

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today

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Snapshots OF THE WEEK

The focal point of world interest next Monday will be the Saar where the long awaited plebiscite will be held under the watchful eyes of the world's first truly international army, acting on the orders of the League of Nations. There is more at stake than the sovereignty of a scrap of land. It is a question of world interest or local politics.

A further evidence of League authority is seen in the recent appeal by Abyssinia that the peace between that country and Italy be safeguarded. There was a time when a country like Abyssinia would have been perfectly fair game. Italy will have to learn that there is a closed season on.

And apropos of hunting, the Soviet authorities have announced that the open season for "class enemies" has been extended indefinitely, not only with a view to punishing past crimes but also to stay the "treacherous hand" that might be raised against the world revolution of the future. The White Queen also applied the cure before she got hurt.

Student government heads of 150 colleges voted to abolish compulsory military training, and approved the thirty hour week, with higher income taxes in the upper brackets. What school do the sons and daughters of the munition makers attend?

And as a corollary to any question of the future of the race may we add the figures recently published by the United States Children's Bureau? There are more than seven million children on the relief rolls.

Two smacks have recently been made at the Louisiana dictator. The first was by the Standard Oil Company, who are engaged in curtailing their oil production in order to escape the excessive tax imposed by the Senator. You can tax what is made but you can't force production in order to tax it. The second was a reminder by the President that the celebrated moratorium had better not apply to government loans or else. According to editorial opinion in the New York Times the Kingfish is hooked.

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"VOLUME ONE, NUMBER ONE"

You have in your hands the first issue of the newsweekly "Future," a magazine of opinion having as its basic aim the unfolding of a constructive program which will obtain that condition most important to all citizens, good government. Future comes to you under no disguises; it is not a subtle crusading sheet for any political party. It will discuss the news, local, state, national,

foreign, endeavoring to express the facts as it sees them. Nor is its function to moralize; it is not against this, that and the other individual vice or racket—it is for a system of government which cannot contain the greed and grail which is their breeding ground. Future has no obligations, is not operated for profit, and is in competition with no one. As a newsweekly, it will offer departments devoted to a variety of interests: Personalities, Finance, Women's columns, Art, Music, and others, each written by a person with special qualifications in his field, who first has the confidence of the editors and second the zation to say what he thinks. They believe there is a place for such a newspaper. They hope that Future will qualify.

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FUTURE

January eleventh

FOREIGN

A new era in Italo-French relations of utmost importance to the preservation of peace on the Continent was ushered in Friday with the arrival in Rome of Pierre Laval, the first French Foreign Minister to visit that capital since the World War. The irritation and suspicion which has existed between the countries since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles has been a constant threat to European tranquility, and, it is hoped that this meeting with Premier Mussolini will dispel the ill will. The ground work for this visit was laid by the late Louis Barthou whose, efforts for a rapproehment between France and Italy were cut short by the tragic assassination at Marseilles. This increased the tension in Central Europe, and, with France backing Yugoslavia, and Italy Hungary, made more difficult the possibility of the two nations reaching an understanding. The timely, if somewhat unsatisfactory, accord achieved at Geneva with respect to the charges of Hungarian culpability for the crime at Marseilles eased the tension materially, and by intense negotiations carried on through normal diplomatic channels the desired heart to heart talk between the French and Italian governments has been realized. Before M. Laval decided to make the trip to Rome, it was reported that he would not go unless the preliminary conversations had reached a point of complete accord. However, indications now are that the discussions between the two ministers will not attempt a final solution of the particularly vexing Central European question, but will be limited to a declaration of policy which they propose to follow. The guaranteeing of Austrian independence will hold the center of the stage but as to just what method will be pursued is not yet clear. Several tentative plans have been considered which have met with objections from one quarter or another. In view of Signor Mussolini's heretofore adamant stand for the revision of post war treaties, it will be interesting to see to what extent he will modify his position in the case of the proposed pact by which Austria's neighbors will mutually and reciprocally guarantee their existing frontiers. It is also expected that with the Austrian problem settled the road will be open for further Italo- French cooperation with regard to conflicting colonial interests in Africa, the attitude to be assumed toward German armaments, and the possibility of reestablishing normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Saar

As the date of the Saar plebiscite approaches it becomes increasingly doubtful that a peaceful election can be held. The last few days brought reports of riotous clashes between Nazis and anti- Nazis resulting in the death of several men and injuries to scores of others. The local and the international police have been able thus far to control the situation, and no call

has yet been made on the League Army recently arrived to insure order and a fair election. Although officials have no desire to use these troops except as a last resort, they are being held in readiness to move at a moment's notice, the gay meetings of both factions was unaffected during the week, many by low, this one project, the York Follow to page four

HEALTH AND POLITICS

In making this desultory check-up on the results of the Health and Hospital Survey of 1930 the reporter came frequently in contact with a spectre which haunts the sanctums of Kansas City's medical profession. Its name is State Medicine. What it means, when boiled down to non-professional language, is that there seems to be reason to think that there is a tendency to permit, or force, the state to take over the health responsibility of the people, as it has taken over the responsibility for their safety from violence or fire. At least one doctor protested bitterly against the possibility of being classed with firemen and policemen. He might have compared such a future state with the status of the officers of the army and navy, but he didn't.

This dread is not universal. One doctor, at any rate, expressed the opinion that if some of his colleagues didn't stop acting like fools they would have State Medicine crammed down their throats by a resentful public. And a fair example of why this may be is found in the health situation in the public schools.

When the question of the immunization of children, and of regular physical examinations in school came up there was strong objection on the grounds that if these services were performed by the city in the schools there would be many children receiving free attention who could afford to pay for it, in other words, the state was taking over the legitimate practice of private physicians. The answer was found in the case of immunization by arranging with the medical association that physicians would give the injections for the nominal fee of one dollar, while those who simply didn't have the dollar could go to the General Hospital and have it done free.

But there is a catch. A good example is a certain school in the north end where the children, al-

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ADULT EDUCATION— A FINE WORK

The will to learn—this is the one qualification needed by those over sixteen and out of school, who wish to take advantage of the program of adult education going forward under the FERA, with the hearty co-operation of the city's Board of Education. There are over four hundred and fifty courses offered, and the enrollment on November 1 was 12,420, with additional enrollments as the new term opened this month. Every course, whether cultural or vocational, is free to all who wish to attend, and there is still plenty of room for those who wish to enroll between now and June.

According to Roy T. Gallemore, Supervisor of Adult Education here, Kansas City ranks high in the number and variety of courses offered as compared with other cities. In particular the center maintained for Negroes at the Lincoln High School offers opportunities that would be hard to match anywhere. There are sixty-three colored teachers employed, a goodly number as compared with the hundred and sixteen white teachers. It should be noted in this connection that no teacher has had less than two years of college work, while the advanced work is almost entirely in the hands of graduates, and there are a number who hold advanced degrees. There can be no question about the quality of the instruction.

