

The Newsweekly for Today

Vol. I No. 2

Kansas City, Missouri, January 18, 1935

Single Copy 5 Cents

"Fascism . . . believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace . . . War alone . . . puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it." Thus Mussolini in a recently published article. After all he has to justify the cradle regiments he is organizing.

When Nikolaieff assassinated Kiroff he was influenced by a small power, which in turn was influenced by a great power. So runs the Russian rumor, and while direct attacks are carefully avoided the implications point to Germany. It's curious that any government trying to suppress Red propaganda or terrorism is branded as oppressive, tyrannical, whathaveyou, while Russia in a similar situation is merely acting in self-defense. The Russian methods in dealing with offenders have the advantage over ours. No one ever offends twice.

Late reports show that Germany is consuming nearly as much steel as she did during the prewar Hohenzollern era, and there seems to be considerable mystery attached to what she does with it. Perhaps there is some connection between this and the report that the powers are considering freeing Germany, through the League of Nations, from her arms restrictions.

Another report from Germany that is of considerable significance concerns the wiping out of the petty states and the creation of twenty districts of fairly even population, somewhat after the French departments. This was part of the original Nazi program, and will now be pushed through to realization.

England's jobless have been assumed as a national obligation by the taking over from local authorities of the relief job by Britain's new Unemployment Insurance Board. The entire program will affect some four million persons, under a plan which will make for uniform treatment combined with an intelligent consideration of local conditions.

Recognizing the truth that offenders who have graduated from the Juvenile Court may not have reached the status aimed at by the adult courts, New York has established an Adolescent Court, designed to deal with boys between the ages of 16 and 19. Its function will

Follow to page four

IN THIS ISSUE~

General News Articles	page two
Behind the Local Scene	page three
Editorial	page four
Finance and Feature	page five
Adam's Rib	page six
Leaves Without Fruit	page seven
Sports	page eight

THE POWER CALLED FRANCHISE

These United States of America constitute a democracy based upon the fundamental principle of a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." Power is widely distributed, and exists, in theory at least, in all of the people. In practice, this means the majority of those who vote. A democracy may be "a pure democracy," in which the citizens transact their business through mass meetings, such as the New England town meetings. This

kind of government has never proved practicable where large numbers of people and large areas are involved. For such larger units there has been developed the representative form of government, which in our case is called a republic. It is perhaps the only practicable form by which a large nation can have popular government.

The three essentials of good government are fit personnel; efficient machinery; and cooperation on the part of citizens. It is only by the strictest protection of the right of franchise that the latter essential can effect the two former. The importance cannot be overestimated, then, of simple, convenient, and fraud-proof registration and election systems.

Elections in the United States are conducted under the direction of state elections officers. The vast army of county, city, and district election officers is in some states under the direction of the secretary of state and in others under an election board. In Missouri, elections with their army of election officers are under the direction of the county court of each county, except in the cases of the two largest cities, where the Governor

SNAPSHOTS OF THE WEEK

Follow to page eight

2

FUTURE

January eighteenth

FOREIGN

International Cooperation

The agreements reached at Rome during the past week between Italy and France are a distinct gain for the forces of order and peace in Europe. Up to this time the texts of the agreements have not been released, nor have they been received by the various Foreign Offices, but enough can be gleaned from the official communiques, and from qualified unofficial sources to show the main results of the negotiations.

As anticipated, the Austrian and Central European situations played an important part. Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Laval agreed to recommend to the powers concerned that they conclude a treaty of non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other and pledge themselves not to give aid to any action by which the territorial integrity of the signatories would be disturbed by violence. It was decided that Italy, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Austria should be invited to sign the pact, and that later an invitation be extended to France, Rumania, and Poland. However, doubts are being expressed that the pact will materialize. It is pointed out that while it is desirable to have some sort of restraint placed upon the activities covered in the suggested treaty, it would be more difficult for the Little Entente, if bound by such an agreement, to effectively protest Austrian restoration of the Hapsburgs or an Austro-German anschluss brought about by Nazi control of the Austrian Government. Meanwhile, Signor Mussolini and M. Laval further agreed to consult in case there should arise a serious threat to Austrian independence. Eventually, this consultation pact may be enlarged to include other interested governments.

