

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today

Vol. I No. 20

Kansas City, Missouri, May 24, 1935

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SNAPSHOTS OF THE WEEK

It seems that there is a report afloat that Ewing Y. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, is losing his job. He is an anti-Pender-gast man and spoke out with courage and conviction at the last municipal election. The curious thing is that the news of his release came first from Senator Truman.

And speaking of our most recent Senator we are happy to clear up a moot point. In fact he cleared it himself when he rebuked Mrs. Emily Newell Blair for protesting the appointment of Murray as Work Relief Administrator of Missouri. She is, said Truman, holding a government job, and therefore her protest was in bad taste. Now we know why, since that is his philosophy of government, Senator Truman has never protested against any of the tactics of the Pendergast machine.

A recent survey shows that thousands of homes are in need of repairs. At the same time there is a project on foot to spend two million dollars on the zoo. We feel that such an expenditure is justified, however, simply as a guarantee of good faith. They plan to spend two million dollars on a group of individuals, when not one of them votes.

P. H. Gadsen, chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, foresees a crippled electrical industry if the government should step in, under the provisions of the Wheeler-Rayburn utility bill. Of course in both New York and Cincinnati interference by the city has resulted in lower rates, and yet they still have lights. But this may be prejudice. Trust the utility executives themselves to really see things from an unbiased point of view.

Rexford Tugwell predicted recently that unless steps were taken the Middle West would, by 2235 A. D., be a desert. That was before last week. How about modifying that view to include the possibility of being an inland sea?

Martin Mooney, New York reporter, was up before the New York County Grand Jury the other day and was judged guilty of contempt of court because he refused to divulge the sources of the information on which he had based articles on the hook-up between politics and rackets. As the jury was particularly charged to investigate these rackets it seems a pity that the only man sent to jail was one of the witnesses.

State of Missouri, House of Representatives 58th General Assembly City of Jefferson

TO FUTURE:

I received copy of FUTURE and I thank you most kindly for the consideration you have shown me. It is surely a pleasure to know some one who does not sell out to King Tom and a paper that dares to publish the truth.

I believe a gang that is so brutally wrong, and which is robbing our people of millions, could be defeated providing the battle was waged before our citizens.

I see King Tom is already selecting Missouri supreme court judges for next election, and that he holds the money bag in the coming PWA grants.

Again expressing my real thanks, I am,
Yours respectfully,

DR. J. R. GRAY.

Form No. 563

IMMIGRATION SERVICE
WARRANT—DEPORTATION OF ALIEN
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

No.

Or to any Officer or Employee of the United States Immigration Service.

WHEREAS, from proofs submitted to John Roe Assistant to the Secretary, after due hearing before Immigrant Inspector Smith become satisfied that the alien, JOHN DOE who landed at the port of U. S. on XXXX the XXXX day of 1932, subject to be returned to the country whence he came under section 19 of the immigration act of February 5, 1917 being subject to deportation under the provisions of a law of the United States, to wit:

Various criminal practices, including attempted murder

AND WHEREAS, from proofs submitted to John Roe Assistant to the Secretary, after due hearing before Immigrant Inspector Smith become satisfied that the said alien has been found in the United States in violation of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, in that:

he has abused the privileges find violated the laws of this country to the extent of more than a hundred arrests.

I, John Roe Assistant to the Secretary of Labor, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the laws of the United States, do hereby command you to return the said alien to XXXX the country whence he came, at the expense of the

For so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Witness my hand and seal this day of

Assistant to the Secretary of Labor.

DOUBLE-CROSSING THE G-MEN

The stories herein presented are not "hot," except as they induce heat beneath the collar. They have to do with the way the Police Department co-operates with the Federal forces of law and order. The quality of this cooperation is such that it is generally written with quotation marks. The "co-operation" of the Police Department. Read the following incidents and see what YOU think about it:

Back in 1933 a St. Louis gangster, the hero of more than a hundred arrests and fingerprint records, was nearing the end of his time in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. His name was Sam Randazzo, and the Immigration Office was interested in him to the extent of having a warrant for his deportation all ready. Randazzo was released on bond, forfeited said bond and vanished before the Federal men could lay hand on him. Turn the clock forward a year. Various things have happened, and a certain gentleman named La Capra is known to be unpopular in Kansas City because of certain testimony given before a Grand Jury. In order to preserve his health he was residing in Kansas when an attempt was made upon his life by three men who were promptly apprehended. John Pace was one of them, but his fingerprints spelled his name Sam Randazzo.

Follow to page eight

2

FUTURE

May twenty-fourth

FOREIGN

Chaco Peace Overtures

That there is hope of settling the Chaco dispute in the near future is indicated by reports coming from Buenos Aires this week that Bolivia and Paraguay are now willing to discuss means of bringing about a cessation of hostilities. It is understood the discussions to be inaugurated are to take the form of direct conversations under the sponsorship of a mediating group consisting of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru. This method of negotiation had previously been rejected by the belligerents although it was considered in South American diplomatic circles to be the best means of conciliating their differences.

Paraguay's refusal to accept the League of Nations peace proposals last February came at a time when the success of the Paraguayan army was at its height. Recently, however, the Bolivians have staged an aggressive counter-attack, and, if the latest reports are authentic, have succeeded in driving the Paraguayans from Bolivian territory. With no prospects of a conclusive military decision in view after three years of continuous warfare, and faced with serious economic and social problems, the statesmen of both countries are doubtless becoming aware of the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. It is to be hoped that their present efforts will be successful.

New European Pact Proposed

Further consolidation of French and Soviet peace aims may be expected as a result of the talks held in Moscow between French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and leading statesmen of the U. S. S. R. Particular importance is attached to the announced intention of continuing joint efforts looking toward the completion of a new multilateral security pact for Eastern Europe which is to take the place of the original "Eastern Locarno" now abandoned because of German and Polish objections. The new pact is visualized as one of nonaggression, consultation, and nonassistance to an aggressor, an arrangement carefully avoiding the suggestion of mutual assistance which is anathema to both Berlin and Warsaw. This is interpreted as a definite bid for German-Polish participation since it fulfills completely the conditions laid down by Reichsfuehrer Hitler in April. The pact will be open to the adherence of all interested states, and may be supplemented by a series of bilateral mutual assistance treaties modeled after the recent Franco-Soviet pact of May 2.

The outcome of M. Laval's visit to Moscow has been widely heralded in Russia as a great step forward in the organization of collective security, but that is to be expected in a country where the press is rigidly controlled by the government. In France, however, there is the usual lack of unanimity of opinion on anything that is even remotely connected with Communism. Satisfaction is expressed that M. Laval obtained from M. Stalin what is interpreted as approval of the measures taken by the French Government to counteract subversive communistic propaganda (pacifism) in the Army, but doubt still exists in many quarters that the Soviet military and economic machine will be able to stand up under the stress of actual conflict.

G. L. C.

PATRIOTS, GO TO RIVERSIDE

Big and little shots in the horseracing racket are getting an opportunity to catch up with their parlor games here nowadays, unless they feel like demonstrating their political patriotism

by losing a few dollars at Riverside or joining the Eagles.

For when Riverside (owned by Pendergast associates) opened, the boys who run the gambling rackets had to fold up so that the customers would be forced to go over and flirt with Lady Luck, via the nags.

Bill Kyne, a smart race track operator, would not come to town and put on the Riverside show unless the rackets did fold up. That would afford a clear track for the racket on the river.

