FRUIT BEVERAGES 2 bot. 10c Cherries ROYAL ANNE 8 oz. can 5c Icy Point Salmon VACUUM PACKED 2 cans 25c International Salt WITH HANDY STOUT ON SIDE 2 pkgs. 29c Sanka Coffee 1 lb. can 39c Salada Tea RED LABEL 1/2 lb. pkg. 21c Molasses Cookies JOHN ALDEN Uneeda Bakers 1 lb. pkg. 17c Graham Crackers Uneeda Bakers 1 lb. pkg. 17c Special Offer! 2 pkgs. Dif Cleanser and one special package of Dif Hand Cleaner All for 25c Beer KRUEGER'S SPECIAL Krueger's Finest Beer 6 bot. 60c \*Plus 2c deposit on each bot. Cheese AMERICAN WHOLE MILK N. Y. STATE lb. 23c Shredded Wheat 3 pkgs. 11c My-T-Fine Dessert CHOCOLATE or VANILLA 3 pkgs. 22c Palmolive Soap White Ketyl Soap for Dish and Laundry 2 large cakes 5c Silver Duster 2 large pkgs. 29c Kirkman's Soap Chips 2 large pkgs. 29c Liquid Veneer Makes old things look new 4 oz. bot. 23c Black Flag Death to Insects 1/2 pint can 25c pint can 43c







# Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted  
by William Bruckart

Washington.—Things have happened here in Washington at such a rate recently that most of us have been wholly oblivious to the existence and the subsequent death of the world-wide economic conference in London, and the aftermath of those sessions. True, there never could have been anything come of the conference for the simple reason self-interest ruled that meeting as it rules every other meeting of representatives of different peoples. But it appears from this vantage point that our government is now ready to embark on a new course, one which it could hardly have tackled had the London conference never been held. So at least the London conference resulted in clarifying the general situation from our own standpoint.

You have seen the signs of moves by our government in the last month in guarded announcements to the effect that Department of State's experts were surveying the possibilities of trade treaties with many nations. They are called bilateral treaties and affect, of course, only the two nations entering into the compact. While the London conference was going on, it would not have been a gesture of hope for success in that gathering had the United States at the same time moved openly to arrange individual treaties with nations participating in those discussions. That very thing was being done, nevertheless, and now the offer is no longer concealed. The United States is seeking to do in the treaties with individual nations some of the things it sought, and failed, to do at London.

Secretary Hull is back from London. He has had a night of confidential conversation with President Roosevelt. He is ready to go ahead, indeed, he is charged by the President to proceed, with the new plan of action. Consequently, in the next few months we are likely to hear much about agreements between the United States and various other nations by which trade barriers will be removed to some extent and better understandings will have been obtained about commercial relations.

There are so many barriers to the free flow of commerce these days, aside from the low level of purchasing power resulting from the depression, that one can see possibilities of great results. Yet as observers here view the situation Secretary Hull has a hard job. Nations are selfish, or their people are. They naturally want to protect their markets and they obviously are unwilling to give up anything unless they gain something else. So there is to be trading; there will have to be trading, and the United States will have to give in somewhere with every nation in the treaty negotiations.

For instance, if a new trade treaty were to be negotiated with France, it appears that France certainly would have to agree to remove limitations on certain kinds of imports from the United States. They are called quotas. They prescribe that only so many thousands of pounds, say, of American wheat can be imported into France. In turn, or so it is thought, France will demand that the United States establish a lower tariff duty on some commodities which that nation heretofore has shipped here in large quantities.

But to get back to the London conference: I recall having written in these columns at the outset of those sessions that President Roosevelt was in a highly advantageous position when he promoted the meeting of some 64 nations. Which he expected the widely advertised conference was going to bring about a great many things.

First, he expected that the conference would bring about a general understanding of sincerity, he maneuvered at the very same time to build another road which this country can follow. When the London conference was called, the big issue was whether our government should act in unison with other world powers on an international basis or whether we were to become an intensely nationalistic country. Therefore, while Mr. Roosevelt on the one hand was pushing American plans and proposals into the conference for an international understanding, he was on the other hand driving legislation like the farm adjustment act, highly nationalistic in character, through Congress.

While every ounce of energy is being used to stabilize American crop production within the limits of our own needs and while every effort is being utilized to create a manufacturing structure self-sustaining within our own limits, the President now is seeking to fortify these nets and strengthen our position by treaties with individual nations on trade relations. In other words, he is completing the picture of nationalism.

Whether his program is to develop successfully is quite another matter. It is his belief that I believe in the view that the United States cannot ever act jointly with most of the world powers. Conditions and traditions heretofore have made it impossible

and the view I have expressed cannot be illustrated better than the position which the senate took with respect to the Versailles treaty after the World War. The same thought seems still to be dominant, for the proposal that the United States adhere to the World Court has been pending in the senate so long that it is approaching desecration. The Roosevelt theory, as thus far unfolded, fails to give the impression of isolation for the United States such as always was favored by former Senator James A. Hoar of Michigan, and the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, according to the views I hear in Washington discussions, but it is not far from that position.

The administration is going ahead to bring about reduction of the wheat acreage next year.

**Cutting Wheat Acreage**  
It is a policy of isolation or not, and it is going to see that only so much is produced as will be needed for use in this country. It may seem that the wheat reduction program is rather far afield from the London conference, but let us remember that Secretary Wallace made the announcement that the program would be employed of this very day—the London conference adjourned. All of the Department of Agriculture machinery was set in motion that day, and it may be added that, like the trade treaty situation, all of the necessary facts and figures for use in the domestic allotment plan were already compiled and on the secretary's desk. It seems just possible, therefore, that not too much had been expected from the conversations in London regarding world wheat problems.

Secretary Wallace estimated that 456,000,000 bushels would be needed out of next year's crop—the 1934 acreage—in addition to the carryover from this and previous years to supply domestic needs. Accordingly, he has sent instructions to farm agents or agricultural extension agents in the various wheat-growing counties to get to work on contracts with the farmers. The agreements are like those which the cotton farmers were asked to, and did, sign. It is a voluntary proposition. If the farmer signs the contract to withhold some of his normal acreage from planting next year, he will benefit by the receipt of cash to the extent of 25 cents a bushel out of the sum which the government collects as a processing tax. I am told that Secretary Wallace is about ready to announce how much the acreage will have to be reduced in the 2,233 counties in 42 states where wheat is more than a side crop such as on that "silly across the ditch." The maximum that will be cut is 20 per cent of a farmer's average acreage over the past five years, but any information indicates the reduction will be considerably less than the maximum.