The knotty problem of the rights of Italian residents in Tunis was solved by deciding to continue until 1965, in practically its present form, the accord of 1896. Italian children born prior to 1945 are allowed to retain Italian citizenship. Those born after that date and until 1965 are to be permitted to choose either Italian or French nationality upon reaching their majority. All other privileges accorded Italians will remain until 1945 when they will be progressively

abolished. To satisfy Italian colonial demands, France ceded certain African territory, and, as a commercial concession Italy receives a share in the French-Abys- sinia railway which will greatly strengthen her trade position in that area.

A paragraph in the Rome communique which has caused much speculation and different interpretations is that which refers to the declaration of equality rights in armaments of December, 1932. This declaration was intended to form the basis for Germany's return to the Disarmament Conference and was an attempt to achieve equality with some degree of security. Touching upon this, the two ministers agreed that no country could by unilateral action abrogate or modify its contractual obligations in regard to armaments, and announced that they would consult in case such action took place. In some circles this is construed as adding Italy to the ranks of those who oppose any attempt to legalize German rearmament, while in others it is thought that negotiations may soon begin which would legal- Follow to page four

HEALTH AND POLITICS

Incomplete as this report on the recommendations of the "Health and Hospital Survey" of 1930 has been, the time has come to summarize the data collected, to see just how many of the carefully considered proposals to better health conditions in Kansas City have been taken seriously. The information presented here has been drawn from a variety of sources, from reports, from organizations, municipal and private, and from physicians of assured position. The facts thus gained have been studied, marshalled and presented in a series of brief studies touching some of the more important recommendations. What we offer here is a summary of the whole, article by article.

An advisory board was recommended to co-ordinate the activities of the various health units. No such board was set up. It was not thought to be necessary.

A health council was proposed for the discussion of health problems. Such a council was formed but has never been called together.

A bureau of tuberculosis control was recommended. Latterly a clearing center has "been agreed to." The clinic at the General Hospital is largely maintained by the Tuberculosis Society.

Periodic physical examinations were recommended for school children, and it was proposed that the Health Department co-operate with the Board of Education in supplying medical service for all the schools. Children are examined on first entering school, but not thereafter unless by a private physician. As to the second part, it was defeated by the State Medicine slogan.

The financial responsibility for public out-patient nursing was laid down as a city obligation. The obligation has not been assumed. There are still only five nurses provided by the Health Department as contrasted with fifty-two from the Visiting Nurse Association. The Board of Education supports its own fifty-five.

It was believed that the Health Department should assume the burden of milk control. The 1933 report of the Chamber of Commerce states that the Department has set up a check on the sterilization of bottles and plant equipment. The rest of the job, apparently, is still on the shoulders of the Consumers' League.

A program of health education was recommended. This has been done to some extent, particularly in the field of maternity and infant hygiene. A series of information slips has been initiated carrying instruction in pre-natal care, in infant care, and in the importance of immunization. Dr. Nigro expects substantial results.

II. Hospital Service

The hospital facilities were declared inadequate and expansion was urged, with especial mention of the needs of the colored patients. Facilities are still inadequate. The most outstanding gap is perhaps the situation at the tuberculosis hospital at Leeds, where a wing for Negroes was promised and only half completed. A large number of the sufferers have to be lodged in the basement.

Clinics for tuberculosis, prenatal care, and venereal diseases were recommended, to be established in connection with hospitals. There has been little change in the situation.

Follow to page three

FERA'S EDUCATION FOR ALL AGES

The boys and girls who regularly filled the class rooms at Junior College had hurried away. Their more or less compulsory attendance was over for the day. As they dashed out they passed other students hurrying in, students who weren't being urged by parental authority or by anything except the desire to learn, to get ahead, to widen their horizons and their opportunities. In short, these were the men and women who were coming to attend the regular classes held there under the direction of the program for Adult Education in Kansas City.