So Friday night the bookies pushed their hats back on their heads, snapped off the lights, poured a drink and settled down for a vacation as long as Riverside is open. Of course, there will be a little cheating and some bets will be placed, for boys will be boys. But the true party men will stand by until Riverside ends.

When Riverside first started the boss sent out orders that the bookies and even the dice and card rackets were to fold up so that all the chumps would have to go to Riverside to lose their money. But it was found that many of the youngsters needed night life and, after all, where did all the money go anyhow? So this year the dice will gallop and the cards will be stacked. The boys have been tipped off to go easy on the games only in the afternoons during the races.

A survey by the political clique handling the gambling racket here was completed a few days ago and it was found that too many were running; some kind of easy money gambling game. Even downtown night clubs, like the Bowery and the King Kong, had a dice or card game stuck off in a corner to pick up a few dollars from the drunks who got the gambling urge out of their cups. Not much, but enough to keep a few of the wise ones in "coffee and."

As a result, many of the fly-by-night gambling rackets have been told to "lay off." They are the small fry and their closing order came because they were getting some of the business and were so raw in their operations—one degree lower than purse ripping and pocket grabbing—they were causing trouble.

Riverside is operated almost entirely on the gambling take. Almost every machine politician in town and his girlfriend have season passes to the track to pass out to prospects who like to put a few dollars down on the bangtails.

Everything appears to be pretty well in hand about concentrating the gambling take at the Riverside track with the exception of the weather and it is suggested that the organization take this up immediately.

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FUTURISMS

Reading Matter

We are donating Mr. L. L. Claiburne a four-year subscription to FUTURE so that he can keep

abreast of the “news behind the scenes” while he is on his extended leave of absence from the police department.

Minute Men

T. J. Pendergast, Kansas City’s boss: “If the NYM people even have a ticket (in the next municipal election), they’ll be bigger damn fools than I think they are.”
J. C. Fennelly, NYM’s president: “The NYM will be here When Mr. Pendergast gets back (from Europe). It will take more than one murderous crooked election to stop our fight to clean up Kansas City’s notorious machine.”

Fortunately for Kansas City, all fools aren’t dead yet.

A Trumanism

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, chairman of the consumers’ division of the NRA, protested the appointment of Matthew Murray, Pendergast lieutenant, for the works relief job. Senator Truman says: “It comes with poor grace for Mrs. Blair, who receives \$10,000 from the government, and whose husband receives \$10,000 a year, and whose son receives \$3,600 a year, to protest against the appointment of a man who is recognized for his outstanding ability as an engineer and public official.” His implication seems to be that Mrs. Blair is getting hers and shouldn’t kick at someone else’s getting his. Perhaps, Senator, Mrs. Blair wasn’t thinking so much of Mr. Murray’s ability as she was of the company he keeps.

The Missouri legislature, like the rains, still hangs on—and isn’t doing half as much good.

It would seem to the unprejudiced eye that the Journal-Post, in its policy of “protecting the public interest” is running the TWA Sky Chief story into the ground. A Russian casualty, involving the death of forty-eight people, is news of course—even front page news—but “Forty-eight Die in Air Crash,” run as a banner head, seems a bit overdone.

THE EAGLE HOVERS

Charley Carrollo, companion of John Lazia when the North End Democratic leader was machine-gunned to death, Dominick Binaggio, political gambling king here, and some 1,000 more persons will be initiated at a Fraternal Order of Eagles (“The Fighting Fraternity”) shindig in honor of Thomas J. Pendergast, Sunday, May 26.

The pressure has been put on political jobholders, business men, political favor seekers and others in recent weeks to obtain Eaglets for the “Thomas J. Pendergast class.”

So Sunday, amid much pomp and fanfare, Brothers Carrollo, Binaggio and others will be invested with the fraternal rites, brotherly blessings and oaths of the order at the rate of \$5 per brother. The \$5 is split: \$2 commission for the brother signing up the new member, \$1 to Con. Mann, Eagle P. G. W. P. (whatever that is) and \$2 to pay the expenses of Brother Mann’s membership organization. Dues are at the rate of \$1 a month. Benefits include this pledge of civic and fraternal sublimity:

“To be an Eagle is to enjoy the brotherhood of many of Kansas City’s most representative leaders.”

Pendergast, whose name has been used to put the pressure on, is quoted by the Eagle organization as having uttered this Eagle epic:

“I regard my Eagle membership as one of my most cherished affiliations.”

A shower of Eagle membership blanks has fallen over the city like a Christmas snow, fishing for fledglings. Some firms were urged to “put the screws” on their employes; make them join up. They agreed to pass the blanks around but no case is known, outside the political

organizations, where employers have cracked down.

The Eagle membership drive here has been purely on a political basis, using Pendergast's name for the come-on. Business men who signed up had to furnish their own bicarbonate but their Eagle pins or membership cards will keep them in good political standing.

Enthusiasm for the order consisted of such statements of business men as these:
"Sure, I signed up. It only cost me \$5 and I thought it Worth that Follow to page eight for co

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To FUTURE:

There are cheats in public office who are just as dishonorable as quacks in medicine or fakes in business. Our city charter holds the thoughts, hopes, aspirations and faith of a multitude of people. It is discouraging to see its sacred chapters violated more or less constantly by a group of men who are sworn to observe its letter and spirit. This leads me to say that there is merited criticism of some of the acts of our city council, as well as some things it is failing to do. Your paper is replete with them and in great detail. Yet, I am convinced that much might be accomplished by aiming the criticism at the violation of the highest ideal of the city charter, which of course is, the placing of representatives in the council who are above reproach, who will not cheat and who may be depended upon to represent the people, rather than a political boss. That is the issue, as I understand it, upon which FUTURE was founded. It is the issue upon which the fight was promoted, and it is the issue which should be kept constantly before the people. All other matters are side issues and should be used only as testimony of the claim that Kansas City is not getting the kind of government the people voted they should have.

This kind of criticism is fair and it is also discriminating. Publicity is the main agency of reform and prevention. Portraying the failures of boss government or attacking its personnel misleads a public which does not know what it is all about and tends to strengthen instead of disintegrate the spirit of loyalty among its followers. In attempting to destroy the evils of the machine, the virtues of the city charter should not be neglected.

Yours faithfully,

E. E. ELLIOTT.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

May twenty-fourth

FUTURE

3

NEW PUSSYS

Biggest and best bootleggers in town were some of the Pusateris during prohibition, operating a rendezvous for the elite and underworld about a block east of police headquarters. High priced bootleg liquors, juicy steak dinners, and slot machines were the stock in trade.

Nightlifers all knew "Big Shug" the ponderous monster who tended door. So popular and open was the police headquarters neighbor that an attendant took your car at the door.

Not so bad was the eyesight of federal agents who raided and padlocked the place more than once and sent the Pusateris to prison.

Along came prohibition and the Pusateris blossomed out with a swanky restaurant and bar. No federal gents could break in and the city hall affiliation voided closing hour laws, etc. Pusateris prospered even more than during the heyday of bootlegging.

Now the Pusateris are constructing one of the swankiest night clubs and casinos in the Middle West near Seventy-ninth and Holmes street, two blocks outside the city limits. It is expected to open this fall with a capacity for about 1,000 guests, a full fledged night club. (Consider this an ad, and take a subscription to FUTURE, Pussy.)

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PATHETIC CASE OF LEONARD CLAIBORNE

Leonard L. Claiborne, for fifteen years a city 'aetective, is getting ready to go to the federal prison in Leavenworth to start a four-year term for a lie he told to save the neck of Charles Gargotta, North Side gangster and lieutenant in the Pendergast Democratic organization.