If all of the farmers agree to reduce their acreage, the crop paid out this fall and next fall will total \$136,000,000, an addition to the purchasing power of the wheat country that cannot be ignored. Under the contract which the farmers will be asked to sign, they will receive an initial payment on their allotment of 20 cents a bushel as early this fall as county wheat production control associations can be organized and the individual allotments completed. The second payment, constituting the remainder of the sum due, will be paid the farmers next spring when they will be asked to submit proof that they have reduced the acreage as agreed in their contract.

**Farmers to Get \$136,000,000**  
The secretary's allotment program was broken down into allotments for each county to which it is applied. County control associations will be organized with the total estimated to be produced in that respective county, and the Department of Agriculture expresses the hope that farmers would not grow impatient if they were unable to learn the figures for the home areas immediately. The job will be done as fast as it is humanly possible to do it.

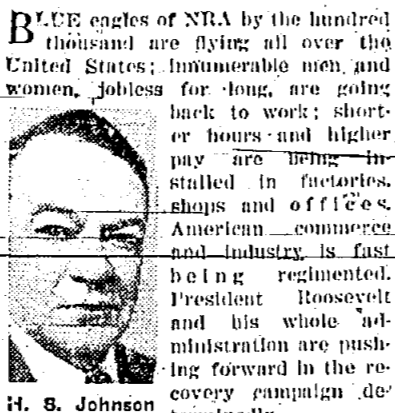
In fixing the size of the wheat crop next year, the government calculations took into consideration every known factor. But they had to make a guess on one thing, the weather. They assumed that the weather was going to be "normal" next year and that there would be a normal crop. That is, they figured the weather conditions would be such as to produce a crop equivalent to the average of the last five years. I have been unable to learn what the allotment plan contemplates in event there should be a widespread drought or how the acreage would be treated if there happened to be a bumper crop.

The government divided up the 456,000,000 bushels which it figured should be grown next year on the basis of the percentage each of the 42 states had grown of the total crop in the last five years. The total of bushels to be produced next year appears to be about 25 per cent of the average amount of the crop in the last five years.

## News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Recovery Act Blue Eagle Becomes the National Bird—Code Making Continues—President Plans War on Kidnaping and Racketeering.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



**Blue eagles of NRA** by the hundred thousand are flying all over the United States; handsome men and women, jobless for long, are going back to work; short, or hours and higher pay are being instilled in factories, shops and offices. American commerce and industry is fast being reorganized. President Roosevelt and his whole administration are pushing forward in the recovery campaign determinedly.

Following out the President's program, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, has "drafted" citizens in all the states to lead the great drive. Nine members were appointed on each of 48 state "recovery boards," and seven members were named for service on 25 district "recovery boards" for the recently made codes. The telegraphic notice sent each of the former by General Johnson was:

"President Roosevelt has drafted you as one of the nine members of the state recovery board for the state of . . . as explained in bulletin No. 3 of July 20. He has requested you to volunteer your services without compensation in this great drive for national rehabilitation. As a member of this board your duties will be to get every patriotic American citizen, employer, and consumer to co-operate in this program. Please wire acceptance immediately and you will receive further instructions."

The advisory board for public works is doing its part in the re-employment campaign by denying out further large sums from the public works fund. Its head, Secretary of Interior Ickes, announced allotments totaling \$18,282,000 for one state and five federal projects. Added to allotments already made, brought to the total thus far earmarked out of the three billion, three hundred million dollar fund is \$1,038,100,000.

The state project to be financed by the government was beneficiary of the largest allotment. Sixty-three million dollars, Secretary Ickes announced, is allotted for construction of the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river basin.

The state of Washington is to undertake the dam project. It is understood. Thirty per cent of the \$63,000,000 total cost, or \$18,900,000 represents a direct-outright gift by the federal government. The remainder is to be loaned to the state, at low interest rates over a long-time period.

The upper Mississippi 9-foot channel project, already approved by President Roosevelt, was allotted \$11,500,000. This is a federal project to be undertaken under the government's rivers and harbors program.

Another \$22,700,000 of the public works fund was earmarked for the Caspar-Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming, for many years the pet scheme of Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.

The federal forest service was allotted \$15,282,745; the coast and geologic survey \$2,600,000, and the geologic survey \$2,500,000.

**REPRESENTATIVES** of the oil, coal, steel and many other industries were busily trying to agree on their codes in Washington. In each there were factions with conflicting ideas, and it was not easy to reconcile them. This was especially true of the oil men. Among them were many advocates of federal regulation of petroleum prices, but they were told by Administrator Johnson that he would not recommend to the President any price fixing until the effect of production control has been determined.

Formation of the coal code was complicated by the riotous strike in the mining zone of southwestern Pennsylvania. Thirty thousand miners were out and Governor Pinchot called out state troops to control the situation after a quarrel with a sheriff. The National Copl association, controlled by nonunionized operators, asked Administrator Johnson to look into the trouble in the strike region, and he designated Edward P. McGrady, labor advisor to N. R. A., to investigate the situation.

**IN BOTH** the coal and steel code discussions there was controversy over the open shop versus unions. The steel men took the open shop clause out of their proposed code to facilitate settlement, but they declared plainly that they would stand for the present systems of employees' councils in the industry to carry on collective bargaining.

Mr. Johnson said he would not approve any code that does not provide for advisory councils. On the old issue of how collective bargaining should be

carried out, the administrator reiterated that N. R. A. provides for collective bargaining through employees chosen by the workers.

Robert P. Lamont, former secretary of commerce and now president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents 48 per cent of the country's producers of pig iron and steel, is the chief spokesman for the iron and steel industry at the hearings. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., challenged various sections of the offered code, especially the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions. Secretary of Labor Perkins, who had been making a tour of the Pennsylvania steel mills, wanted the wage rates altered, especially criticizing the 25 and 27 cents minimum hourly rate set up for the southern and Birmingham districts.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lamont announced the industry had agreed to raise the minimum pay in those two districts to 30 cents an hour.