The courses offered are designed to meet every type of demand. Of special interest are the cultural subjects listed. Art, its history and appreciation, drama, both as a medium of expression and as literature, and public speaking are on the lists. English literature is popular, not only in the courses giving the history, but in courses dealing with contemporary writers. Current poetry and novels, as well as the classics, are dealt with by the instructors and in open class discussion. Another important branch is the language group including French, Spanish, German and Latin. French and Spanish share in popularity with eight classes given in each. Music is given also, vocal and instrumental, and it is worth noting that out of twenty-two classes seventeen are for Negroes.

Psychology has proved to be a popular subject, and there are several courses given, including general, vocational and child psychology. Another highly interesting field of study is available in the classes, and there are many of them, dealing with economics, labor problems, and political science. The interest here parallels the growing interest noted in the colleges.

In addition to these courses in the cultural field there are numerous vocational courses covering a dozen different fields, and there is also a division of elementary education, and also courses preparing foreigners for citizenship.

As to place and time, the classes are scattered all over the city, in churches, in neighborhood centers, in public schools, the heat and light in these last generously provided by the Board of Education. Junior College, Lincoln High School, and the Linwood Community Church are the largest individual centers, the first with an attendance of about 500 at its 17 classes, the second with 32 classes and about 1,600 adult students, and the third with seventeen and close to a thousand attending.

These classes will continue until June, but beyond that immediate plans are impossible. With the new policy of work rather than dole outlined by the President, the status of the adult education project is not clear. The FERA at present Follow to page six

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TRIVIA

And did Mr. Spector of the Harlem Club learn his lesson? Once more I am convinced that the police officers of Kansas City will not be balked!

Once I heard of a naive soul who had the temerity to open a Bingo joint in Our Fair City. (By the way, have you ever heard Ruby Garrett intone those three little words? His inflections and tremulo quality, particularly when he's attacking meddlers who "impugn the fair name" of said fair city, are something to mull over.) Anyway, this innocent abroad didn't make the proper arrangements, and after about three hours of profitable business, the protectors of the peace descended and closed the place. So he, being philosophical as well as naive, resigned himself to inevitability, made his overtures, received his documents, reopened in the same location, and,

so far as I know is still going strong. There are no bombings to be a bother to the police.

Mr. Spector signifies his intention of reopening the Harlem, but denies knowledge of necessary procedure. Come now Mr. Spector, don't you remember? That man in the dark blue suit?

And speaking of bombings—I read, not so long ago, a comment to the effect that St. Louis, which was protesting 12 unsolved bombings, might with profit concentrate on her own iniquity and stop worrying about Kansas City's. The implication being that Kansas City, in this regard, had it all over St. Louis. As usual, curiosity got me.

Follow to page six

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COUNCIL PASSES CAB ORDINANCE

At the regular meeting of the city council Monday evening, January 7, Frank H. Backstrom, young Fusion councilman, was the only one who cast a vote against the new ordinance requiring meters on taxi-cabs, fixing minimum and maximum rates and prohibiting cruising downtown. Said Mr. Backstrom, "I object to the elimination of cruising downtown, which I believe is a convenience to the public. The requirement of meters will work a hardship on independent operators and small companies."

A syndicate, including James Pendergast, already controlling Terminal cabs, recently bought the controlling interest in Yellow Cabs. These are the two largest companies operating in the city.

Continuing his discussion of the cruising feature, Mr. Backstrom said, "I believe the traffic code, if enforced, would take care of the cruising situation. I do not believe we should penalize all drivers because a few have abused the practice. Most of the drivers and companies are barely making a living, but I do not believe this council should become a rate-making body. It is a radical departure. The companies might come in the future with an ordinance for an increase in these rates."

The taxicab ordinance was passed and will become effective in thirty days.

Among measures referred to committees for hearings on Friday, at 2:30 were these:

An ordinance to appropriate \$40,000 in hospital bond funds for construction of a tunnel from the central heating plant now under construction to both General Hospital and General Hospital No. 2. Federal Emergency Relief Administration workers have been excavating for the tunnel for some time. City Manager McElroy said that the funds would be required for labor and material.

An ordinance appropriating \$10,000 in bond funds for inspectors' pay roll at the Municipal auditorium, which averages about \$900 a week. So far the cost has amounted to \$23,750.

An ordinance appropriating \$1,580 in bond funds to the Union Printing and Binding Company, for registration books for auditorium Follow to page four
January eleventh

FUTURE

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WHAT, PRECISELY, IS A MACHINE?

Not without some sound reasoning many good citizens are saying to themselves, "I will never vote again."

A few weeks ago a middle-western state voted by ballot of the people to abolish one house of its state legislature. That action was applauded by many students of good government. It appeared to be a forward step in eliminating a host of tax-supported office holders.

But, says the citizen who thinks he never will vote again, look at the picture in Kansas City. A number of years ago the city had both an upper and lower house city council; an unwieldy, pompous legislative monstrosity for the taxpayers to support in glory, and, it has been hinted, some graft.

Then came a demand, or it was made to appear as such, for a smaller group to manage the city's governmental affairs. It was believed by many such a plan as the present city charter would eliminate a large group of political hangers-on and attract a commendable class of office holders from the citizenry.

But such was not the result, insofar, at least, as accomplishing a non-partisan, non-profiting form of city government. What the students of better government had hoped for came to life as the opposite extreme. The office holders, elected by the machine, were picked by the machine and served the machine only.

Jobs and Favors

Instead of their ideals being furthered, good government advocates saw the creation of a political principality, expending tax money, dispensing favors and creating politically controlled activities both in the field of legitimate business and in the underworld. With absolute control, jobs were dispensed where they would develop the most votes. Favors and protection served the same end. So complete became the political monopoly it was extended to the county and then the state.

This is not intended as a tirade against our city government. It merely is a recitation of what good politicians do. It has happened in almost every American city and sooner or later all the political machines have, for periods at least, fallen.

That seems to be the only answer to the merit of the question as to whether a believer in strictly nonpartisan forms of government should or should not go to the polls.

Some Ground Lost

With the activity of the federal government in the suppression of crime there seems to be a likelihood this source of political power will be weakened. Protection for violators of the prohibition law was a source of great power to the political machine. That situation now

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has cut into the heart of a practical machine.

The public's tax-paying power, too, has greatly diminished. Huge bonded debts now

overhang political machines. Can they pay them and stay in business? Will these conditions prove the undoing of any machine that lives from the taxes of the people?