The youthful Claiborne is a frequent visitor to the federal building. He has been

instrumental in sending several men to prison. He is afraid they may get him when he starts his term. He calls on the district attorney and the federal officers to protect him when he is dressed in.

Gargotta, gangster gunman, is not expected to serve a day and the fact Claiborne is going to serve the four- year prison sentence for his perjury is a strange whim of the gods of political fate in Kansas City.

Leonard Claiborne

As Claiborne stares down the long corridors of the federal building he sees prison doors awaiting him. When he walked into the circuit court to perjure himself to save Gargotta's neck he foresaw money coming from John Lazia, slain head of North Side Democracy, and a promotion in the police department.

Lazia was shot to death and his conviction in the federal court removed the immediate possibility of a police promotion. It's quite a different picture for Claiborne. He knows well he has made a fool of himself and probably is the most laughed at man in the organization.

To understand the strange punishment of fate in the case of foolish Claiborne the story must go back to the Armour boulevard killing party August 12, 1933. The "spot" murder was the result of bootlegging rivalry. Ferris Anthon, a Fifteenth street bootlegger, was shot to death that morning by a carload of gangsters, four in number.

As the killers' car sped away it ran smack into the car of Sheriff Thomas B. Bash. The sheriff's car was shot at by the bandits. Bash jumped out of the car, killed two of the gangsters, ran down the fleeing Gargotta who screamed for mercy after his gun was emptied.

Gargotta was turned over to the police by the sheriff. Claiborne had been with the department a long time. He was approached to perjure himself to save the neck of Gargotta when public indignation forced a trial of the gangster.

Lazia, president of the North Side Democratic club and recognized as the A1 Capone of Kansas City, was at the height of his power at the time. He named many of the members of the police department and his word was law in the department. He could offer Claiborne money to perjure himself, could hold out the promise of rapid promotion to Claiborne if he would frame his testimony to save Gargotta.

It was an attractive picture to the officer who had been with the department long enough to know the meaning of a pull from Lazia.

A member of a police department who knew no rules except to "get yours while the getting is good," Claiborne fell for the picture of easy money and favors from Lazia.

He went into court. The prosecution had offered witnesses to testify that the gun Gargotta dropped was the same one used to kill Anthon. Up marched Claiborne for the defense. He testified the gun that had been identified as Gargotta's was not Gargotta's. He said he had marked the guns and that the one in evidence was not Gargotta's gun. It cinched the case for Gargotta—in addition to many other tricks resorted to to clear the gangster—and the jury freed him while the public held its nose.

Such high-handed court quackery aroused the federal government. Both Gargotta and Claiborne were taken before a grand jury. Gargotta was to be charged with possession of stolen federal property, the gun having been stolen from an armory in Kansas City, Kans.

Claiborne told the same story of how he had tagged the Gargotta gun when it came into police headquarters. It was the same story he told the jury in the circuit court. Claiborne

promptly was indicted for perjury. The government proved Claiborne was a liar by showing the tags he said he used to identify the gun were not bought by the police department until months after the killing.

Claiborne had switched tags on the gun, perjured himself in court. At his federal trial he was convicted and sentenced to four years. Gargotta was convicted and sentenced to five years. Two weeks ago the case was remanded by the federal appellate court on a technicality and he is not expected to be retried.

Gargotta still has the three-year-old charge in the circuit court of assault with intent to kill Sheriff Bash but that is expected to be finally dropped or the records lost as was the case with an alleged night club killer recently.

The death of Lazia and his federal court conviction have changed the outlook for Claiborne and one must wonder, as he nervously awaits the prison term in about thirty days, just what are his ideas of Kansas City politics.

Only a few months ago he had vision of being a big shot in the police department, of being a favorite of Lazia and of getting a large sum for his lie to save the long neck of the political gangster, Gargotta.

“Too bad for Claiborne; he was just a chump,” commented a court attache in the federal building as Claiborne paced the hall. “He was just a dumb cop and they talked him into believing he was going to get a wad of dough from Lazia and promotion in the police department. They made a damn fool out of him. I wonder if he has sense enough to know it. Funny; he’s getting ready today to start his term but Gargotta is out of it. Politics is a strange thing.”

ONE LEGION POST IS NOT YELLING GIMME

To FUTURE:

It seems to me that attention should be called to the fact that opinion is divided on the matter of the so-called Bonus in about the same proportion within the American Legion as it is among citizens as a whole outside ex-service organizations. There is at least one post of the Legion which has never so much as mentioned the bonus in its meetings in the past 10 years—the Bland Post.

There is one post of the Legion whose members sympathize to a great extent with those who have left the Legion or have joined organizations which stand first for the things which make for good American citizenship and second for things that the Legion as an organization stands for,—the Bland Post.

We have not seceded or remonstrated because we feel that more good can be done by the presence within the Legion of men not seeking selfish advantage and because we feel that practically everything else in the Legion’s program is praiseworthy and altruistic. We have in the Bland Post such men as D. S. Adams, Kirk Askew, Bill Kemp, Ingraham Hook, Leo Thompson—and it is our aim to induce more such men to join, and to counteract radical trends within the Legion by that means.

H. M. B.

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A

Nineteen Thirty-five

4

May twenty-fourth

FUTURE

The Youth of Today is not Responsible for the Present Conditions; It IS Responsible for the Conditions of the Future

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

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Vol. I May 24, 1935 No. 20

BOTH HOOF AND SNOUT IN THE TROUGH

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT

TO THINK IS PAINFUL

The peace agreement under which Missouri's United States senators got together to recommend Matthew S. Murray as state director for federal work relief is a 100 per cent victory for the Pendergast machine. It means that the local organization, long hampered in its efforts to fatten payrolls and political prestige at the federal trough, finally has pushed its snout and one foot up to the banquet and can squeal derisively at Secretary Ickes. Secretary Ickes, it will be remembered, took so ridiculously Puritanical a view about the contracts for the new municipal auditorium as to make it hardly worth while for Mr. McElroy's boys to play with him at all.

Ickes, of course, has an attitude that is utterly incomprehensible to the practical politician. He expects to get 60 or 75 cents worth of public work done for every dollar of public works money spent. Any truly political economist knows that the real idea is to get three dollars worth of votes for one public dollar, strengthen the machine and ease the financial burden on the loyal "boys." If you get a little public work done, so much the better. It is something to which to point.

Every now and then some impractical idealist like Ickes gets into public office in America, and requires an infinite amount of trouble, either to oust or to insulate properly. There has been considerable doubt in the minds of the practical as to President Roosevelt himself. He has shown a distressing tendency toward honesty and sincerity in many instances. His battle with Tammany in 1932 occasioned many cold shivers among his supporters. True, Tammany was in pretty bad with the country at large, had been showed up as more than normally rotten, even for Tammany, and there was a certain amount of popular sympathy for anybody who lambasted it vigorously. But it always gives a practical politician the shivers to see a candidate breaking a spear with the organization. Such a candidate is always likely to become dangerous; you can't tell when he'll take the bit in his teeth, and run away, upsetting lots of apple carts.

In the case of President Roosevelt, it must be admitted that Comrade Jamie Farley has striven masterfully and effectively to save the President from himself. Like the King of Hearts in "Alice in Wonderland," who went about quietly preventing the beheading of the persons whom his queen had ordered axed, Comrade Jamie has worked wonderfully for sweetness and light and brethren working together in amity at least until after every crucial election.