Both Green and Miss Perkins urged that the 40 hour week would not bring about sufficient re-employment in the industry.

Defending the proposed code, Mr. Lamont said: "It is estimated that on the basis of a 40 per cent rate of operations and a 40 hour week, substantially all the 43,738 employees who were not receiving work July 1, 1933, would be given employment. On less than a 40 hour week the industry positively could not operate the mills and meet any demands on them in excess of present production."

"The code establishes a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for common labor in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, north Ohio, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and Colorado districts. This rate is only 9 per cent less than the highest wage rate paid during the last 11 years, where living costs were above the present level."

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT**, continuing his vacation at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., called into conference there Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley and discussed with him a plan to put all the force of the federal government into a campaign to wipe out the two great evils of kidnaping and racketeering. Professor Moley was then relieved temporarily from his departmental duties and placed at the head of a special survey to determine where and how the federal power can best be used as a weapon against the criminal. He is well fitted for this work, for he is an expert criminologist, was an adviser to the New York crime commissioner and is the author of numerous surveys of crime, notably in Ohio and Missouri.

As for racketeering, both the President and Moley see in the new recovery act the authority which the federal government has heretofore lacked, to intervene in criminal cases involving business conduct. Until now, unless a criminal act infringed upon some specific federal statute, such as one of the postal laws or the internal revenue act, or a law based on interstate commerce, the federal government had no means of jurisdiction.

In the past the anti-trust laws have prevented the smaller industries and business units from banding together. Such a condition provided a fertile field for the racketeers, for illegal combinations, and for violence.

The national recovery act, however, provides directly for the abrogation of the anti-trust laws in cases where they interfere with the working of the recovery program. Industry and business are forced into trade agreements. The federal government sanctions and imposes these agreements and any act in violation of such agreements or tending to destroy the effect of the recovery act is made a crime.

Against kidnaping, the President is counting on a super police force made up in a general way on England's Scotland Yard, the postal regulations, the income tax law, and the recently enacted kidnaping statute.

Recent instances of kidnaping are familiar to all newspaper readers. The "snatchers" have received large sums for the release of their victims in several cases. The relatives of John J. O'Donnell, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., paid \$100,000 for his freedom, and the ransom of Charles E. Fuschel, millionaire oil operator of Oklahoma City, is said to have been \$200,000.

**CHARLES S. LOHR**, who as managing editor of the New York Sun for nearly a quarter of a century was admired and loved by two generations of newspaper men, died at the age of eighty-three years, in his home in Garden City, N. Y. "The Boss," as one of his reporters once wrote, "was never known in all the years of his managing editorship to utter an unkind word to any man on the paper, no matter how humble his station."

**RESULTS** shown by the civilian conservation corps are deemed so satisfactory by the administration that plans are being made to continue the experiment for another six months. Orders are to be sent out for the re-enlistment of all those who desire to go on with the work.

Enlistment is on a six months basis. The first "batch" expires in November. There are at present 310,575 men in the corps, including 25,000 former service men. The forestry army is located in 1,438 camps in all parts of the country. The cost to the government is approximately \$200,000,000 a month.

**SENATOR HUEY P. LONG'S** arbitrary rule in Louisiana was seriously threatened when District Judge A. C. O'Donnell began an open court investigation into the election of last fall in which Long's gang is alleged to have resorted to fraud in order to win. The judge ordered fifteen election commissioners, arrested on charges of certifying to false returns, brought before him; and he granted permission to District Attorney Stanley to examine ballot boxes in open court.

Governor O. K. Allen, a Long henchman, is trying to halt the investigation, but declared New Orleans mayor LaFollette had been detailed to guard the grand jury. The latter body appeared to be dominated by the Long crowd.

The United States senate committee announced it planned to resume its investigation of Louisiana elections within two months. The Times-Picayune called upon President Roosevelt to take note of "political racketeering" in Louisiana and not to overlook it in his "war on gangsters."

**POLITICS** and sugar are making the Cuban situation very difficult for the administration in Washington, and for Ambassador Sumner Welles. Though it was announced that the political situation on the island was clearing up, and though President Machado issued an amnesty proclamation, the troubles there are continuing. The Cuban people are in distress, the school teachers in Havana have been demonstrating because they are not paid, and the veterans of the war of independence undertook to hold a parade to call attention to their inability to collect their pensions. The old soldiers were attacked by police and severely beaten, right under the eyes of Mr. Welles, and it was reported the ambassador would demand that Machado remove his cabinet and dismiss Gen. Alberto Herrera, the cause of much of the recent disturbance.

The Cuban ambassador in Washington is persistently demanding a larger import quota for Cuban sugar. This and this alone would make the island fairly prosperous and would lead to the subsidence of the political disorders.

At present the sugar conference has tentatively set Cuba's sugar exports to the United States at 1,700,000 short tons, or only 410,000 tons of refined. Ordinarily United States importation of Cuban refined sugar is about half a million tons.

The apprehension of war between the United States and Japan, entertained by not a few Americans, is apparently felt in Japan also, despite official denials. The army and navy heads of the island empire have just submitted to the finance ministry estimates for the 1934-35 defense expenditures larger than any in previous history and 45 per cent greater than the appropriation for the current year. These estimates included 180,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000 at current exchange rates) for new naval construction and 75,000,000 yen (\$21,000,000) for modernization of capital ships.

The navy ministry asked for the fiscal year beginning next April 1 the sum of 680,000,000 yen (\$203,300,000), which is 30 per cent more than the estimates of 1923-24, the largest previous estimates for the sea forces.

The combined Japanese fleet began preparations for maneuvers several hundred miles southeast of Manila, in which the main objective will be to test with a hypothetical enemy. This will be preceded by a four-day defense of the Tokyo district against a simulated attack from the sea.

**ANDORRA**, the little alpine republic in the Pyrenees, underwent a bloodless revolution and the young people won the right of franchise, hitherto confined to the heads of families. The revolution was supported by the state council, and the authority of Andorra's two co-princes was defied. These co-princes are the bishop of Urgel in Spain and the head of the French state as represented by the prefect of Perpignan. Their joint sovereignty has existed since 1278. They were told the Andorrans insisted on being a free people and that their jobs henceforth would be merely decorative.