Political machines are very complicated. They have their birth in those sections of a city where the poorer classes may be herded to the polls through fear or favor. A boss of the block becomes the boss of the neighborhood and then the ward. Bosses rule both through fear and by assuming the roles of benefactors.

It's Your Party

Many of them stage Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners for their voters. To finance these they shake down legitimate business and the boys who receive political favors or protection. Then they may make great displays of their "bigheartedness."

The type of vote controlled by bosses in most cities outnumbers the voting citizens opposed to boss government. There may be more than one section of a city that possesses the mass voting form of population, such as the North End and the Negro district in Kansas City. The bosses select one of the major political parties for their banner. This within itself attracts a large number of party-minded voters.

The offices go to men selected by the bosses; men who, of course, will do their bidding. Then the bosses get behind them and elect them.

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BORDERLINE

BUSINESSES

TAT MOST SUGAR

Those familiar with "The Life of Lincoln Steffens," "Boss Tweed" and other text-books of political graft know that the easiest prey of blood-sucking politicians are those engaged in vice as a business or in businesses bordering on the illegitimate. The reason is obvious, the politicians use the police for their threats and for their collectors, the police take their small split usually, although sometimes they have to take it all as a part of their ill-paid jobs. Naturally, there is going to be no part of the disinterested public to kick, even though the graft is known, as those on the lookout for breaches of governmental honesty are usually ones who would be glad to see such places of business closed. Once in a while (one reads in the story-books) there is found a manager of a place "on the borderline" who sincerely thinks he is conducting a legitimate business, regardless of how it is regarded by that major portion of the public which would not think of patronizing the place. He thinks that he is fulfilling all legal requirements and if he caters with his place to low tastes, why, that's neither here nor there, since he, like many another, is out for what's in it, and low tastes usually go with easy money.

When the police, representing those "higher up," come around for the pay-off, this manager decides he is "not having any." What can they do? Apparently, he is fulfilling all legal requirements. Well, with a night-club, for instance, they

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A NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR THE COUNTY

Last week found Jackson County starting off on a new year with a new administration. The affairs of the county are administered by a body of three corresponding to the city's council, which is called the county court. This court of three so-called "Judges" performs no judicial functions, is purely administrative. The new court is made up of Eugene I. Purcell, of Independence, who is the presiding judge; J. W. Hostetter of Buckner, eastern district; and Battle Mc- Cardle, 5 E. 54th Street, Kansas City, western district. Judge Hostetter is the only new

member of the court. His place was formerly held by Judge Purcell, who as presiding judge is taking the place of Senator Truman, now representing million dollars' worth of such bonds were issued, in the hope that a clean start would put the county in better condition. It was a vain hope. There is now another deficit of over a million dollars. This, says the Civic Research Institute, is in spite of strenuous efforts by the county court to cut expenses. There have been drastic salary cuts.

The New Law

The new budget law prohibits the issuance of warrants unless the cash is on hand to pay them. Obviously, sharp cuts in expenses must be made. On the day after their going into office, the new county court held a hearing for departmental heads. W. W. (Tom) Graves, Jr., prosecutor, told the court that the cut proposed for his department would mean the dropping of eight assistants in the face of an increasing demand for legal work. Sheriff Bash will present the same argument, doubtless, against a cut in the appropriation for his department. Last year the sheriff sued to nullify the county budget law, but the authority of the county court was upheld by the state Supreme court. No views as to budget have been reported from the recorder of deeds, from the county clerk or from the county collector. It has been suggested that great savings could be made in those offices. The cost of recording could be cut in half by using the photostat method of copying. The county clerk and county collector could save a large part of the cost of their offices by installing mechanical devices for extending and billing taxes, to be used instead of the laborious long-hand now requiring the services of many good party workers.

At the time of his retirement as
Follow to page five

MR. HOSTETTER MR. PURCELL MR. McCARDLE

Missouri in Congress.

Budget Worries Begin

Soon after taking the oath of office, administered January 2 by William Hicks, veteran member of the state legislature who chose instead this year to be county clerk, their budget worries began in earnest. A new budget law, operating for the first time last year, has made life miserable for the old county court and bids fair to make existence more unhappy for the new court. It's a good budget law—the same one that many of us adopt for ourselves about this time of the year—it puts the county on a strictly cash basis. In the way the new county budget law provides central authority in the county court over the county's finances, giving opportunity for the court to determine what the real needs of all offices are, to appropriate the funds necessary and to limit expenditures to these expenditures, it is a great improvement over past procedure. It should eventually eliminate deficits and necessarily promotes economy.

The Old System

For many years the county has spent all current cash received and in addition has issued warrants against anticipated revenue. Many a reader of this article, no doubt, is holding a warrant for jury service or some other service to the county which has been drawing 6% interest for years. For such ordinary, to-be-expected current expenses, then, the county "borrowed" money, and paid good interest. Naturally, with such a system, deficits pile up. Every once in a while, a clean sweep is made and a fresh start is given by issuing judgment bonds and paying up these warrants. In 1929 more than a mil

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January eleventh

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TAXATION

Discouraging as it may seem, the youth of the country displays little interest in a matter which vitally affects them —taxation. Each young man and woman might well consider the question, because it will be their load to shoulder in future years.

Last year, according to the United States News, the American people paid \$1,035,000,000 for medical services, \$2,160,000,000 for fuel and light, \$3,600,000,000 each for clothing and for home rental, \$7,650,000,000 for the most basic necessity of all, food—and \$9,000,000,000 for taxes.

The increase in taxation—local, state and national—is the most startling and menacing economic development since the world war. It was not so long ago that we used to pity overtaxed European countries, in the belief that we were escaping their experience. Today, with, the cost of all forms of government soaring in the face of diminishing taxable assets and earnings, we are very close to the European level. Recently England, one of the heaviest taxed countries, enjoyed a general tax reduction, made in the interest of industrial recovery. The United States, unhappily, has no such prospect.

A great part of the tax money does nothing to encourage industry—some of it is actually used for projects and experiments which discourage and throttle private initiative, retarding employment, rather than increasing it. It is a bar, not a spur, to purchasing power. It stands in

the way of investment, industrial expansion, farm and home ownership. It is creating a vast, wasteful and inefficient bureaucracy which waxes fat while the public which supports it starves.

Industrial recovery and employment are inextricably bound up with the tax problem. Until government retrenches, all our efforts to go forward will be largely futile.