Something of this sort seems to have happened in the case of the Pendergast organization, now on its way with grunts of heartfelt appreciation to the governmental trough. With Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Ickes vigilantly on guard at the front gate saying "No, No," somebody has found a back door to the feed lot, and Senator Clark has helped Senator Truman hold the gate open for the ever-hungry Pendergast shoat.

The selection of Mr. Murray must be peculiarly heartening to the organization. Excellent engineer that he has always been, he has an ability to keep his mouth shut, and to obey orders and an absolute lack of that impractical idealism that makes a man a dangerous factor in politics, and a source of worry to his friends.

Mr. McElroy, depending heavily once more on the innate gullibility of the average newspaper reader, has made another of his statements "To the Taxpayers of Kansas City," this time relative to a million dollar saving in the police department. The figures are there, available to the city manager but not to FUTURE. We don't dispute them. We do seriously question the implications of greatly increased honesty and efficiency so smugly made in the city manager's communication.

There are at least two angles to our objection. First, salary cuts, so large as to be completely out of line with cuts in other lines of work incident to the depression, which all members of the police force have taken. And second, the crime incidence in Kansas City.

It is no secret that city employees have taken cuts ranging from twenty-five to fifty per cent for the past three years; that the salaries were never munificent, and that with cuts plus lugs most of them cannot now make an honest living wage. Place an average man, invested with the authority of a machine-made policeman, in a spot like that and you get—what you've got. Our hats are off to the many honest policemen in Kansas City. The pressure on them is terrific, and the rewards for honesty negligible. The attitude of one happily inebriated cop who said, "I wouldn't sell out to anybody for \$2,000. I'm no shucker," is understandable.

As to the crime rate in Kansas City, we have been talking about that for nineteen issues. Here again, figures are illusive. The local "Public Records" are public in name only. Even the Department of Justice "Uniform Crime Reports" are of no value for recent data because the January-December, 1934, bulletin omits the Kansas City reports. Our only explanation for this omission lies in the fact that in the previous bulletin Kansas City figures were so out of line with those of other cities and with known conditions. Insurance rates, however, speak for themselves, regardless of Mr. McElroy's statement that "the companies are arbitrary and greedy." And anyone who lives in Kansas City knows that crime, both protected and unprotected, is at a higher rate than that in well-governed cities.

A million dollar saving is fine, but we could suggest many places where it could be made to greater advantage. The deep salary cuts and known crime incidence throw serious doubts on our city administration's sense of values. And their bragging about it once more insults the intelligence of the electorate. Maybe they're right about the said intelligence. They get the votes.

To FUTURE:

' The enterprising colored man who tried the commission on the chain letter system to increase his personal treasure thought he was playing safe because he didn't use the mails. But—the policy racket promoters who do “pay off” to the machine were actually losing business so they had him arrested. He appealed to his attorney and when the matter of a charge against him was inquired into, none was made and they let him go with a warning but they kept the money they had taken away from him. White women on the South Side and two colored men on the North Side were not molested. The two colored men were “paying off” but whether

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

“The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their power as a state depend. ... It should be the first duty of a statesman.” —Disraeli.

The Upside-Down Stomach

Dr. P. E. Truesdale of Fall River, Massachusetts, has been much in the public press of late, but his scientific attainments are equally well known, and favorably, in his own profession. A recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association contains an article by Dr. Truesdale upon an abnormal rotation of the viscera with “retroposition of the colon.” In the February 7th issue of the New England Journal of Medicine he discusses the thoracic stomach, “upside-down stomach” of the press, and presents his fourth case of hernia of the diaphragm treated by surgery. His approach was through the thorax and not from the abdominal side of the diaphragm. He describes his results as “partial relief” of symptoms and does not speak of “cures.” Therein lies the difference between a scientist and a—politician for instance. Scientists are often embarrassed by the brazen assertions of newsmen.

For those who may be interested in why the stomach should migrate into the chest cavity, we present Dr. Truesdale's ideas:

1. Failure of the partition between the abdominal and thoracic cavities to fuse, or close, in very early pre-natal life causes an opening to persist—usually adjacent to the esophagus as it joins the stomach.
2. Thoracic stomach is the result of a protrusion upward of the stomach through this breach, or defect, in the diaphragm, usually at some time after birth.
3. The short esophagus in these cases is the result of failure of the normal pull upon it, during the growing years, by the normal excursions of the diaphragm. The defect in the diaphragm not only allows a part of the stomach to slip upward, but incidentally fails to provide an anchor for the lower end of the esophagus.

Lissowetzky of Leipzig recently reported his observations based upon 220 autopsies on infants. He found 3 defective diaphragms among these infants and this had been the cause of death in all 3,— the stomach and other 'organs normally resident in the abdomen had protruded through into the chest cavity. His theory as to the cause of the defect differs little from that held by Truesdale. His point is that the condition is not so very rare, and that it should be thought of in new-born infants and more frequently diagnosed and treated.

the white women were or not, I can't say. Perhaps even the machine was a little afraid to tackle the latter, or perhaps white folks don't play policy much anyway.

J. A. A. C.

Nineteen Thirty-five

May twenty-fourth

FUTURE

5

FINANCE

Raymond Clapper, writing in the Reviews of Reviews' Weekly Message says that one of the most alarming developments since the Roosevelt administration took office is the rapid growth of psychology in favor of starting the currency printing presses. We had intended to devote this column to some other subject, but we can't get our mind off that article. So we are going to pass it on to you and see if it starts your own mind whirling.

Maybe we are unduly alarmed and that by the time this reaches you President Roosevelt will have delivered his veto of the Patman bonus bill with a slashing attack on this disquieting trend. In any event, it will do no harm to think about it, because even if the President does point out the dangers of this looming nightmare, they will not end there.

"The growth of psychology in favor of starting the printing presses has come on by insidious degrees until now we have such eminent officials as Governor Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC deprecating alarm over the proposals," Mr. Clapper said.

"This dangerous step in monetary inflation is rationalized with the argument that we have virtually the same thing now in the heavy forcing of government bonds on the banks. That, the administration economists explain, amounts to the same thing except that it involves an interest charge whereas issue of green backs eliminates that burden. So it is cheaper to print currency outright than go through the more indirect process of expanding the money supply by issuing government bonds.

"We have prided ourselves as a nation on the fact that we were flexible enough to revalue the dollar, and to experiment with gold and silver prices, but that we always had ourselves under control and could stop short of starting the printing presses. Underlying confidence to that effect has held the country's currency system on an even keel through the period of experimentation.

"But now we have Eccles, Jones and McAdoo all joining the extreme inflationists to the extent of saying that they at least cannot do us any harm. Mr. McAdoo says that the 2 billion dollars necessary to finance the Patman bonus bill would be only a handful of sand on the beach.

"When the officials begin to speak this way, it is a sign that they are slipping off into a trance, that we are losing our sense of proportion. In addition to this was the silence of Secretary Morgenthau in his recent nation-wide address. His failure to take advantage of the opportunity to caution against the evils of printing press money did not reassure those who have become alarmed over the drift that has set in.