President Lorrain of France evidently did not take this flouting of his authority. The French customs authorities imposed an embargo on all Andorran exports to France, thus ruling at one fell swoop the little, nation's most thriving industry, which is smuggling.

**FOR** the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the DAVIS CUP. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Antwerp in the championship round. France had held the cup for six years.

## This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Chester S. Lord Dead.  
Heat Up, Stocks Down—  
Mexico's Six-Year Plan.  
Man of Few Words.

Chester S. Lord died recently, eighty-three years old. His life was long, happy and useful to many whom he trained in newspaper work during his career as managing editor of the New York Morning Sun, under Charles A. Dana. Lord, managing editor; Bogart, city editor; Clark, night editor, were a wonderful newspaper trio. That Dana was able to secure all three for his New York Sun, and knew enough to keep them, proves how able an editor and owner he was. Selecting good men is one half of success.

Knowing how to develop and keep them is the other half.

In New York City the thermometer went up while stocks went down. The thermometer climbed to one hundred in the shade, hottest July 31 of all time. The other hottest July 31, with thermometer at 98, occurred in 1917. Just after this country blundered into the World War.

Perhaps this temperature celebrates the beginning of the anti-depression war, now well under way.

While the thermometer climbed up, stock and grain quotations went down. Stocks fell from \$1.70 to \$1.10 a share. Wheat dropped five cents, as far as the new law will let it drop in any one day. Speculators on the "bull side" are protected by law against terrific drops, but enough five cent drops, in succession, could be sufficiently disastrous.

Mexico has a "revival-of-prosperity" plan. Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexico's "Iron Man" and former President, will have charge of the undertaking, running over six years.

This country is gratified by the statement that Mexico includes in its plan a trade agreement with the United States.

General Calles tells ten thousand Mexican workmen that the world is about to face a most serious crisis and that Mexico will co-operate fully with other American countries.

Mexico looks forward to an "economic war among continents," and will naturally suffer with this continent. It is unfortunate that Canada, by political alignment, is necessarily tied up with non-American interests.

The "League of Nations" would include everything on this continent from Terra del Fuego to the North Pole.

And that will come some day, not by any absorption, but by natural, inevitable agreement. Meanwhile, all possible success to Mexico in her six-year plan.

General Johnson, whose business is finding jobs for President Roosevelt's unemployed, is "a man of few words," like the well-known Highlander.

"I went to Detroit to get the automobile code—and got it."

That is almost as condensed as Caesar's Veni, vidi, vici.

"Asked what would happen to employers or others that 'refused to go along with President Roosevelt's code' General Johnson replies, 'They will get a sock on the nose,' a new, simple way of solving great economic problems.

## ROADSIDE MARKETING

By T. J. Delohery

ADVERTISING BUSINESS

**WHEN** Hugh Nash of Redfield, S. D., finished selling his best watermelons to wholesalers, thousands still remained in the fields. Pondering a bit as to how he could sell them, he decided to advertise in local newspapers for 40 miles around his farm. "Watermelon Day," screamed the headline of his advertising. When dusk settled over his farm that Sunday there wasn't a melon on the place as large as a man's head. More than 500 cars had visited the farm and 6000 watermelons brought \$500. But that wasn't all. Potatoes, squash, popcorn and a few other products were brought freely from miles near the gate where customers stopped to pay for the watermelons they picked.

The way "Watermelon Day" took hold was a revelation to many. "I never dreamed the advertising I did would draw so many people. It didn't cost much, but it surely paid big dividends. It all goes to show that producing what the people want is profitable. A little time thinking what things will appeal to the public often gets you more than months of the hardest kind of labor in the field."

E. A. Hensberry of Independence, Mo., was a county agent until he saw he could make more money growing fruit himself than trying to teach farmers. Now his orchards produce 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of apples, and he has 12 acres in pears, grapes, strawberries and blackberries. Hensberry isn't on the main road, but his roadside marketing is well patronized, thanks to his advertising.

Local advertising, good fruit and a square deal for his customers built up a business that not only takes all of his fruit, but hundreds of gallons of cider and thousands of dozens of eggs and countless dressed chickens.

"Good advertising is cheap," he said, "I don't need as much publicity as I did when we started; but I keep my name before the public except on rainy days, when you can't expect anyone to come out."

**BARTON BROTHERS** Roadside Farm Market Fruit—Vegetables Fresh from the Fields Colby's Corner on Madisonfield Road

"It didn't take an expert to write that advertising copy which the Bartons used in a three-inch space in their local papers; but it was strong enough to pull \$200 worth of sales in one day. The same amount of produce, sold wholesale, according to the terminal market quotations, would have brought Barton Brothers about \$100; and they would have had to haul it to market, pay commissions and other expenses.

And Bartons, primarily fruit growers, had to produce vegetables because the consumers asked for them. Sweet corn, a big seller, often moves at the rate of 100 dozen a day.

V. A. Houghton, Maine poultryman, will gladly testify to the value of local advertising. During the hatching season he sold eggs at \$1.50 a setting. The price of table eggs was 45 cents a dozen. A few dollars' worth of publicity netted \$48 extra profit on the egg deal.

"I can't help but believe in advertising," he explained. "Here's another reason: I spent 60 cents for a classified ad after I had sold 10 large dressed cockerels for \$120 each because the return was too small. Local neighbors bought 30 males for breeding purposes through the 24-word ad, paying me \$100. I could have sold almost a dozen more if I had them."

F. C. Crocker, like many other Nebraska pure bred "hog" breeders, held two big auction sales a year. He set direct to the farmer now, finding it much cheaper and more profitable. Advertising does the selling. It's cheap, using small space; but even lower prices bring him greater net return because of reduced expense.

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"The effectiveness of newspaper advertising depends, among other things, upon the location of the market, the kind of products offered for sale, their quality and price, and on the class of people who read the paper. These factors are so variable that the only way for any individual farmer to determine what may be accomplished by this means is to give it a trial.

"Advertising copy should be prepared with the realization that prospective customers will want to know what products are for sale, the prices charged, and where the market is located. Many newspaper offices, if supplied with the essential facts, furnish the service of some one to put them in final form, or at least make suggestions as to how it should be done."