Foreign

From page two

of which were broken up by short but fierce battles. The establishment of martial law was requested by the anti-Nazis for protection against Nazi attacks. Charges were made that "flying squadrons" were maliciously provoking trouble in the hope of causing the large anti-Nazi mass meeting, called for January 6, to be cancelled. Colonel G. G. Knox, head of the League of Nations governing commission, warned the Saar Press against publishing "exaggerated accounts" of incidents occurring in the territory to further political ends. While both sides continued feverish preparations for the huge demonstrations of January 6, serious doubts were expressed even in official quarters as to the advisability of holding the elections a week later if serious disorders developed as a result of these meetings. The Third Reich and the world were treated to a mighty "demonstration of national solidarity" in a public assembly held in the Reichstag in Berlin Jan- This hurriedly called demonstration was attended by Chancellor Hitler, Reich Ministers, the higher party leaders, and the higher military and naval officers as well as by officials from every unit of the party. All reporters were excluded, only the official communique telling what happened. So carefully guarded were the plans, that not even the Berlin public knew of the affair until it was well started. As officially reported the Chancellor spoke with his usual fervor against the "flood of foreign lies," emphasized his loyalty to the Saar, and warned Germany's foes of the strength and unity of the German nation. Rudolph Hess, deputy leader of the party, told the Chancellor that the assembly was in the nature of a spontaneous public expression of loyalty to him. The secrecy surrounding the meeting and the campaign against the foreign press which followed it has greatly mystified most German and foreign circles. As to the real reason for it, various views are being circulated, among them being, alleged dissatisfaction in the Nazi party that had to be eliminated, concern over the jealousy between the Reichswehr

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The National Youth Movement was launched in Kansas City in May, 1932, as a result of a discussion between five Kansas City young men, Joseph C. Fennelly, Webster W. Townley, Louis G. Lower, F. P. Logan, Jr., and Harold R. Jones. It came into existence as the result of a growing conviction on the part of its founders that American citizens would respond to a sincere, disinterested appeal for honest government, and that idealism, once awakened, along with a human consideration of what would best serve the average citizen's true interests, would result in sweeping spoils politicians (and their allies in the business world) out of power.

Starting with local government, it was believed, and still is believed, that it will be possible within a comparatively short time to so awaken the long dormant conscience of the average American voter that he will gladly get busy and "throw the rascals out."

The NYM is still firm in that faith. It was started to build a prairie fire of public sentiment, a

controlled prairie fire if you can vision such a thing, which, starting in local communities would eventually sweep states and result in a unity and coordination of public interest for the general good of everybody interested in government.

A great many thoughtless persons will tell you that they are not interested in government, but they are, of course. For government of any kind whatsoever, dips into everybody's pocket, and what you get in return for that "touch" is of vital concern to you. You would like to get a dollar's worth for a dollar, and with a reasonably efficient organization it ought to be possible for you to receive at least 85 cents worth of actual benefits, visible and tangible, for every dollar you pay in taxation.

The word taxation is another that many people consider dull and consequently learn nothing about. This is not a reasonable attitude. The poor man pays his share of taxes, whether he pays one cent through any collector's window or not. He pays in the price of what he must give the grocer, the man who sells him shoes, the clothing merchant, or any other maker or vendor of the necessities of life. It therefore is of interest to him to see that taxes are justly and equitably collected and spent; that they do not go into the pockets of rascals, either in or out of office. The contractor who is in the know is as much an enemy of Mr. Average Citizen as the dishonest little sheriff or county collector who goes "over the hill" with a few thousand dollars.

The NYM at present is laying the groundwork for the election of a governor in 1936 who will not be the selection of the T. J. Pendergast political organization. It does not know yet who he is, nor where he is, but it is confident that in the state of Missouri such a man can be found and that Missourians can be roused to a sufficient pitch of interest in their own welfare to elect him to office and make possible honest elections, without violence or wholesale fraud such as occurred in Kansas City last March. To that end it is organizing branches throughout the state, and is firm in the conviction that it is going to win.

JOSEPH C. FENNELLY

APPOINTED FOR LIFE

Taking the courts out of politics is somewhat of a hopeless ambition, according to the words of a circuit judge. He was overheard recently in a downtown club. The occasion was a dinner in honor of a distinguished jurist.

"I suppose there will soon be another movement to take the courts out of politics," said the judge with a show of rancor. "If anyone tells you a judge ever got his job except through politics you can tell him he is a damn liar."

The judge's statement seems to be one of the best arguments in favor of the election or appointment of judges for life terms. They no longer would have to cater to the wishes of political leaders to retain their jobs. Another argument for life-time judges is established in the high esteem in which the federal judges are held. They are appointed for life.

Council Passes Cab Ordinance From page two

municipal auditorium, there are issued 3,500 bonds, maturing serially over a period of thirty years. Each bond will require from a few lines to an entire page in the registration books, according to the time it is outstanding.)

The Circulation Department of "FUTURE" can use the services of some more men and women, either on a part time or full time basis. Members of the present staff are earning living wage commissions. For complete information apply to the circulation manager.

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Nineteen

January eleventh

FUTURE

FINANCE

Romance is an unusual word with which to start a financial column; in fact we doubt if it ever has been done before. But, wherever there is romance there is interest and life and we will try to put a little of both in these discussions. Such were our orders, and whoever heard of ignoring the editor's wishes on the first assignment?

To many readers, the words "financial" or "markets" mean just about the same thing as the word "detour" means to an impatient motorist—"let's get off this as quickly as possible and get going." Others think of them as typifying something extremely involved or mystifying such as the city manager's system of county bookkeeping or the statement of a holding company. Then there are those who instantly have a subconscious picture of those wolves on Wall Street and the gamblers on the board of trade, all trying to skin poor old John Public.

Either directly or indirectly each and every one of us is taking a part in or are influenced by the world of finance; the housewife with her family budget; the retired farmer with his savings in bonds; the clerk or business man who has taken a flyer in Amalgamated Button Hole; the taxpayer and even those on government relief.

The commerce, business and governments of the world are built on a foundation of finance. The market pages of the nation's press and the seemingly dreary financial comment are the barometers that can be used to guide your investments and business plans. They show the trade pulse and the direction of the economic winds. Why, then, shouldn't there be widespread interest in the financial news of the day? Many a fascinating story is hidden away in the compact columns of a financial page. Those who would be informed on the topics of the day can find many interesting topics of conversation in the trends of prices and supply and demand. You do not have to be a buyer or seller of securities, real estate, agricultural products or any other commodity.

A better understanding of the routine financial and economic developments is in the interest of better citizenship and better government and will make for more sane decisions at the polls. No matter how altruistic a local or national government program may be, it must fail if it does not have a sound financial background.

We can think of nothing better to start off a series of this kind than a discussion of speculation. The current edition of congress will have before it a bill to throttle commodity exchanges further. There probably is a no more maligned word in the financial repertoire than speculation. To it is laid all the evils of the depression. It is the by-word of politicians seeking office and the stand-by of many after they are in office. We are told that speculation must be stamped out if we are to be a happy and carefree nation. We are led to believe that speculation retards progress and robs our progeny of their rightful heritage.