"If this tendency is not checked now, on the bonus issue, you will see it crowd in as other inflationary measures are pressed. If it is all right to finance the 2 billion dollar bonus payment by starting the printing presses, why stop there? Why not speed up the presses a few more revolutions per minute and pay the 4,880 million dollar works relief appropriation by the same method? Why not even go further and pay off the 29-billion-dollar interest-bearing debt of the govern-

MAY WE PRESENT

MRS. GEORGE H. HOXIE

The summer of 1912' was a hot one, not a record breaker but hot enough so that milk soured overnight. Mrs. George H. Hoxie, who had recently moved to Kansas City from Lawrence, wondered about that milk. She could not be convinced that the weather was altogether to blame for its rapid spoiling. One morning, after going without cream for breakfast, she attended a meeting of the Consumers' League, a newly founded organization of women who were attempting to abolish sweatshops by boycotting manufacturers whose goods did not carry the white label signifying humane factory conditions. This particular meeting of the Consumers League was addressed by a state official, who told the group that, among other things, the milk inspection in Kansas City was lax, very lax —dangerously lax. He told them that the bacteria count of the raw milk ran into millions. He told them that the local dairies were dirty, appallingly dirty. He suggested that the Consumers League investigate these conditions. "How?" the women demanded. "By going to the dairies and seeing them," he said. It sounded like a simple, logical procedure. A committee was formed, headed by Mrs. Hoxie, to go and look at dairies.

The first move the committee made was to seek out the City Milk Inspector. He had an office and he was in it. So was a conveniently placed cuspidor. The inspector did not take his feet from his desk or cease using the cuspidor during the interview. He did, however, laugh good natured- ly at the idea of these women inspecting dairies. He refused to give them the addresses of the dairies supplying milk to the metropolitan area. Why! he'd lose his job. What the devil did they want to go nosing around dairies for anyway.

That rebuff made Mrs. Hoxie angry. She is a woman who carries no personal grudges, no petty likes and dislikes, but once she is aroused in a good cause, a cause affecting the welfare of many, she becomes a dynamic warrior, hard on her adversaries because she is intelligent in the heat of battle. With the Consumers League backing her, she finally managed to get a list of dairies and proceeded to inspect them. All one summer her committee inspected. In many dairies the ammonia fumes in the milking sheds were so strong the women on the committee could hardly see for tears. Indescribable filth littered these places. Flies and dust, dirty human hands, all came into contact with the milk destined for Kansas Citians. Dairy men resented these women, politicians resented them, big business men connected with the distributing of dairy products resented them. But William R. Nelson published their reports on the front page of his paper.

Out of all the dairies they visited, one was found that met the very mild standards. Mrs. Hoxie's committee had drawn up their White List, with the help of local pediatricians. With this one dairy as the beginning they proceeded to encourage other dairymen to clean up, to use modern equipment. One of the college girls on Mrs. Hoxie's committee learned to milk in order to demonstrate the feasibility of milking into a covered pail. Slowly, the White List grew and public sentiment grew with it. Private subscriptions permitted the Consumers League to set up a laboratory in which the milk was tested and Mrs. Hoxie's committee had the very real de-

To FUTURE and the Readers of

FUTURE:

It will be a bad day for Kansas City when Dr. Dorothy Reed, of the Department of Sociology of the University of Kansas City, leaves town. In her class work she has been a constant source of inspiration, and beyond the university she has talked with advantage to many civic and service clubs on the matter of social security and social justice.

Now she has handed in her resignation. This would be an irreparable blow were it not for the chance that she might reconsider if sufficient pressure were brought to bear. It is to urge all persons interested in the progress of education and the development of clear and informed thinking to help in bringing this about that this letter is written.

As this is sent in, a petition is being circulated among the student body, and already there are 250 signatures. The same group is also trying to win similar support from various civic groups. All this will come as a surprise to Dr. Reed who knows nothing of this move to keep her in Kansas City, and probably she will not know until the petitions are submitted to the Board, or possibly until she reads of it in FUTURE.

If you belong to an organization which is interested in seeing Kansas City become a center of higher education and clearer political and economic thinking, or if you are simply an individual who has the city's welfare at heart, send in your ment? That would cut off a heavy interest charge.

"All this overlooks a human factor. Fear is one of the primary instincts of man. It is particularly dangerous because of its contagious quality. Anyone who has seen a bank run knows what happens when fear seizes a mass of people. Something basically the same seizes upon a nation when it begins to doubt its currency. Throughout our history, a thing that has been taught in every schoolroom is that printing press or fiat money is dangerous. Whether it is or is not dangerous per se does not matter. If a majority of people think it is dangerous that very fact makes it so.

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light of watching the bacteria count of the raw milk drop from millions to thousands. In time, this activity of the Consumers League was acknowledged to be of true civic importance and the White List laboratory was put on the list of the Charity Chest beneficiaries, where it still remains.

Mrs. Hoxie sincerely dislikes being singled out and commented upon for her long successful fight for pure milk in our community. She dislikes to have her war work in the Red Cross mentioned, her work in the League of Women Voters cited. She claims she has done only what every woman who has leisure and health should do. It is our privilege to point out to her that she has accomplished and is accomplishing much that makes Kansas City a more livable city, that she has done this in a nonpartisan, humane way and that, for the life of us, we cannot discover many others like her.

name and your support to this effort to persuade Dr. Reed to reconsider, and the Board to cooperate in the progress of Kansas City by keeping her here.

A STUDENT.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

6

FUTURE

May twenty-fourth

MANNERS

MODES

COMES THE DAWN

By KATIE KITCHEN

Slowly the grey light stole across the sky. The stars faded into the immeasurable depths. A bird sang. An alarm clock went off. And you moaned quietly to yourself and struggled out of bed. Because the birth of a new day may mean sonnets to some people but to you, before it means anything else, it means breakfast.

Let's assume that you have a husband who has a hard morning's work ahead of him, and also little Johnny and Susie to get off to school. Also let's assume, for your sake, that your husband is not the kind who demands steak for his morning meal. You'll begin with orange, probably, either as juice, which is nicest, but also takes the most oranges. Try serving an orange sliced for a change. You know—skinned and then sliced thin and sprinkled with sugar; or simply cut in half and the sections loosened in the same way you fix a grapefruit. Or you can serve tomato juice, or some of this prune juice that is on the market now. You can, but personally I'll take orange.

If you put the coffee on the minute you reach the kitchen, even before you take in the milk, you will be sure to have it done and strong enough by the time you want it, and nothing is so depressing as sad coffee in the cold dawn. Then, when the milk is in and the shades are raised,

you can mix up a little hot bread such as biscuits or muffins, and put on the bacon. Of course if you use one of the fancy brands of bacon you can cook it as you will and you can't spoil it. But if you just say bacon when you order you will find that it's a good scheme to cook it very slowly. It doesn't get hard, that way, and it keeps its flavor. Also it will crisp instead of simply staying limp or getting woody.

Do you demand cereal? Unless you have put it on the night before over the pilot light—if you have a gas stove—you had better turn the clock back, pull down the shades, put out the milk, and put the cereal on as soon as you do the coffee. In case of corn meal mush, which has, by the way, more flavor and food value than nine-tenths of the brands that come in fancy packages, have the water boiling and pour the corn meal in very slowly, stirring to keep it from lumping. Or you can give it a few turns with a dover beater. Anything for smoothness. And don't forget to put in quite a lot of salt. Orange, corn meal mush, bacon and hot bread, is that a breakfast you like? It's easy to get. Or if you want eggs instead of or with it, you can serve them up poached, boiled, scrambled, or as an omelette in fairly short order.

And of course there are hot cakes, waffles, and such to vary the menu with. Breakfast isn't so bad if you change things occasionally. But of course, if you want steak, ham, and the breakfasts our grandparents used to eat—You do? Then Katie is just going to quit and go right back to bed.