ODD THINGS AND NEW—By Lame Bode



**MONKEY AID**  
SCIENTISTS DOING TROPICAL STUDY FIND THAT MONKEYS FREQUENTLY GIVE GREAT AID BY THEIR THROWING DOWN LEAVES AND FRUITS FROM JUNGLE TREETOPS.

**TRUE BLUE EYES**  
TRUE BLUE EYES ARE EXTREMELY RARE, NEARLY ALL BLUE EYES CONTAINING AT LEAST A TOUCH OF YELLOW.

**VIRUS DISEASES**  
THE VIRUS DISEASES (AS SMALLPOX, INFANTILE PARALYSIS) ARE NOW BELIEVED TO BE CAUSED BY NON-LIVING CHEMICAL ENTITIES, UNLIKE MOST DISEASES WHICH ARE CAUSED BY TINY ORGANISMS.

—WNU Service

"An Epic of Justice"

By LEONARD A. BARRETT



The "Divine Comedy" was written by a man who had nursed, for many years, a great sorrow in his heart. Dante, the great Italian poet, was born in Florence in 1265. He lived in an age of political strife and persecution. When his own native city was betrayed into the hands of her enemies, Dante was banished, with the decree that should he ever return he would be hanged alive. During the period of this exile, the most noteworthy being "The Divine Comedy." Two important experiences caused him to write the book, his great love for one woman, and his natural rebellion against the social injustice of his age. "The Divine Comedy" has been called, "An Epic of Justice." Dante interpreted justice as nature's supreme law, the workings of which law are evidenced in every one's daily experience.

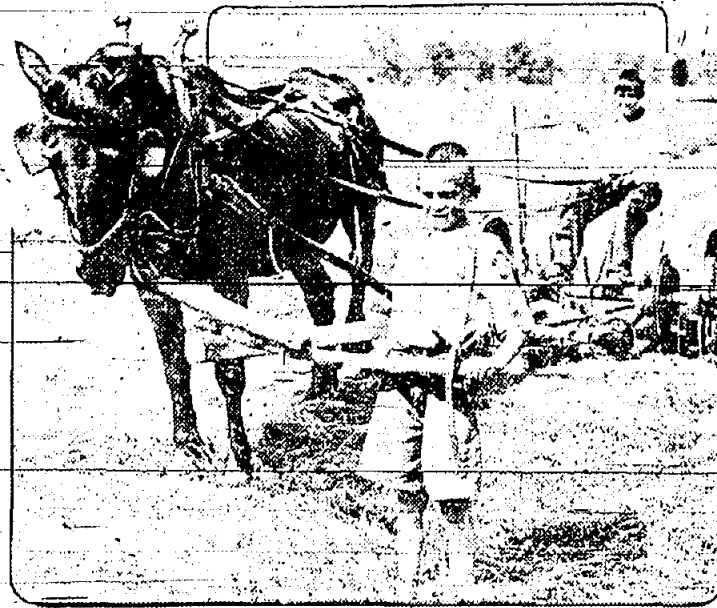
The past three years through which we have passed, cannot be characterized as one of political persecution, and yet of these three years, evidencing the greatest depression known in our history, we naturally inquire, will any good come out of it? Have we learned any lessons that will guide us in the future? Will our experience be only a memory, and our attitude toward life's values be just the same as before, as soon as the recovery period has been completed? Questions like these give one cause for serious concern.

The adjustment of unstable banking laws, the discovery of loop holes making possible evasion of taxes, the efforts to stabilize prices at a just scale of values, are all encouraging signs of the recovery period. The most important question still remains unanswered: Has national character suffered sufficiently to have enabled it to make any contribution of permanent value to literature, art or even the permanent security of democracy?

Great art, like great literature, was created during the depression periods of history. Let us hope that some contribution will be made to the cultural development of our country that will strengthen and fortify our national character.

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"Hay Had to Be Cut," Says Arthur



"We just had our horses, and the hay had to be cut," said ten-year-old Arthur Ouel when sheriff's deputies went to his father's farm near Detroit, Mich., to investigate reports that the boy was being forced to work teamed with a horse. The young man is shown at his self-appointed job.

The Household

By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

Every woman who drives her car realizes the strain that is put upon blouses and sleeves. Unless she has ample room to manipulate brakes, etc., the sleeves will tear away around the arm holes, and the material across the back between the sleeves will give even though not worn. While it is not always possible to wear motoring costumes when driving, if any trip is to be taken, preparations should include comfortable motoring garments.

When selecting a coat, or unbuttoning one, to be used when driving, pull the shoulders forward as far as possible and stretch the arms out, and be assured that there is no strain on back or sleeves. Also be sure that the coat falls in good lines when not in this position. It must look well-fitting out of the car as well as in.

The Vogue of sleeveless summer frocks plays well into the motorists' needs. No strain on such frocks occurs. When they have cape-sleeve tops, or all-around capes, the arms do not appear bare, while there continues to be no strain on the material when driving.

Knit Suits and Sweaters.

Knit frocks and suits have so much give to the weaves that they lend themselves admirably to motorists' requirements. Sweater blouses have this same desirable stretching quality. In these styles of garments the present vogue is excellent for women drivers.

Separate blouses should be selected in fashions with ample upper sleeve portions. The new ultra-fashionable old-time tie-d-mittin sleeves have this characteristic. The under-arm seam must be long enough not to be strained when driving, or the sleeve will soon give way.

Sleeved blouses are a joy to women drivers. They have a style of their own which is smart, and they have every needed requirement of ample back and sleeves to be an ideal garment. Now that separate skirts and blouses are popular, they afford opportunities for selection of some blouses for driving to go with a skirt.

Traveling Happy Road.

Every driver of a car who ever on her traffic knows that sometimes there are others on the road whom one would not wish to meet again, just as there are the opposite. Likewise, those in any walk of life, in passing through some little or important experience have encounters with others who are unengaging and whom one is glad to dispense with ever seeing again. The point of comparison, however, is in favor of the person who can readily dismiss from his mind, and almost from his experience, the unpleasant savour of such incidents. That they be gone in life as completely as they are lost in traffic, it is the privilege of every well balanced individual to insist upon.