These are serious charges. Yet many of us accept them as the truth without stopping to think. Those who protest are branded as parasites and robbers. Laws are passed to "protect the people from themselves." But still there is speculation and without it we would be an unimaginative race.

Born in Kansas City, Alice Richards was the daughter of George B. Richards, son of the founder of Richards and Conover Hardware Company. She married Charles N. Seidlitz, president of the Seidlitz Paint and Varnish Company. She is the mother of three sons.

WE PRESENT » » » MRS. CHARLES N. SEIDLITZ

“There is a vast difference between the woman of action and the woman of activities.”

“I am convinced that early truancy forms the principal starting point for a career of crime.”

These two quotations, the first from Saki, the second from Mrs. Seidlitz herself present a synopsis of her contribution to public life. As one of the founders of the Junior League of Kansas City, she became interested in that organization’s work on behalf of delinquent children. She was instrumental in the founding of the Junior League Children’s Home and the placement in that home of the underprivileged child whose own home had been broken.

These interests led Mrs. Seidlitz into active work under Judge Porterfield in the* Juvenile Court,' a phase in her public life which lasted for ten years. During this time she gave particular attention to the places where the children were sent, with a view to ascertaining for herself whether or not it was possible for institutional care to alter the personality of the truant child and turn him out as a good citizen.

Mrs. Seidlitz’s next step was a logical one. Her interest enlarged to include all state and county institutions, and led directly to the ten million dollar bond issue drive which she and her co-workers terminated so successfully last spring. This, however, Mrs. Seidlitz says, is but the first step in the real objective which she has in mind—and this real objective is the Welfare Program being presented to the state legislature. The principal purpose of this program is to raise the standard of the personnel in all eleemosynary institutions.

What, Precisely,

Is a Machine?

From page three

The officeholders may have the honors, attend the dinners and make speeches, but the bosses want the jobs and the favors. They rarely ever go to hear political speeches; they run the city through its government.

To weld together its power the machine then must have employes in practically every block in the city. It is the job of each to keep in touch with every voter in his block. The taxpayer pays his salary and he thus is financed to spend his time staying in office. There are two general principles of staying in power. One consists simply of handing out jobs, granting political favors and giving protection from the law. The other is fear. If a citizen expresses antagonism to the machine, punish him. That will keep most of them silent and away from the polls.

There is a third avenue of political power, of course. That is in fraudulent registration. That is widely practiced in cities where the machine controls the election machinery and the courts.

All of these essentials of political power have been developed to a perfection in Kansas City that probably does not exist in any other American city today. In fact, we frequently are called the city with the last of the great boss systems.

Political machines usually collapse from greed. One boss sees a chance to cut off the head of another and seize his power. Others bankrupt the cities and lose their ability to keep an army of tax-supported voters. But what we are interested in here is how they operate when they do exist.

Weasel little politicians, who kowtow like slaves to the next higher-in-order politician, strut

about among the machine voters with an assumption of great power. They fix parking tickets, keep friends out of jail, get taxes cut or eliminated, get a job for a party worker, get their water turned on or do other small favors to maintain their regality.

These political practices are not confined to the small-bore ward or precinct statesmen. They extend to the very top of the government and are responsible for a great many votes. Members of the city council and other high officials make many friends among the business men by getting their traffic tickets fixed, getting their sons out of a speeding charge, get an adjustment on their taxes or use their political influence in some other way.

Business firms must from time to time come in contact with the city government. Perhaps it is a new building going up. The building inspectors can always cause trouble. Tax assessments may be increased. Business also can be harassed in many other ways to bring it into line for the machine. Some businesses get such favors as to cause them to believe it is better to have a government where one can "get the ear" of one man and get things "fixed" rather than take chances with having their problems handled just like every other citizen's.

All of these things bother the man or woman who is perplexed over the wisdom of voting on election days. It has been the experience in the past that when enough citizens make up their minds that they should vote, then forms of government are changed.

In the next issue this column will be devoted to a defense of speculation.

B. O. B.

A New

Administration For the County From page three presiding judge, Senator Truman suggested to the new court they reduce county employees from 732 to 509. New Year's day the new court announced instead a \$25 cut in the salary of some 200 clerks whose monthly pay exceeded \$100. This policy, of course, is in line with present trends.

It will be interesting to see what the new court finally makes of all these suggestions and objections. One of its big hopes is that the state will take over the expense of patients in state institutions. The share of Jackson County in that expense is now over \$300,000 a year.

Why Not Save?

No effort has been made to save county expense through a system of permanent registration, though Jackson County's election and registration costs are most unusually high.

PROGRESSIVE

EDUCATION

ASSOCIATION

The Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association will be held this year in Kansas City, February 15-16, at the Hotel President. The course tickets, at \$1.00, are available to all, but those in charge especially urge the attendance of all young people in the city. There are wide and thorough-going changes in view, effecting education through the grades to the college degree, and youth should have a voice in them. Outstanding among the interesting speakers' will be Mr. E. C. Linde- man, contributing editor of the New Republic, and member of the staff of the New York School for Social Work.

BE PROUD, CITIZENS!

Kansas City was described as "probably the most law-abiding city in the United States" by Judge Brown Harris of the circuit court in addressing a new grand jury Monday.

Judge Harris told the jury he felt like apologizing for calling them together under such conditions, but the law specified a grand jury had to be summoned together at specified periods.

The Judge's comments come at a time when there has been some criticism of the political organization, of which he is an office-holding member, as the result of crime conditions here. Antidotes for this sentiment by political leaders has not been infrequent recently.

Judge Harris' jury lecture obviously did not take into consideration some of these conditions:

Eugene C. Reppert, former director of police; Thomas J. Higgins, now chief of detectives, and Lieut. George (Jeff) Rayen, of the police motor theft bureau, are under federal indictments returned by a grand jury in the United States court that investigated the Union Station massacre in which five men died.

The massacre itself was one of the most sensational in criminal annals and it later was charged the police had been indifferent about solving the crime. That was denied by the police. To the amazement of the public an underworld character was freed in the circuit court after the famous Follow to page eight

MISSOURI DAILIES TO MEET

The Missouri Associated Dailies will meet in Kansas City, Monday, January 14, at the Muehlebach Hotel, according to a recent announcement of R. C. Goshorn, Jefferson City Post-Tribune, president of the organization.

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6

January eleventh

CHANGING

MODES

The after-Christmas season is always hard on stay-at-homes: the shops are either wearing themselves out with January sales in left-over dresses and coats or are turning out grand resort clothes that make one long for sunny climes and a new Lastex bathing suit. However, even for us unfortunate ones who have to slosh around Petticoat Lane until the new hats and the first robin come around there is always consolation in new up-to-the-minute accessories.