Mr. Gallemore, the Supervisor, conducted the visitor through several rooms. There were classes in accounting and bookkeeping and a very popular one in public speaking, and several others. The one to which Mr. Gallemore finally conducted the visitor and where that visitor decided to remain was a class in English literature conducted by a young man who had won his M. A. at Harvard and whose only regret seemed to be that his present class was so small. It was four-thirty on a Friday afternoon.

The pupils were prompt and enthusiastic. There were three young girls, nineteen or twenty years old, and there were six older women, housewives perhaps, or perhaps working or professional women. And there was one very nice old lady who must have seen more than seventy years, but whose enthusiasm for learning had never been lost. Five minutes after the session began another woman came in, young, dark-eyed, with her round face alert and smiling, and in her wake came a small boy. Later it turned out that he was five and that this was his third class for that afternoon. His eyes were heavy, and his small body tired, but when it came to conduct he could have given pointers to many college students. His mother had not been able to arrange to leave him at home, and he had accompanied her, a willing little shadow to her desire for education.

The class had come down the years of English literature to the 18th century and the students were preparing to master Pope, the assignment on hand being the "Rape of the Lock." Student by student they read the opening passages, pausing while the instructor explained allusions, and expounded the situation. As the visitor listened it became plain that this was no perfunctory text book study. The poem, the poet and the period were linked not only with their contemporary influences on the continent but with the remoter medieval and classical modes and beliefs that still left their mark on the English mind. It was literature that was being taught, not just a subject.

There were only three texts, as the appropriation that pays for this work provides books only for elementary work, but with these three and pleasant co-operation the class managed. The hour slipped by rapidly. The bell sounded the closing hour. Regretfully the class dispersed with the assignment for Monday in hand. Many will have to go to the Library to read it, and

they will go.

The dark-eyed young woman stopped to speak to the instructor. Her accent was heavy, and she wondered if she had enough English to go on with the class. Yes, the more she read and heard the easier it would grow. Her eyes lighted and she smiled her thanks as she went down the corridor to register as a regular student for the following session. The instructor shook hands with the visitor.

"I'm sorry to have to dash off," he said, "but I've got to see the Supervisor and I have another class this evening." He looked wistful. "It's a pity more people don't come. Perhaps if they knew about it they would."

Perhaps they will. It's a great opportunity open to all who still, whether at seventeen or seventy, are young enough to learn.

GLENN DID NOT CHOOSE TO RUN

A double event of considerable interest was staged in the Union Station the other night when the waiting room was occupied simultaneously by the new assignment of C.C.C. boys and Glenn Cunningham. The former were on their way to various camps, while the latter was bound east for some important track meets. For a while the stage was held by drifting groups of boys, coming to anchor on benches, chatting and looking big and independent and nearly ready to cry. Suddenly the whisper spread.

"Cunningham—over there—Glenn, over by the Rock Island—Cunningham—"

The world famous runner may have had a desire to use his well trained legs and pull out, and he may have wished that he had never learned to write, but his manner was all unassuming friendliness toward the steady stream of boys who presented themselves before him and asked for his autograph. He signed time tables, lunch boxes, scraps of paper, and C.C.C. credentials. He answered countless questions, and he was looked over at a distance by nearly every boy in the station.

"Sometimes," he remarked as he finally moved toward his train, just an hour late in pulling out, "sometimes I think I'll have to take after Dillinger and have my face lifted."

All right, Mr. Cunningham, so long as you never have to run for a train.

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TRIVIA

Scene: An office girl's dream of the green pastures. An elaborate card-index is in process of reorganization. An angelic clerical force, bored but firm, is intent on the job of classifying the "fools these mortals be" into two files—Prospects, and Damned.

First Angel (in charge of operations): Well, that finishes up Kalamazoo. Not a bad town. Not bad at all. Now what?

Second Angel: Kansas City, sir.