From Harzfeld's
New York, May 19, 1935

Bon wit Teller's Town Tucker in chiffon is New York's candidate this week for the most feminine turn-out of the season. ... It comes in town shades of black, brown, and navy, cut pencil slim with tucks and gay with knots of flowers. . . . Otherwise all gaiety seems to be concentrated in sportswear. . . . Circle print washable satins and dude ranch checked and plaid silk linens at Saks' Fifth Avenue . . . Barber pole striped rayon at Altman's . . . and India printed linen at Macy's. . . . The newest hats are built for comfort. . . . Thus Best's hand crocheted string "Flower-pot" with its boutonniere headlight is a rag in the hand but a triumph of chic on the head . . . and Sak's Bon- doggle hat in white toyo straw has its roof off to admit cooling breezes. Rita.

Now that the evening scene is following warm weather Southward again—South here not indicating Miami's Beach and Tennis Club but our own points of nocturnal interest around 8 5th and Holmes—the problem of evening clothes is changing, too. In fact, this is the very time to put away velvets and satins and moires for a long winter's nap and feast your eyes and your purses on organzas, mousselines, nets, and chiffons in varying but always fluffy degrees of airiness.

Taking things in order of probable expense—and it's always nice to at least read about what the cream of the crop are wearing— nets and mousselines come in for a lot of popularity. At Swanson's, for instance, there are two printed marquisette affairs really breathtaking in their loveliness. One carries blue daisies as its motif and a taffeta girdle as its only accessory, and the other is printed in red with a full skirt edged in a band of chiffon ruching and a simple bodice enhanced by gorgeous red flowers. And so it goes, too, with nets at Woolf's with a Royal blue formal model polka- dotted in embroidered white discs; and again at Chasoff's where a smart net redingote falls over a printed slip in luscious color combinations.

Organdies and Organzas

As for organzas and organdies their presence about town is so unanimous that they really defy enumeration. However, the two illustrated here from Harzfeld's should come in, perhaps, for a little ballyhoo all of their own; and that, not because they have any particular effects worth noting, (as a matter of fact they look quite like most of the other organdies and organzas you've been seeing). But because they are the handiwork of a rather famous designer out Hollywood way— Viola Dimmit, by name. And so, if you're one of those who place American-born design among the prerequisites of fashion, the unusual frou-frou cape of the blue organza or the interesting striped effect of the black and white organdy's draped collar may touch just the right spot in your shopper's heart.

But the equality of summer evening wear "is not strained." It's an inexhaustible subject really likely to weary even the most ardent of admirers, and under the circumstances the best advice any commentator can give is the age-old truism—"Know thyself and thy figure, and then dress thyself accordingly."

I. E.

GALLIMAUFRY

DEPARTMENT

Anna Louise Strong in her book, "I Change Worlds," tells of an interview with the editor of the Cosmopolitan held after her return from three years in Russia and Central Europe.

"The new editor said: 'No, we don't want Russia or Central Europe. We're going in for confessions. They thrill the readers more.'

" 'If you want personal life, there's plenty in Russia,' I said. I told of Sonia and others like her, .

His eyes shone gluttonously. Then he shook his head and sighed.

" 'Wonderful tales! But, no! A confession doesn't really grip unless the milkman in Kansas City and the drug clerk in St. Louis can feel that it might happen to them. They couldn't feel that about these tales from Russia.'

" 'That Kansas City milkman, that drug store clerk in St. Louis— where had I heard of them before? I suddenly realized them as a slogan held aloft for the servants of Hearst'—they meant the great American masses."

We think the Hearst editor was O. K. in his decisions. Why on earth would anybody in Missouri care about Soviet Russia? We want stories about and confessions from our Local Czars. We want to hear Nelly Donnelly Reed confess that she is for Child Labor because she went to work at an early age and grew up to be wealthy and to marry Jim Reed. We want some inside dope from the prosecuting attorney's office. We want hot tips on the vice conditions in Kansas City and St. Louis. Stirring tales of new standards in personal life in Russia certainly leave us cold. True confessions from Pendergast, Kemper, Graves, et al. There's an idea for a real circulation booster.

We all surely thank you, Colonel Bennett Clark, for battling so valiantly against that nasty new Food and Drugs bill. We ladies don't want to be annoyed by learning that our cosmetics are not up to their claims, and are, in some cases really deleterious. We like to believe that Listerine, for example, will cure halitosis, dandruff and unpopularity, will prevent sore throat and broken engagements. You understand us, Suh! You shelter us from the crude facts of life and leave us free to stuff our pretty heads with all sorts of cute and sweet ideas born in

advertising agencies. Missouri is sure 'nuff proud of you, Sugar, protecting pure womanhood that way.

Emery, Bird's toy department is one of the livelier spots in that otherwise dignified emporium. Harriet Buchanan Rule, who is reveling in her job there, reports that the new toys for summer play days will help remove the secret dread all of us harbor when faced with having our beloved kiddies under foot twelve hours a day. Our idea of a perfect toy is one that, without being sharp, or pointed and poisonous, would interest our children as much as something that is sharp, pointed and poisonous. Also, we would like it to be the sort of toy no other child would want, thus preventing those bitter battles of envy and malice our little ones stage whenever a new toy appears on the scene. Mrs. Rule says toy manufacturers sit up nights thinking over ideas like ours and that we can expect a perfect toy any day now.

To Exchange— MANUSCRIPTS — 2, scenario, excellent; furnace and repairs. What have you?— (Sunday Star.)

We think we understand. The advertiser has two swell scenarios plus a furnace that needs repairs. Sounds like a perfect Bohemian set-up to us. We have two scenarios in need of repair and a furnace, excellent, which puts us hopelessly in the lady Babbitt group. We wouldn't swap, either.

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FUTURE

7

LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

MUSIC

Gilbert & Sullivan

"Iolanthe" was the first of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas to be performed at the Savoy, the house which is not associated in the minds of millions of people with the names of the two men whose arts were so fused together that they are never mentioned singly. That first performance was on November 25, 1882, and "Iolanthe" ran 398 performances. (In number of performances aside from revivals, "Iolanthe" ranks sixth. "H. M. S. Pinafore" is first with 700, "The Mikado" next with 672, "Patience" third with 578, "The Gondoliers" fourth with 554, and "The Yeomen of the Guard" fifth with 423.)

Critics . . . among them that of Punch . . . did not receive it with love. One of the dicta was that "Iolanthe" is not within a mile of "Pinafore" or a patch on "Patience." And yet the song, "When I Went to the Bar as a Very Young Man," is perhaps the most famous song in our tongue. Such stuff! as Josephine Bungle would say.

All that is merely preliminary to the mention of a much more recent and very delightful performance when the Conservatory presented "Iolanthe" in the Conservatory Hall on Tuesday evening, May 14. The Conservatory Hall is too small for the audience that turned out, which should have been a very pleasant cause for regret, and the stage is much too small in all three dimensions for a performance of an opera with chorus. Let us hope that points to another evening of Gilbert & Sullivan in a larger auditorium next time.

Phyllis, who was Kathleen Burns, was charming to see and lovely to hear as that light-footed and gay-hearted shepherdess. Marvin Gench as Strephon, the half-fairy, half-mortal shepherd, whose love Phyllis won, did an excellent job in long black stockings. (To hark back a moment to history, the reviewers referred to above, found the nature of Strephon's existence "not quite pleasant." One did not say, under Victoria, that a shepherd boy was fairy, immortal, and his legs mortal.)