One of those new quilted leather bags, or a fresh bunch of lilies of the valley, or a perky colored velvet scarf will give new life to your before-holiday clothes. And then there is a lot of fascinating new jewelry that ought to bring the glint back to your eye—witness the new monogram fobs in gold and silver at Harzfeld's. Paris wore them dangling from belts this Fall, but the American version is more effective and practical—a fob-pin that you can wear on a dress, suit, or bag as you will. Crystal, too, in almost any shape or form is back in vogue again. Swanson's have a stunning bracelet in big crystal links, and with it should go a crystal and gold compact from Hall's, which, by the way, is surprisingly inexpensive.

And now, in case you're thinking that accessories are poor consolation when your heart's set on a vivid print evening dress or a panama hat that just can't be worn here now, remember that Marshall Fields think enough of accessories to devote a new shop entirely to gloves, scarfs, and the like. And if you're still in doubt, take a glance at Lord and Taylor's or Best's ads in The New York Times—they're full of just the things we've been talking about!

Hats, too, come in under the heading of accessories, and of course there's nothing better than a new bonnet for mid-season weariness. "Bonnet" is really the word, too, if you're a follower of Schiaparelli. They are Regency things with bows under the chin that make you wish you were Yvonne Printemps or at least could look like she did in Noel Coward's *Conversation Piece*. Remember her English lesson with Pierre Fresnay? But to get back to hats . . . If you're more conservative and prefer the dictate of our own Hattie Carnegie or Lily Dache, indulge in a wide-brimmed beret at Harzfeld's or even better in an off-the-face taffeta or satin at Shadwell's or Woolfs. There's just enough Spring in all of them to help your wintry spirits and they'll still look well with the old fur coat.

Hats for the Spring promise to be low, shallow, saucer-like affairs, although many uneven crowns, combining height with lowness, are seen. Brims will go higher, turning up in back, on the side and even in front. Brims will hardly ever be straight, but, rather, will rise and dip and swoop out into various shapes.

Glass, cello paper and paper pulp the new fabrics being used for earliest Spring hats. Lace straws, petit point weaves and horse-hair gingham are among the other novelty ideas in this line.

Smart purses have grown fat this season. They are all at least two inches thick regardless of their size or character. Suede and patent leather is a good combination, seen in many of the newest of them.

Shirtings placed so that they dominate the line of the dress are new and smart. Fullness is concentrated, through shirring, on one side of the front, in most cases, and swirled over the bodice and around the hips. Occasionally sleeves, shoulders and bodice are all shirred in one to achieve a soft frame for the face.

The hip-line will receive concentrated attention from the Paris dressmakers this season, if mid-season collections shown this week are any indication. The line is either exaggerated with

basques, peplums or drapery or eliminated altogether by raising the waistline. However, all versions of the new hip-line are streamlined and slenderizing.

Capes are very important in the mode. Many of the newest of them have slits through which the arms can pass freely. The cape is seen in interesting variation, achieved with contrasting fabrics. A cape of beige wool is used, for example, over one of brown velvet and worn with a beige dress. Another is an outer cape of navy blue twill worn over a longer cape of shaved lamb which forms a border underneath.

Smart evening necklines are either excessively modest or extremely daring. Frequently the high-in-front but low-in-back line is seen most often, thereby combining both features of the new mode. Square, pointed and rounded decollates have practically disappeared, and instead the designers are showing compromises in the form of rounded and softened versions of them in keeping with the ultrafeminine movement.

I. E.

VARIATIONS ON A THEME By KATIE KITCHEN

The cottage has always been the symbol of the ideal. Love in a cottage has always been, poetically, infinitely superior to love in a palace. When great men wax autobiographical it is the cottage phase that dominates. Men don't seem to brag about the mansions of their youth. And so with cheese. Other cheese may have more vivid flavor, more aroma, more zest, but the humble cottage cheese is the kindest. It is the only cheese that could be described as intimate.

Perhaps it is because cottage cheese is so easy to make. Simply allow raw milk to stand in a warm place until it clabbers, then strain it through cheese cloth, season it with salt, pepper and other things, and you have done it. From there on the variations are numerous. It may be served as a sandwich filling, a salad, a condiment, or even as a main side dish, depending on the occasion and the passion you have for the stuff. Personally I like it fresh, not too dry, mixed with a little finely chopped onion, or, even better, chives, and put on the table to mix with anything you like. It's fine with hash, and particularly good with salad. A dash of Worcestershire sauce is good in it if you intend to use the cheese this way.

As a sandwich filler it is excellent. Rub it to a fine paste and if it seems dry add a dash of sweet cream. Then either mix it with onion juice and Worcestershire sauce, with a dash of cayenne, and serve it spread on thin rounds of rye bread, or omit the piquant seasonings, and spread it on white bread with a thin layer of jelly. Currant jelly is the best but any will do that has a good independent flavor.

By the way, in case you don't want the bother, or don't like the atmosphere of sour milk standing about, a number of the dairies carry it fresh made. And once you have the basic cheese you can make the changes yourself.

Trivia

From page two

A cursory examination of the Star files revealed 17 bombings, no prosecutions, and no convictions. Knowing that everything doesn't get into the papers, particularly things which have become such routine matters as to be boring, I went to the city hall, intent on exact figures. The only definite information forthcoming was that there had been no prosecutions. As to the number of bombings, five officials were very vague. Each of them referred me to someone else, and the last someone couldn't be reached. By this time I was much upset at finding myself in the well-known vicious circle anyway, and decided to leave it at 17. Which is a goodly number.

At least St. Louis has the grace to protest.

Mr. Joseph Meinrath, in a letter to the Star, says: “. . . with a city government shunning provincialism and adopting metropolitan- mindedness only, there could be aroused a new Kansas City spirit for a model city by 1953.” “Metropolitan-mindedness” seems a bit ambiguous. “Honesty” is a good strong two-syllable word.

F. R.

Foreign

From page four

and some Nazi groups, a change in foreign policy, and a course of action to be followed should certain contingencies arise in the Saar Basin. G. C.

ST. LOUIS DAILIES NOW THREE CENTS

Effective December 31, 1934, the price of the St. Louis daily newspapers, which formerly sold at two cents, was increased to three cents. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the St. Louis Star all carried announcements to that effect late in December. Increased production costs was given as the reason for the increased prices.

ADULT EDUCATION—A FINE WORK

From page two

pays the salaries of the teachers and provides the texts in the division of elementary education, but the appropriation runs just from year to year. It should be a vital interest to Kansas City that the present work continue—this program that puts no limit of age or wealth on the opportunity for self- improvement and education.