To prolong the displeasure of the moment by dwelling upon it afterwards is to invite discontent. It is

well to realize the importance of "de-touring" one's thoughts from repetition mentally of the event. Let it be gone as completely as possible. The fact—it takes "all sorts to make a world" does not mean that you need details in your own world those who are not of it. For their pleasure perhaps as well as your own, the end of conflict is sweet.

© 1933, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Pay Dirt at Last



For forty-seven years Robert Howard, a negro, now sixty-one years old, scratched out of the mountains a scant living for himself and wife and their children. A few weeks ago he left his family in Canon City, Colo., and started toward Westfield where, after days of digging and searching around in the rocks, he found real "pay dirt" at last. His find was verified. Old Bob had hit rich gold. His samples assayed \$30 a ton and more.

Making Housework Easy

This is an era of inventions of great significance or little. In household equipments there have been both kinds, and it is likely that many more will follow. The washing machine is one of the big ones for robbing wash day of its drudgery. The latest refrigerating invention is another of the major-home-improving inventions whereby a sort of cold storage plant is possible within one's dwelling, though it may be no larger than a one or two room apartment with a kitchenette. It is possible with one of these refrigerators to have ice cream constantly on hand with so little trouble, that every woman can provide her family with this refreshing food at small cost.

Aside from major inventions such as those named, there are all sorts of lesser devices which have been invented for comfortable housekeeping. There are ice cube breakers which effectively break the cubes into small or piece simply by turning the handle of the device after the cubes have been put in the top container. There are two-style holders for covered containers in the refrigerator so that any needed container can be brought immediately to the front.

To turn from rigid contrivances to torpid ones, the drowsy broiler comes immediately to mind. It can be used over flames of any sort, and the meat juices will not be wasted, nor will the fire stop the blaze, if the stove is one of the simple plate oil or gas burners, so often used at camps and cottages.

London's Rush P. O. Hours

One-third of the 42,500,000 letters, postcards, etc., posted in London every week are posted in the two hours between 4:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Revival of Garden Party Type Frocks

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



BACK to the "perfect picture" type of costume swings the pendulum of fashion this summer. Wherever fashionable folk gather at formal outdoor occasions, the scene is graced with lovely ladies wearing romantic costumes which declare the revival of frocks and attire of garden party frocks. Most prettily be-fitted and be-ruffled are these summery creations which are styled of wondrous sheer weaves, with skirts reaching to the ground, and hats the wide brims of which have not been so wide and picturesque for many a season past.

This revival of the beguilingly feminine in dress is especially apparent near and about the French capital this summer, where smart Parisiennes have been wearing just such enchanting gowns and chapeaux to the races as you see pictured in the group herewith. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more entrancing in the way of midsummer array than this trio of sheer, airy-fairy frocks topped with hats whose shallow crowns and wild angled brims are the very essence of poetry in millinery.

At every turn of the road in fashion's realm, organdie in profusion greets the eye this summer, and if not organdie then mousseline de soie which entrains even more because of its elusive sheerness. The whimsical gown to the left in the picture tells a romantic story in terms of intricately be-ruffled panels at each side of its voluminous skirt, and in the lace jacket of pastel tulle, the message being completed via one of the wide-brimmed capelines which are so distinctively

new in that their crowns are exceedingly shallow and their brims amazingly broad. What's more they are worn to dip over an eye in a most tantalizing manner.

The model in the center is an entrancing sheer print frock such as Paris so widely acclaims for warm summer days. Note the shoulder treatment in a ruche. The identical sheer print trims the perfectly fascinating picture hat which mildly wears. The gloves are black velvet, if you please, which well they may be according to fashion's latest edict.

Comes thirdly in the picture a lovely sheer gown the decorative feature of which centers in exquisite hand-embroidery which is worked to a nifty on-bodice, sleeves and skirt. Again a nifty capeline of the so-called shepherdess type, such as fashion adores this summer, adds the finishing touch to this costume.

While these three entrancing gowns serve as exemplars of what's what in Paris midsummer modes, yet they tell but part of the story. There were, for example any number of "picture" gowns fashioned with almost unbelievable simplicity which added infinitely to their lure. In some instances trimming was conspicuous by its absence in that many of the crisp transparencies and beloved sheer prints were individualized solely through varied sleeve treatments (some quite exaggerated) and with alluring necklines, some of which were square-cut, others rounded and many softly draped.

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American Flyers Are Asked to Compete in 11,400-Mile Race

London-to-Melbourne Trip Planned for 1934

Sydney.—Well-known American flyers will be invited to enter the £15,000 (\$75,000 at par) air race from London to Melbourne in October, 1934, to commemorate the Melbourne centenary according to plans of a special committee just formed in Melbourne to draw up details of the international air race.

Sir Macpherson Robertson, a wealthy Melbourne candy manufacturer, has donated the money for cash prizes in the race under the following main conditions:

The race is open to entries from all nations, for any make and size of engines, and crews.

Simultaneous start in London in October, 1934.

A set course from London to Melbourne now being worked out.

First plane to Melbourne to receive £10,000; the other £5,000 to be awarded for other qualifications to be announced shortly.

Distance About 11,400 Miles.

The approximate total distance is 11,400 miles, and it is expected that the route will cover these stretches: London to Bagdad via Athens (2,500 miles); to Calcutta (3,000 miles); to Singapore (1,800 miles); to Darwin

(2,000 miles); to Charleville, Queensland (1,300 miles); thence on the first stretch to Melbourne (800 miles).

The foregoing course is the one followed by the English aviator Jimmy Mollison in his record-breaking flight from London to Australia in 1931. There are key landing grounds at Athens, Bagdad, Karachi, Calcutta, Alor Star, (Malay states), Singapore, Bantam, Sumatra, Sorabaya, Peravia, and Charleville, October, which coincides with the start of the Melbourne centenary celebrations, is accepted by experts as the best time for favorable weather conditions through the tropics. Six of the pilots who have successfully flown the course started in October, including Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Hill, and Butler.

Kingsford-Smith to Enter.

Kingsford-Smith, conqueror of the Pacific from San Francisco to Sydney in the Southern Cross in June, 1931, has signified his intention of entering the race and expressed the hope of flying a Lockheed-Orion with a super-charged Wright-Cyclone 650 horse power radial engine.