The sensation of the performance was W. A. Letson as The Lord Chancellor. Mr. Letson's performance took on that tone of delicious foolery which is never so exactly fitting as in Gilbert & Sullivan. There was a flavor in his presence on the stage which one is inclined to associate only with the fine Gilbert & Sullivan companies, the Savoyards and the Milton Aborn players. It is our sincere hope that the Conservatory, with special reference to Mr. Charles Hedley, will see fit to give Kansas City more of these operas. The performance of May 14 is ample evidence that it could be done. There are naturally improvements to be made in costuming, properties and sets. The chorus of fairies in "Iolanthe" were dressed in what, to an ignorant eye, were graduation dresses, and the House of Lords was not impressive to the eye in baccalaureate robes.

N. L. S.

PICTURES

The immortal classic of Victor Hugo's, "Les Miserables," has been beautifully done by Twentieth Century Studios. Richard Boleslawski, the director, has caught the spirit of nineteenth century France and with firm strokes he has painted a picture that one is not likely to forget for some time to come. Gregg Toland has also done a good job with the photography. The costumes, of Napoleonic period, are accurate and becoming withal. You lovers of Hugo may find different favorite bits of his story omitted, but to condense a four-volume tale into a feature-length picture requires a great deal of ability, and this condensing has been done expertly.

Fredric March has his best role as Jean Valjean and although he is not as powerful physically as was Hugo's Jean, he overcomes this discrepancy by his fine piece of work. Charles Laughton scores highly as Javert, the heartless, duty-bound officer of the law who keeps relentless track of poor Jean Valjean throughout their unhappy lives.

"Les Miserables" is a powerful story and Boleslawski has made a powerful and moving screen play of it.

Goin' to Mae West

From the sublime to the ridiculous, as the old bromide goes. This week we have Mae West at the Newman in "Goin' to Town," a story of, by, and for Mae. She is always fun to watch regardless of how rowdy she may get, and in this show she has gone modern, more or less, in her costumes by Travis Banton. Surrounded by scores of predatory males, Mae taxes us from cattle ranch to villa at Southampton in her usual snappy fashion with her usual fast dialogue. She is always amusing and her two leading stooges, Paul Cavanaugh and Gilbert Emery seem to have a whirl throughout the whole picture.

The Government Has Its Day

Now that the Department of Justice has practically mopped up all the public enemies made so popular by the movies, the movies come through a bit tardily, and glorify our hard-working government agents. What we cannot understand is why Hollywood did not make a picture like "G Men" about two years ago. Who knows, maybe public sentiment might have turned against gangsters long before this!

James Cagney is on the other side of the fence in this picture and he does a good job of cleaning up his former associates. Robert Armstrong has a stock part of the tough Special Agent with the heart of gold, and he is better than usual in it. The gangsters are all well-cast and the direction of William Keighley is smooth. As the mobster's gal, Ann Dvorak does herself pretty proud and Margaret Lindsay is nice as Armstrong's sister.

There is a very pictorial scene of our own station plaza killing, although there is no mention of the name Kansas City and the shots (no pun intended) of the Wisconsin lodge where Dillinger was ambushed are excellent. Seeing this picture brings the hope that more little boys will grow up to respect law and order, and not the Great God Thug.

J. D.

ART

Primitives

Ask ten small children to draw pictures of a man, and nine of the pictures will closely resemble the following: a circular head enclosing 2 dots and a curve for eyes and mouth; a long line from neck to pelvis for the body; the legs forking from this like golf-sticks; and stiff arms, attached close to the head, terminating in twig-like fingers. If time allows, hair will be drawn with the same continuous, curly line used by children to represent smoke pouring from a train; and the nose will be shown by a line between the eyes. The child's mental image of a man will be translated into a full-face drawing (except the feet which are in profile) by a series of hieroglyphic marks. The tenth child, a precocious one, will have attempted a naturalistic sketch with face in three-quarter view and one arm concealed; realizing, as other children do not, that a man may be represented without drawing each arm, leg, and eye. You will be lucky to find more than one child in a group who draws this way. (Or unlucky, in case you are a duty-bound art teacher and find such far-from-the-normal children a little recalcitrant to public-school

standardization.)

Of early peoples, we find the precocious children among Palaeolithic men and South African bushmen. These alone, with their drawings of men and beasts in every position, seem to have outgrown a use of symbols and gone on to nature for their concepts.

The Nelson Gallery's present exhibit of American Indian sand- painting, copied on paper from the originals, shows that the artists of this race are not concerned with naturalistic delineation; they have, however, a considerable sense of color and balance. Sand-painting is practiced by several tribes as a religious rite, principally to drive out pain from an ailing tribesman; and the medicine-men doubtless feel that the spirits to whom they pray need no exact portrayal of objects to interpret mortal thought. It is fortunate that the one actual sand-painting shown is such a fine example. Here is true artistry, and anthropologists will do well to regard this twice: once to figure out what it all means, and again to sense the design of color and form so subtly and carefully placed.

Before entering the rug exhibit in Gallery II, forget, if possible, the atrocities forced on you by Indians at the Albuquerque station. The traditional weaving has little in common with the commercial. The New York department store which sent Ruth Reeves to Guatemala for ancient designs can find some very acceptable ones as close to home as New Mexico and Arizona.

In Gallery XIX are the works of modern Indians. It appears that some of the braves sent East for schooling came back to the reservation with the billboard artist's notion of design and his garish palette. Others not so civilization- bitten have modified here and expanded there the ancient traditions by assimilating the white-man's forms. T. K. B.

10,000

PUBLIC ENEMIES

One of every forty-two persons in America is a convict, an ex-convict or possessed of a police record— three million of them. Courtney Ryley Cooper takes his figures from the fingerprint files of the United States government, Division of Investigation. His book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," almost a novel of crime, is gleaned from the official sources of that now famous department of the federal government. What Verne Miller did in his Edgevale Road house in Kanass City when Fritz Mulloy telephoned that Frank Nash must be freed from federal officers, how Miller got Floyd and Richetti through Lazia, the ensuing massacre at the Union Station; dozens of such front page stories are viewed anew from back stage.

The book is almost a diary of Public Enemies No. 1 as one by one the federal government has tracked them down, shot them down or sent them with their women, their fences, their harborers, and sometimes their criminal lawyers and doctors to prison. Where they stayed in their endless travels, their favorite golf courses and night clubs; the cities, like Kansas City, where they could be "wired in" (protected by the police), their actual conversations at times— all told from the official records. One admires Mr. Cooper's research and his skill in narration. One admires even more, and applauds, the work of J. Edgar Hoover in building a corps of young, intelligent and fearless men

The modern criminal makes his contacts with fences for "hot" securities, for safe hide-outs, (often in respectable neighborhoods); uses the long distance telephone, motor cars, and the airplane just as efficiently as the most enterprising and respectable Rotarian uses such facilities in the conduct of his legitimate business. The local police force, even if honest, belongs to the ox-cart days. That is why the federal forces have effected almost every disposition of important

public enemies in recent years. Those forces combat not only the criminal, but also the sinister political protection which so often surrounds him.

Arrested September 28, 1908,

breaking window. Disposition not known.

Arrested August 23, 1911, petty larceny. Released to juvenile authorities.

Sentenced January 23, 1913, four years in reform school. Paroled.

Arrested December 2, 1914, gambling. Fined.

Arrested January 22, 1916, suspect robbery. No disposition shown.

Arrested February 29, 1916, flourishing revolver. No disposition shown.