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January eleventh

FUTURE

LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

MUSIC

The performance of the Cesar Franck D minor symphony Tuesday night was an event of the first order in the impressive access of strength being consistently shown by the Philharmonic. While the organization has made sensible gains in unity and esprit at each concert, the playing of the Franck symphony showed new power and life. Mr. Kreuger literally pulled out a great response from the orchestra at the end of the first movement—a fine show of fire, gallantly met. It was a display that cannot come from competence and training alone; it was one of those inevitable rare moments when a conductor, by his own zeal and vision, lifts an orchestra out of itself to realize great music. It was, to my mind, the high point in the season thus far.

The Julius Osiier overture, “The Bride of Bagdad” with its composer-conductor, was greeted with cordiality and sympathy by the audience. The composition is familiar to many people in this city; its style and conception are not new, but it makes good hearing on occasion. The appreciation of Mr. Osiier by the audience left no room for doubt that this was one of the occasions. Mr. Osiier led the men with dignity, and they provided a balanced and ready understanding.

It will be, if experience is any guide, a long time before Ossip Gabrilowitsch comes this way again. In view of that, it is a matter of some regret that he did not play a work of more appeal, if not more stature, on this occasion. Rachmaninoffs compositions, aside from the prelude which everybody knows, and nearly everybody plays, are not and probably never will be popular. A performance of, let us say a Mozart or Beethoven concerto would have been warming. If such complaining appear to be carping criticism, let the excuse be only that when chances for hearing great virtuosos are few, one wants the occasion to be realized to the utmost. From the standpoint of technical performance, Mr. Gabrilowitsch’s appearance could have provided nothing more. His platform presence in itself is an experience, and his performance with the orchestra will be something to talk about. Let us hope it will not be too long until he comes again.

It is very gratifying that the extra four concerts are to take place. The guest artists will, with the large additional number of orchestral selections to be performed, round out triumphantly a bright season. There appears to be every prospect that the hall will be well filled for the additional programs, as for the remainder of the originally scheduled series.

N. L. S.

Captain Eden, Lord of the Privy Seal, states that, for England, “1935 will be the most challenging in our post-war history.”

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CURRENT RECORD RELEASES

Tzigane (Rapsodie de Concert) by Maurice Ravel. Victor No. 8411. Violin solo, Jascha Heifetz.

This is wild gypsy music, in an interpretation rather hard and brilliant. The rhythm of the Ravel air is strong and bold, and affords a susceptible vehicle for virtuosity of the concert order. The piano accompaniment by Arpad Sandor is of a piece with the solo instrument, aggressive

and showy. As an example of finished execution this recording is very fine; the emotional appeal common to gypsy music is lessened by that quality in interpretation.

Concerto in B Flat Major, by W. A. von Mozart. Victor Nos. 8475-88. Artur Schnabel, pianist, with London Symphony Orchestra.

An exquisite and finely balanced performance by members of a great orchestra and one of the world's finest pianists. Mr. Schnabel's Beethoven recordings caused a good deal of stir some three or four years ago. To hark back to them for a moment, one of the best was the "Emperor" Concerto No. 5. In that famous work, Mr. Schnabel proved a freshness of viewpoint and sensitive imagination which, with technical equipment of the first order, set a new plane in recorded music. His qualities are equally great in this Mozart Concerto.

Mr. Schnabel's perfectly clear and round tone-production gives a full measure of beauty to the compact and neat melodic schemes of Mozart as it does to the warmer and more elusive airs of Beethoven. The second movement in the work under discussion, the Larghetto of the Mozart concerto, is often likely to drag, there being sometimes a rather tenuous thread of sound to carry the hearer along. Under Mr. Schnabel's fingers, however, the music is delicate, lingering, but never hard to trace in its course. The third movement, with its hop-skip-and-a-jump air of joy, is charming in agility and vivacity.

These records deserve a place in the musical library of every person who enjoys music. They form a fine and permanent contribution to recorded music.

PHILATELY

(Note: Items of interest to stamp collectors will appear weekly on this page. Collectors having items of general interest to contribute are invited to do so.)

New Stamps: National Park Series—a series of ten stamps picturing National Parks has appeared recently. The series is as follows: 1c, green, Yosemite; 2c, red orange, the "Temples" in the Grand Canyon; 3c, purple, Mirror Lake in Mt. Rainier National Park; 4c, brown, the Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde National Park; 5c, blue, Old Faithful geyser; 6c, blue, Crater Lake. Acadia, in Mt. Desert Island Park off the Maine coast, appears on the 7c stamp; the 8c, slate, shows the Great White Throne, in Zion National Park; Mt. Rockwell in Glacier Park is on the 9c, orange. Last is the 10c, gray, depicting Mt. Le Conte, in the Great Smokies.

A new, handsome and most unusual stamp is the 16c combined
'BOOKS

"Heaven's My Destination," by Thornton Wilder. Harper and Brothers, New York. \$2.50.

With "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Thornton Wilder established himself not only as a fine writer of prose, but also as a thoroughgoing critic of the human race. Since the appearance of that great book, little evidence of his dual ability has appeared, so that disappointment rather than continued praise was evoked by "The Woman of Andros" and "The Angel That Troubled the Waters." Nevertheless his reputation has persisted on the memory of earlier greatness and finds justification at last in his most recent contribution, "Heaven's My Destination." For behind the adventures of this American Don Quixote one finds the same keen clairvoyance into human fortitude and weakness that made "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" more than just a season's best seller.

This clear-sightedness seems all the more remarkable here because it shows itself in incidents and places that are so purely American they make no pretense of being universal. George Brush, who travels in text-books, is as American as Elmer Gantry, and, in fact, his

actions, his impulses, and even his friends often remind us of Sinclair Lewis's character. However, the similarity lies only in superficial descriptions of revival meetings, summer resorts, and Middle Western bawdy houses, for, unlike Elmer Gantry, George Brush is a sincerely religious man, a simple soul befuddled by the complications of worldliness. So befuddled is he often that he is naively drawn into the very situations his goodly soul abhors; thus he becomes intoxicated and after a real free-for-all lands in a Kansas City hospital, and he dines at one of the same city's bawdy houses thinking it to be a fine, respectable home. But his bewilderment never really destroys his faith and throughout all of his adventures he can sincerely repeat, "I may be cuckoo, perhaps I am; but I'd rather be crazy all alone than be sensible like you fellows are sensible. I'm glad I'm nuts. I don't want to be different."

As American, too, as the scenes he describes is the medium of expression created by the author. Here are none of the delicate phrasing and niceties of style that made "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" such a treat for the ear, but in their place are the vulgarity of word and phrase and the racy dialogue that one associates with Sinclair Lewis. In a sense, of course, this crudity is disappointing, coming as it does from a known master of English prose, but in another sense it is an added evidence of the author's versatility and taste in combining style and plot.