The British air ministry and the Australian department of defense are also co-operating with the centenary committee for the success of the venture, particularly in view of the fact that Britain anticipates a more thorough air survey of the route from England to Australia.

Invitations are to be sent to Colonel Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart, Maj. Jimmy Doolittle, James Wedell, Frank Hawks, and other American flyers. It is expected that from England will enter Sir Alan Cobham, Jimmy Mollison, Amy Johnson, Capt. Edgar Percival Scott, McNulty, and Atcherly. Italy, France, Germany, and Russia are also expected to furnish flyers to compete in the air race.

Timely Suggestion

Among the host of timely suggestions for today's wardrobe is this gown of black satin, starred in white and worn with a cornetish jacket of white organdie.



Asks Change for Dollar; Is Given \$1,000 in Gold

Dunn, N. C.—It was only change for a dollar Miss Marjorie Thornton wanted, but she got \$1,000 in gold.

Miss Thornton, a store employee, went to the First Citizens Bank and Trust company to make a deposit and see change. She handed the cashier a five-dollar bill and returned a package of coins. When she opened the package, she found several thousand in gold coins. The bank was glad to get it back when she returned it.

Gull Delivers Fish to Hands of Angler

Taft, Ore.—John Murple, while fishing in Silver Bay, noticed two seagulls fighting over a 15-pound blackback salmon. Finally one of them conquered the other and flew away with its catch.

The fish was so heavy the bird could not carry it. As it flew low over Murple's head he reached up and plucked the salmon out of the seagull's beak. That's Murple's story.

Joins Bearded Team



Miss Jackie Mitchell, nineteen-year-old star pitcher of a Chattanooga baseball team, who has signed a contract to play with the House of David club, famous bearded baseball team, on its annual tour of the country, takes time out between innings to beautify herself with her vanity case, which she keeps handy at all times.

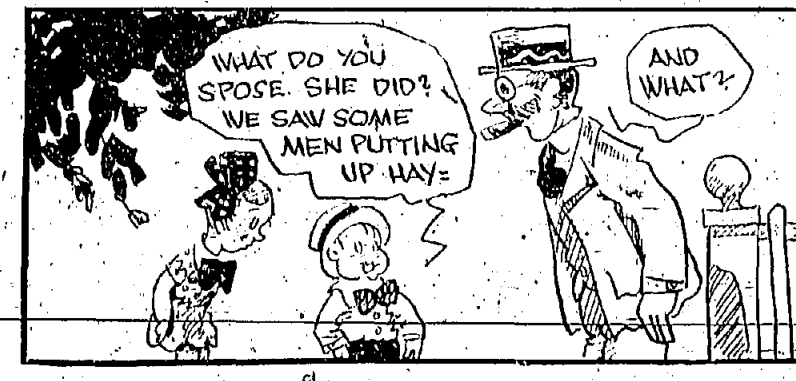
Woman, Aged 94, Walks Mile a Day for Exercise

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Following her theory of plenty of exercise to gain a long life, Mrs. Martha E. Jones, ninety-four years old, walks a mile a day "just for the exercise." She expects to "walk a mile a day" when she is one hundred years old. Her mother lived only four days of being one hundred years old when she died, and Mrs. Jones' father lived to be one hundred and nine years old.

Rode Rods 1,000 Miles

Boston.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Desnoire and two small daughters, the youngest only six months old, arrived at the home of relatives here after riding more than 1,000 miles on freight cars and hitch-hiking the rest of the way from El Paso, Texas.

SUCH IS LIFE—The City Cousin!



Cottons are playing a spectacular role on the stage of fashion. The attractive tressie in the picture is dressed in cotton from the tip-top of her pretty head down to her hemline, for hat, jacket and dress are all of a spongy soft cotton weave. The plaid cotton presents as handsome an appearance as more pretentious tweed and the beauty of it is that it tucks perfectly. The bolero jacket with its scarf neckling is removable together with its matching breast—it can be worn with any number of dresses.

Smart Dinner Outfit

You can make yourself an attractive dinner outfit by using a bright-colored washable fabric for the dress itself and lining a white linen or plique jacket with the same color.

Black for Swim Suits

Smart for swimming are black bathing suits worn with white accessories—or vice versa.



# .. SOCIALS ..

Miss Evelyn Houck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Houck of Main street, returned Sunday after spending a month with her cousin, Louise Houck of Calton. Her sister, Miss Jeanette Houck, returned Monday after spending ten days with Miss Edith Dehnz of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Higgins and Mr. Higgins' sister, Miss Rhoda Higgins, of 28 Keeler street, left Saturday to spend several weeks at Cape May.

Rev. and Mrs. Hugh W. Dickinson and three children of Main street, Millburn, are spending the summer at Shark River Hills. Mr. Dickinson is pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Millburn.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Davis and Miss Evelyn O'Shea of Salter street, and Walter O'Shea and son, Joseph O'Shea of Jersey City, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Reeve of South Maple avenue, at their cottage at Rainbow Lake.

Miss Margaret Summey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smalley of Center street, is spending a week at Orr's Island, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Bunnell and children, Phyllis and John, of 294 Morris avenue, are spending several weeks at their cottage in Lavallette.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Harry Fox returned recently to their home at 45 Brook street, after spending a week in Bradford, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Walsky have returned from a wedding trip to Maine and are occupying their apartment at 356 Millburn avenue, Millburn. Mrs. Walsky was Miss Sallie Shack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shack of 279 Morris avenue, this township.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Day of Morris township are home from a two weeks' vacation at their cottage in Atlantic Highlands.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood M. Carpucci of Battle Hill avenue and children, June and Grace, are spending several weeks at Hammonasset Beach, Clinton, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Moeller and son, William, of 105 Battle Hill avenue, are vacationing at Ocean City.

Dr. and Mrs. Watson B. Morris of 151 Morris avenue, sailed the latter part of last week on the "Vergnia" for a three weeks' cruise to Havana, Kingston, Cristobal and Port Arthur.

Miss Alice Tansley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Tansley of Morris avenue, has returned from a stay at Bolmar and is visiting Mrs. Mabel Fleming of Calton.

Mrs. Alexander E. Ferguson of 41 Severna avenue spent several days this week with Miss Constance Carr of Nutley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Nelson and family of 34 Bryant avenue have returned after spending a week at their cottage at Cranberry Lake.