Arrested April 19, 1916, on identification of fingerprints in Kansas City, Kansas, robbery case. Dismissed.

Arrested January 4, 1917, at

tempted rape. No disposition shown.

Arrested December 12, 1917, first degree robbery. Sentenced to twelve years Missouri State Penitentiary, paroled after eight months and seven days in which he had served as a bookkeeper, and later pardoned with full citizenship rights restored."

And yet Lazia lived to be called a "political leader" by Kansas City newspapers and to receive the blessing of Pendergast, whose political misdeeds are sometimes excused on the ground that his personal morals are impeccable.

Mr. Cooper's story is well told; perhaps too well told. It may serve as a guidebook to young men contemplating criminal careers. As in the case of books depicting the ugliness and horror of warfare, so this book may create in some minds a kind of morbid respect for crime. For the rest of us it brings the realization that the threads of crime are woven into the very fabric of our business, social and political life.

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FUTURE

May twenty-fourth

The Eagle Hovers

From page two

much not to make any of the hoys mad.”

“It only cost me \$5 and a lot of the boys trade at my place.”

“I have to go down to the city hall once in a while and all of the boys there asked me to join and I felt I had to.”

“Say, I joined because I had to. What would you have done in my place?”

These were only a few of the explanations. Underpaid city employes looked upon the campaign as just another lug on their salaries and they have become so used to working at deep cut pay they were glad to get away for \$5 and they could cut that to \$3 by signing up each other, or making some business man they knew join and keeping the \$2 commission. If they had enough obligation seekers on their list they could even make some money by signing them up for \$5 and keeping the \$2 commission.

Sunday’s all-day ceremonial for Carrollo, Binnagio and the other lodge brothers is scheduled to be of great moment. The 1,000 or more fledglings are expected to receive the blessings of Mann and, perhaps, (brace yourself) Pendergast himself.

Plans for the day-long ritualistic pageant have not been completed but the membership blanks and accompanying literature describe the order itself as “one of the greatest assets of the nation.” The advance sheet sent to prospects, prepared under the guidance of Mann, lays claim to starting Mother’s day, old age pensions, mothers’ pensions, battling for working men and so on, and concludes with this empyrean paragraph:

“Now the Eagles are working to put an end to depression, to stabilize employment so that every man may have steady work at a saving wage.”

When the Eagles get going and make their minds up to it, phooey will go the depression, so it seems.

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FIGUREHEAD

MURRAY?

Political weatherbirds this week scented an election wind in the appointment of Matthew S. Murray, director of public works for Pendergast here, to be head man in Missouri for the expenditure of the state's portion of the \$4,880,000,000 federal work relief fund.

In the past Pendergast has been at outs with Sen. Bennett Champ Clark of St. Louis, who defeated Pendergast when Clark was nominated. Clark gave his approval of Murray's appointment and the New Deal FERA chief, Harry Hopkins, did the appointing. Weather birds foresaw a "united front" in the forthcoming election.

To the local organization goes a fat plum in that Murray is expected to have much to say as to who will get contracts under the relief program. As director of public works at the city hall Murray has seen that works contracts went to Pendergast. His job depended upon it. Just what power Murray will wield in handing out contracts in his new job is not known but he took the job at less salary than he received at the city hall.

Back of these two rather impressive reasons for Murray's appointment is an interesting story of political government.

More than a year ago the city obtained a grant of a little less than \$1,500,000 from the PWA fund to help finance construction of the new municipal auditorium. A contract was drawn up at the city hall for the work and awarded.

In Washington the New Deal got wind of a joker in the contract that opened the way for a steal of about \$500,000. Federal men swarmed into town, kicked out the contract.

But not until Henry McElroy, city manager, and Murray had attempted to move heaven and earth to save the contract framed by the machine. Work on the hall was held up with men crying for work and a demand for the hall for convention purposes.

The stink stirred up by the government reached an impasse. It was either one or the other of two alternatives—kick the spoils out of the contract or not get the federal money.

Grumbling, the city hall crowd yielded and a new contract was finally let. But, fearful federal agents have remained on the job to see that the contract is carried out. It is expected they will remain on the job as watchdogs until the hall finally has been completed.

A bit of political irony now is that the man who was director of public works, handling the hall contract so obnoxious to honest federal engineers, should a few months later be handed the job of supervising the expenditure of a large sum of federal funds in the state.

If this is a political expedient the taxpayers and public have much to fear. Will only Pendergast companies get the jobs and only Pendergast voters get to work? Is the work relief program for Missouri merely to be a political slush fund for the Pendergast organization, handed over to keep the state in line at the polls next year?

Not many admirers of the New Deal are willing to accept such a gloomy outlook as positive answers to these questions.

Perhaps Murray will have to toe the mark for the New Deal; perhaps he only will be a figure head.

Double-Crossing the G-Men

From page one

Federal men got in touch with Mr. Higgins and were informed that Pace, alias Randazzo, was on his way to Kansas City under police escort. One of his guards oddly enough was Lt. Rayen, indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury before which La Capra had testified. The prisoners and convoy were expected to arrive about the middle of the morning. Armed with their warrant the men from the Immigration Office were on hand. Hours passed. Mr. Higgins became uneasy. He would investigate. When he returned anon he was frothing with righteous anger. Owing to some unaccountable freak of nature the police and their prisoners had arrived considerably earlier than had been anticipated, the case had been taken at once before Judge Mazuch and Randazzo had been released on bond. There was nothing to do but await the trial. Then Randazzo, alias Pace, would appear and Federal police co-operation would be consummated.

The day came, as did the trial. Randazzo was missing. For reasons peculiarly unconvincing Randazzo's trial had been set forward a day, and he had appeared the day before the one scheduled. He had appeared, his case had been dismissed, and he had stepped rather hastily out of the picture. There is hardly any doubt that the police, including Mr. Higgins, knew that the Federal men wanted Mr. Randazzo. They couldn't have been entirely ignorant of the change of date.

The second case is more recent. Remember when a cop pulled a terrible break, not long ago, and ran Mr. Higgins in for double parking? It made a good story at the time. Behind it, in point of time at least, is another story quite as interesting. This officer, Weber by name, acting in accord with and under the direction of the Immigration Office, conducted a raid, not so long ago, in the Mexican quarter on a resort, and brought in quite a collection of arrests. The proprietor of the place was convicted of running a house of prostitution, and fined a hundred dollars. He did not appeal the case. The Immigration Office thereupon got out a deportation warrant for him, a procedure, by the way, that can only take place after a conviction. The Mexican appealed his case at once, his appeal was granted and he was acquitted, thereby invalidating the warrant.

In the meantime Officer Weber seems to have received a reprimand. At any rate his efforts to co-operate with the Federal forces abruptly ceased. There is other evidence which also points to his having been severely smacked down. Shortly afterwards he found himself embroiled with Mr. Higgins and punished. No one can really assert that he was framed; no one can prove that Mr. Higgins was wearing long whiskers so that he should not be recognized. It may all be a beautiful coincidence. It's a pity, though, that it had to coincide with one of the few cases of attempted co-operation between the local police and the Federal men.

For the Real Dope

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ADDING \$500,000

To add \$500,000 or more to the building fund the city manager plans to widen Thirteenth street and condemn a portion of old Convention Hall. There is a provision in the old hall contract that whatever is realized from it must go into the building of a new hall. By awarding the sum to the old hall as a condemnation the fund then can be turned over to McElroy to be spent in decorating, equipping or otherwise financing the new hall.

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