In short, "Heaven's My Destination" proves what one has always known about Thornton Wilder's talents, and has added to that knowledge a rather interesting item —his thoroughly delightful and often very American sense of humor.

I. E.

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8

FUTURE

January eleventh

SPORTS

Who really has Max Baer for the next big show? With the low ebb prizefighting has reached, both at the turnstiles and in fighters, Max is much in demand by all promoters. Every few days someone bobs up with a fight all arranged—everything except the actual participant's contract. At present it seems to be Chicago vs. New York in the bidding and claiming, with Nate Lewis-Jim Mullen representing Chicago and the Garden New York. Perhaps Jack Dempsey will be in on the final say.

Baseball soon treks south. Sport writers soon begin to tell their public about the coming young stars— and when August comes they sometimes wish that those young luminaries had not been mentioned. It will be interesting to watch Joe Cronin and his Boston Red Sox— Bucky Harris, succeeded Harris at Washington. Can Detroit repeat? Mickey Cochrane will find the competition stronger this year. "Marse Joe" without his Ruth will still battle for position 1, 2, or 3.

In the National League there should be a close four-club race with three teams, St. Louis Cards, last year's winners, those New York Giants, and the Chicago Cubs, being strong contenders for position number one.

Wrigley says only the flag will satisfy him this year. So Charlie Grimm has to whip those Cubs in line, if he is going to satisfy Mr. Wrigley.

The reformed Mr. Terry (going to be nice and kind to all, including the Scribes, this season) has a powerful aggregation if his star pitcher, Carl Hubbell, comes through.

Frankie Frisch, or rather the Dean boys, make the Cards a potent factor. These boys will

have to be beat if the Cards do not repeat this year.

That six-day grind at the American Royal has passed the half-way mark. The patrons of the bike artists are seeing and enjoying some thrills, with Frank B. Bartell and Freddie Zack setting a new world's record. They did thirty miles in one hour of sprints. That is riding. One old record, twenty- eight miles in an hour, has stood for nine years.

It will be a glamorous wind-up Saturday night, with those twenty peddlers doing some of the most frenzied and furious riding. C. M. L.

Snapshots of the Week

From page one

Forsaking the old name, which had historically only a provincial significance, Persia will, after March 22, be known officially as Iran, the ancient native name for the entire area. The name is also, by the way, the original of the racial term Aryan.

Attorney General Cummings, for the second time in his professional career, has discovered, after winning a conviction, that the evidence he believed sound had fatal flaws in it, and he has immediately undertaken to rectify the mistake. It is good to know that the Department of Justice is headed by a gentleman of honor.

Following fervid protests that the government power "yard stick" was unfair, and the rates impossibly low, the electric companies of York have offered to reduce

Be Proud, Citizens!

From page five

Armour boulevard shooting affray in which Sheriff Tom Bash participated. The underworld character later was indicted and convicted in the federal court. This incident served to strengthen confidence in the federal court.

The nationally infamous Oklahoma City kidnapping "pay-off" took place in Kansas City, giving rise to the charge Kansas City was the protected hideout for a group of criminals operating in the Southwest.

Motor car thefts have brought about a very high insurance rate. Total premium for a \$500 full theft coverage on a Ford car in Kansas City is \$26.50 as compared to \$5.25 in Los Angeles, \$10 in Toledo, \$8.50 in Denver, \$5.25 in Seattle, \$8 in Indianapolis, \$9.25 in Detroit, \$10 in Minneapolis, \$32.25 in Chicago, \$11.75 in Boston, \$8 in St. Louis, and \$11.75 in Pittsburg. Approximately the same comparative variation exists on other models of cars.

The Gargotta case, the Union station massacre, the Reppert-Higgins- Rayen case, the Lazia case, the Urschel case, and many others remain to plague claims of no crime here.

In Kansas City a hostility exists between agents of the federal government and the police department. The agents have shown a willingness to cooperate with Sheriff Bash in fighting crime here, but it is a well known fact they have kept away from the police department in recent months.

Borderline Businesses Pay Most

From page three

can do plenty. There is the simple little expedient of having the constant chaperonage of two or three police officers. Nothing wrong in that, is there? The manager can't

Every few days, the manager appeals to the police to stop their espionage. Their prompt reply is, "Leave your place unprotected? Not us. Why, you might be bombed just any time. You didn't put in those so-and-so machines, did you? And your cook isn't in the union, is he?"

simply “pays off” the percentage of income required. Chaperonage ceases. Business increases. Every thing is lovely. Till next* time.

But sometimes he doesn't. And then, sure enough, his place gets bombed. You know, like the Harlem Night Club has been bombed. rates drastically. It seems that, with government co-operation, La Guardia is considering letting the city own its own power plant.

Austria's latest gag on the press, in the form of a licensing law, has resulted in the killing of a hundred periodicals of various kinds. Those licenses granted are subject to withdrawal at any time, thereby insuring to the government complete control of the published news. And some of our editors have been worrying about freedom of the press, in this country.

JUST AFTER THE PINEAPPLE PROPHECIES FOR 1935

The farm incomes may pass six billions.

Hirota, Japanese foreign minister, foresees better relations with America, and a solution of the naval problem.

Flandin, Premier of France, anticipates a year decisive for prosperity and peace.

The legislation proposed in Congress is estimated to be sufficient to keep that body in session for years.

Hitler foresees no problem that cannot be settled amicably.

Health and Politics

From page two

most without exception, come from families receiving direct relief. They haven't got the dollar. Neither have they car fare, and it's a long

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run them out. If he asks them to stay away, they plead the legitimate practice of their profession as excuse. They are “looking for someone,” or for something. At any rate, they stay. When one pair is tired of being around, another pair relieves them. They are what is commonly thought of as “nosey.” They pry. They peek. They quite openly and rudely stare. Now there is nothing throws such a wet blanket on the spirits of convivial patrons of a night club as a couple of nosey, prying, peeking, and staring policemen. “Let's go some place else” becomes the motto of all such patrons. Those who remain have lost that lovely, free-handed gayety so becoming (in the eyes of a manager) to patrons of night-clubs.

walk out to the General Hospital. No provision had been made by the medical profession for transportation. And yet these children live in neighborhoods where disease is most likely to breed and spread. This is not a defense of state medicine, but it is a point to consider.

Neither is this to be considered as a detraction from the fine work done toward immunizing Kansas City's children against disease. An amazing amount has been done. But it hasn't all been done yet.

No, we'd better stick around. You'll need us.”

Sometimes the manager gives in. He puts in such and such a slot machine, several of them, in fact. Or he fires his cook and puts in one from “the union.” Or perhaps he

And the police come rushing around and say, "Who do you think bombed this place?" And the manager might say, as said the manager of the Harlem Night Club, with rare humor, we mean good humor, "Your guess is as good as mine."

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