First A.: Oh, my. Another one of those. I can't understand it. That's a white spot on the map of the United States, so far as material blessings are concerned, and yet—(His voice trails off as

he broods over this anomaly). Oh, well. No use worrying about it. They've got their business and we've got ours.

Third A. (Looking over his stack of cards): Oh, I would get the Smiths. The most numerous and the most uninteresting.

Fourth A.: It is rather hard to think of anybody named Smith dominating anything, isn't it? I do seem to remember one there in Kansas City who tried, though—

Second A.: Yes, sir, here's his card. Well, he may have tried once, but he seems to have decided that it wasn't worth the risk. From what I make out here, he figures that one week of trying every four years is better than trying for four straight years. Because if he did that—at the end of the four years he'd be just one more Smith in the world—and he does get a kick out of his title. What do you think? Is one week every four years enough to get him in the Prospect file?

First A.: I doubt it. But let's see the card. He might have a good motive somewhere. (He looks at the card and throws it back disgustedly.) Same old motives. Money. Power. I suppose he hasn't got to the point of saving his skin yet. (Disillusionment is writ plainly on his face.) That'll come in time. Below with him. Honestly, when I see that file (he points to a large and bulging Damned case)
Follow to page five

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NEW PHONE

Nineteen Thirty-five

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FUTURE

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PIECEMEAL CHANGES

One more step forward in Missouri's piece-meal reconstruction of its antiquated state administration seems imminent. The consolidation of the Missouri penal board, the eleemosynary board and the state relief and reconstruction commission is being advocated by the Missouri Association for Social Welfare. In many ways this year is an expedient time to introduce legislation supporting such a consolidation. There is the matter of federal relief funds, for instance. And the attitude of the federal administration toward efficient and "non-political" welfare departments is well known.

Mr. Albert H. Jewell, president of the Missouri Association for Social Welfare, pleads for

support of this legislation as a means of increasing efficiency and co-ordination that would make possible welfare work of a preventive nature, designed to reduce later costs for the care of dependents and delinquents. The almost immediate financial benefits of trained welfare work have been demonstrated wherever such work has been made possible.

Legislation to be introduced will not be carelessly concocted. Although it is conceded that a state so thoroughly imbued with the partisan politics idea as Missouri is has not a chance for an ideal set-up for welfare, health, and such social governmental services as has a state such as Virginia, still the plan to be supported will be one very carefully worked out and will mean a tremendous improvement over present conditions. The Association for Social Welfare has had eight committees during the past year making a careful study of the state's welfare problem. Prominent among many Kansas Citians assisting in this study have been Mrs. George H. Hoxie, Mrs. George Gorton, Mrs. A. Ross Hill, Mrs. Chas. N. Seidlitz, John Neal, Walter Matschek, C. Whit Pfeiffer, and of course Mr. Jewell. The State of Missouri has had the constant services and advice of Burdette Lewis, of the American Association for Social Welfare.

Missouri's notorious "126 boards, bureaus, and commissions," all more or less independent, and consequently inefficient and expensive, will be lessened two by the proposed consolidation. The number was 12'6 at the time of the last regular session of the legislature when a great deal of effort was made to appropriate money for an administrative survey with a view to consolidation and simplification. However, it may have changed to 124 or 130 by this time, as each session for many years has meant piece-meal changes.

Between the Administration tying up PWA funds for Louisiana and Long biting and scratching in return as he calls the aforesaid Administration names, there is considerable excitement in the delta state.

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GOOD PUBLICITY AT LONG LAST

In the past four months Kansas City has been blazoned in the magazines and newspapers of the country under such headings as "Kansas City, Where Crime and Racketeering Flourish, Permitted by Men of High Authority," "Feed 'Em and Vote 'Em," etc. We are pleased to find that with the February issue of "The American Magazine" a national magazine, in an article entitled "Youth Goes Into Action," has found something constructive and favorable to write about in our local political situation.

The article tells the story of the National Youth Movement from its inception, through the hectic days of the campaign and the election in March of last year, and ends with Joe Fennelly's assertion that the National Youth Movement is not dead but is biding its time and looking to the future.