Mrs. Frank R. Kohler of 3 Bryant avenue is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. D. Williams of Youngstown, O. Mrs. Kohler and her son, Robert, who has been spending several weeks with his aunt, will visit the World's Fair at Chicago before returning home.

Mrs. Lillian Wood of 16 Warner avenue entertained the Past Matrons Club of Myrtle Chapter No. 172, O. E. S., Monday evening at her home. All past matrons, with the exception of Sue Helman of Maplewood who was ill, attended. After a short business meeting, bridge was played and prizes were won by Mrs. Elsie Alston, worthy matron, of East Quince, and Zona C. Scheid of Newark.

Mrs. Alvin H. Boss of 35 Salter street is visiting relatives in West- arley, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. McGrath of 57 Severna avenue spent the week end at Nyack, L. I. They returned recently from a Caribbean cruise.

## AT MILLBURN

"Mayor of Hell," starring James Cagney in one of his most dynamic roles, will be screened at the Millburn Theatre tomorrow and Saturday. Also in the cast are Madge Evans and Allen Jenkins. The second feature of the bill is "The Constant Woman," with Conrad Nagel and Lella Hyams.

Jean Harlow and Clark Gable are co-starring in "Hold Your Man" to be presented Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. Gable is seen as a slippery character who falls in the clutches of the law. Miss Harlow portrays his sweetheart, ever faithful and victim of circumstances which leads to a prison sentence. They are reconciled, however, after a stirring experience, and the lovers are reunited. Also on the program will be "It's Great to Be Alive," with Edna May Oliver and Herbert Mundin.

Gary Grant in "Gambling Ship" and Ginger Rogers in "Professional Sweetheart" comprises a double- feature bill Wednesday and Thursday.

## KRESGE OFFICIALS UNFURL FLAG



Sebastian S. Kresge, president of Kresge Department Store, Newark is shown at left in foreground supervising the unfurling of the NRA emblem on the store roof last week. With him are Abraham Schindel, vice president and Joseph E. Hanson (on the right) director of sales and publicity. The Kresge organization is cooperating to the letter with the program as set forth by President Roosevelt and his staff for national recovery.

## Santeco Products Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PERFECT PRODUCTS  
Perfumed Fly Spray — Fine Disinfectant Deodorant  
Cakes — Crystals — Soap Dispensers — Liquid Soap  
— Bar Oil — Roach Powder and Perfumed Spray.

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## OUR LIBRARY

**OPEN** Monday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.  
Wednesday, 2:30 to 5 P. M.  
Friday, 7:30 to 9:30 P. M.

Boston has a more civilized attitude about parks than most cities. In Boston they have free books in the Common. You can help yourself to a book from the stands and sit down to read on a bench. Even tramps like it! They lie down for a nap with a book over their face.—Reader's Digest.

Is it to this end our volunteers are giving their efforts?  
Remarkable is the wide range of subjects we are able to cover by way of our friends at Trenton on the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

float building, advertising, psycho-analysis, music and history of civilization 70,000 years ago.—Just now we have for only four weeks, from date of receipt, "The House of Exile," by Nora Waln. Mrs. Waln was adopted into a cultured Chinese family and lived their life. The charm and gentleness of her experience awakens the mind to the many times observed fact that "humanity is universal." What a wealth of pleasure we all miss because we set out to impose our ideas on others rather than to meet on friendly terms and

## MATTER of OPINION

It would be extremely unfortunate if our people should be "kicked away" by the "boycott" spirit and use this two edged weapon with the idea of publishing those business establishments whose owners are not in a position to carry out the requirements of the NIRA. What economical purpose is served by forcing out of business the small shopkeeper who has thus far by sheer tenacity in hanging on been able to keep his head above the water? Good judgment and common sense are needed by the groups in each community, delegated to oversee the operation of the new law. We demanded action and the government is giving it to us. But we go to extremes in everything? The industrial code plan has eliminated at one stroke such evils as child labor and sweat shops. It has raised wages in industry, reduced overlong working hours, and lessened unemployment. The blanket code, however, may easily become a persecution. It is just as foolish to

probably learn some things. Leave word with the librarian if you want this book for it cannot remain longer than one month.—P. P. L.

believe that the NIRA will have cured all our economic troubles by Labor Day, as it was to believe, in 1928, that what goes up doesn't have to come down. There is a long, hard pull before us; it may seem harder because it is on the up grade, but there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that we are no longer going down.

Humanity is troubled with its problems, but there is comfort in putting them aside for a day while we consider the pageant of the seasons. Signs point to an early Fall, and just now there seems to be a lull or pause, while all Nature entices us outdoors to enjoy her verdure before it turns at the touch of frost. We have been granted some lovely weather during the past week. Blue skies, fleecy clouds, balmy days and cool nights, a moon of romance—all these have contrived to draw our eyes to the eternal heavens. There is something steady in the thought that there is the same heart-beat, the same ebb and flow in the affairs of mankind as there is in Nature. Unnecessary to waste our strength by fighting too hard against the outgoing wave.

## Public Notice

of  
PUBLIC HEARING  
on a  
PROPOSED ZONING  
ORDINANCE

The Zoning Commission of the Township of Springfield, Union County, N. J., will sit between the hours of 8.00 and 10.00 P. M. in the auditorium of the Municipal Building for the purpose of hearing all who wish to be heard on the subject of the proposed zoning ordinance which this Commission has prepared and submitted to the Township Committee. At this hearing the Zoning Commission will explain the provisions of the ordinance and receive comments thereon.

Those desiring to familiarize themselves with the ordinance and accompanying map may inspect them at the office of the Township Clerk, the Township Engineer, or at the office of the secretary of the Zoning Commission, 237 Morris avenue, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. on the following days: All business days from

August 14th to September 5th, inclusive.  
By order of the Zoning Commission.  
EDWARD A. CONDEY,  
Secretary.  
Township of Springfield,  
Union County, N. J., August 8, 1933

Opossum Moves Northward  
The opossum, long associated with the southern states, is slowly migrating northward, according to a communication to the Society of Mammalogists from Cornell university.

**"CHUCK" WARD'S**  
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**Valley Tavern**  
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Clam Chowder Free on  
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