To those Kansas Citians who have read with shame the feature articles in recent issues of "Time," the "New York Herald Tribune," "The Nation," the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," the "Omaha World Herald," and various other newspapers and magazines, we say that here at last is an article you can read without a blush and with high hopes for the future of our city. And do not miss the editorial on page 7 by J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

Health and Politics

Prom page two

It was recommended that a social service department be established in connection with the General Hospital to link hospital with home care. A social service worker has been installed. It was reported that since the conference of social service workers held here last spring she has become social-service-conscious and very active.

III. Politics and the \$

An adequate accounting system for the General Hospital was urged. The trouble here is that the non-professional end of the hospital is a political reserve, not to be tampered with.

It was recommended that the medical staff of the General Hospital be reorganized to provide chiefs in continuous charge of each type of service throughout the year, to provide for a higher quality of efficiency, and it was further recommended that a full time superintendent be placed in charge of the Colored Hospital. The reporter was informed that both recommendations had been fully carried out.

Beyond this very cursory survey one or two other facts deserve mention. A Bureau of Venereal Control has been established under the directorship of Dr. F. M. McCallum, and it is expected to take a long step toward proper dealing with conditions. Further, perhaps due to the educational program, perhaps to better hospital conditions, the infant mortality rate has dropped nearly a half since 1927 in proportion to the number of births. Whatever agency is responsible for this deserves unlimited credit. A third item of interest is the comparison of the death rate here and in New York. New York, with its slums, its shifting population, its large proportion of the ignorant and indifferent among its foreign and colored elements, had in 1933 a death rate of 10.23. Kansas City in 1933 had a death rate of 12.25.

Follow to page five

WITHIN THE BEAUTIFUL STATE HOUSE

While we are waiting with bated breath for model performance from Oklahoma, and, according to our natures, either holding our sides or our hands up in holy horror at Louisiana, it may be well to take a peep behind the scenes in Missouri. What do we see behind the facade of that beautiful statehouse down at Jefferson City? Well, nothing very new; nothing very different.

Speaker, Speaker, Who Gets To Be Speaker?

There was the little disarrangement of plans as the session started. 'They say' the governor, who has declared a hands off policy with regard to the legislature, in contrast with executive trends of the times, nevertheless had a choice for speaker of the house. This choice, they say, was one Mr. Lauf, of Cole County (Jefferson City). Now the Pendergast organization had other ideas. First choice was Mr. Leo T. Daniels, Reynolds County, and Mr. Daniels claimed with much evidence to back his assertion, that he had sufficient pledges of votes to give him the place. Speaker of the house is a very important position. Speaker not only appoints chairmen of committees, who are all powerful if you consider the amount of proposed legislation that is killed by never coming out of committee, to say nothing of the treatment of that small percent of legislation which is reported out; speaker also recognizes whom he pleases to recognize on the floor of the house. Who has forgotten the rush of legislation at the close of the last session of the Missouri legislature which was pushed through, willy-nilly, merely by that "recognizing" privilege of the speaker?

Being reminded, then, of the importance of the position of speaker of the house of representatives of the state of Missouri, let us get on with the story of who became it. Said

Governor Park, (so the gossips say), a little put out at the unreceptive mood met by his Mr. Lauf, "Now, now! it seems to me that there is a little something about Mr. Daniels which smells of utilities, or breweries, things of that sort." Said Mr. Pendergast, with instant proof of innocence, "No no, nothing of the sort. But, if you insist ..." So they compromised. They compromised on Dr. Christy, of Jefferson County. Dr. John G. Christy, who is a dentist. And that nice Mr. Daniels, who had all those votes, handed them right over to Dr. Christy - Mr. Pendergast said Dr. Christy was all right, so Mr. Daniels did the noble thing. But do you know, hearing the tale, one feels a little sorry for the governor, because when Dr. Christy started naming chairmen of committees, whom should he name as chairman of ways and means committee but Mr. Leo T. Daniels? Now, the ways and means committee will consider all the measures concerning taxation and revenue. The governor recommends the increase of the present 1/2 of 1% occupational sales tax to 1%. Well, all we can do is to wait and see what becomes of that recommendation.

And Now Who Gets What Committees?

Follow to page four

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Nineteen Thirty-five

January eighteenth

FUTURE

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Conditions of the Future

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

THE KANSAS CITY PUBLISHERS CORP., Publishers

Editorial and Business Office:

113 East Thirty-first Street WEstport 5254

SUBSCRIPTION

For a year \$1.00 Single copy 5c

Circulation Phone, HArrison 7810

Entered as second-class matter January 10, 1935, at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications to

Kansas City Publishers Corp., 113 East 31st Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Vol. I January 18, 1935 No. 2

TO YOU WHO WOULD MAKE CHANGES

It has been repeated often, but is nevertheless true, that a community gets as good government as it takes the trouble to assure itself. It is worth remembering that in order to bring about good government, economical government, government that gives the taxpayer the best results for his dollar, you need to do something more than be indignant and write letters to the newspapers.

Being indignant may make you feel better, and give you a glow of righteous pleasure in your superiority over the low fellows who do not care anything about good government. But it will not bring about the wished-for state of affairs. That requires work, intelligent, steady, and patient.

The greatest source of strength of any political organization, such as Tammany Hall or the Pendergast regime, is that it is on the job 365 days out of every year. Conversely, one of the great weaknesses of reform administrations is that its enthusiasm is likely to wear off with a single victory; it fails to consolidate its gains; it gets tired of the work involved. And when the next election rolls around, the iniquitous but nonetheless industrious machine goes home with the bacon.

It takes work to get rid of governmental abuses. Shouting and calling names won't do it.

One reason Thomas J. Pendergast is where he is today, and it goes for every successful politician, and every successful man in any line, is because he has kept on trying, not tried for a little while and quit. Another reason is that Mr. Pendergast keeps his promises even when it is not profitable to him to do so. He is chary of making promises, but, once having made one, he stays with it. We do not believe in the kind of government which Mr. Pendergast has created in Kansas City and the state of Missouri. But we do concede that he has many qualities which those who hope to drive him from power must emulate if they are to have any chance of success.

Within the Beautiful Statehouse

From page three

Well, the next thing after the selection by the Democratic caucus of the speaker of the house, is the announcement of that speaker's choice of chairmen of committees. Kansas Citians will be very interested in some of the choices. There is the committee on elections. That is now headed by Mr. Gil P. Bourk, 3234 Victor Ave., Kansas City. Who said permanent registration? Yes, it was Mr. Bourk, with Mr. Asotsky, his colleague, who killed the permanent registration bill in the 1931 session. And any bill introduced into the present session designed by permanent registration to save Kansas City \$100,000 per year, will be referred to Mr. Bourk's committee. You are doubtless wondering why we need worry about a permanent registration bill passing, when nearly all the responsible leaders of the Democratic organization have declared themselves in favor of it. Well, all we know is that the organization also professed to be "for" it in 1931, and that Mr. Bourk and Mr. Asotsky, who lives at 1302 Benton Blvd., seem to be situated in districts where there isn't a ghost of a chance that there might be an independent constituent who would say, "How come? How about your principles?" As for the committee in the senate which would consider a permanent registration bill, it is headed this year by a new Democratic senator from Springfield,

20,000,000 MEN and WOMEN

Since the war some 20,000,000 young men and women have come of voting age. They are not bound to either of the old political parties, but represent a tremendously vital force in the political situation of today. They have hunted jobs during depression years, have seen wages and salaries slashed, incomes decimated, and businesses retrenching to the very bone. They have also seen politicians of both major parties, depending upon the particular locality, fattening themselves with pre-depression abandon, and have noticed no retrenching such as that which they themselves have had to undergo.

These young people are liberal in their views, but are not the fodder from which Communists, Fascists, or Socialists are made. They are Americans first and foremost and look to an American solution for America's ills.

In this great army of young people are the potential leaders of tomorrow, and even today they hold the power to break the strongest of political machines. They did it in New York. They went down to defeat in Kansas City's "bloody election," but perhaps that was just the beginning.

Mo., Edward A. Barbour, Jr., and while Senator Casey, of 423 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City, is a member of the committee, Senator Joffe of Kansas City, who has written good permanent registration bills in the past, is not.

Other committee posts: Mr. Asotsky heads the committee on municipal corporations, which handles bills affecting the large cities.

John D. Taylor, a former state senator, heads the important appropriations committee of the house. Was it tactful of Dr. Christy to make this appointment? You see, at the beginning of the Park administration, this Mr. Taylor confidently expected the chairmanship of the state public service commission, and, although he had the necessary Pendergast support, he was not appointed.

Just a few more notes to demonstrate Kansas City's strong position in both house and senate. Jackson County members backing Mr. Daniels in his ways and means committee are: Mr. Gil Bourk, Mr. William Lafferty, of 2819 Belleview, and Mr. A. V. Hershey. Backing Mr. Asotsky in his municipal corporations committee are Mr. John Haskell, representing a North side Kansas City district, Mr. E. J. Keating, 122 N. Chelsea, the ubiquitous Mr. Gil Bourk, Mr. V. E. Phillips, 5644 Lydia, and Mr. W. Randall Smart, 6418 Main St. Both the latter are new men in the Kansas City delegation. And in the senate Mr. Casey, Michael E. Casey, is chairman of the important judiciary committee, Among administration bills are some changes in criminal law.

Foreign
From page two

ize present German armaments under the guise of limitation and control. It is well known that the British are working for some such agreement, or, at least, for one which will bring German armaments out into the open.

Germany

The mystery surrounding the gigantic demonstration in Berlin of Nazi party leaders, and Reichswehr and navy officers is gradually disappearing. Instead of being the smashing manifestation of national solidarity which the official propaganda reported as its purpose, it appears that the meeting was called to establish harmonious relations between the Reichswehr and the National Socialist Party. The army had resented for some time the military activities of

the Special Guards, the Storm Troops, and the Labor battalions; it also felt that it could put to a better use the money that was being spent on Nazi party organizations, and resented particularly the brutal murder of General von Schleicher during the purge of June 30. It is thought that the situation had reached serious proportions and that this state of affairs had deeply impressed the Nazi leaders of the necessity for decisive action. Confirmation that all past differences have been swept away at the conclave, and that the Reichswehr now stands again as the supreme military force of the Reich, is contained in an editorial by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural director of the National Socialist Party.

It was learned that the German Government flatly rejected a proposal made by the British Ambassador to Berlin to take part in the extraordinary session of the League of Nations Council which is to be called to consider the outcome of the Saar plebiscite. Similar overtures have been made during recent months and all have met with the same negative reply. The German explanation is that for reasons of principle they cannot attend the meeting in view of their announced withdrawal from the League. This definite rejection disposes of the reports that Germany is about to return to Geneva, and the Reich has emphatically asserted that it has no such intention in mind at this stage of the diplomatic game. Due probably to the lack of official information, no illuminating reaction to the program announced at Rome has been forthcoming. However, it is intimated that Germany would not be averse to participation in the round of pacts, provided the status quo was not injured.—G. L. C.

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Snapshots

From page one

be to bring both intelligence and scientific skill to the saving of such delinquents. Chicago and Philadelphia have such tribunals. Why not one in Kansas City?

And apropos of courts, it will be of interest to all and a real pleasure to some to learn that the state of Illinois is preparing to go ahead with the trial of Samuel Insull for embezzlement. And there is still a charge against him in the Federal Court. Or maybe you believe the captain of industry really didn't know.

As an ice jam twenty feet high threatened their homes five hundred Indians praying in the Mohawk tongue besought the divine intervention that might save their little settlement of St. Regia Village from being wiped out. Between the church and the ice, under a rude shelter stands a figure of St. Peter facing an element that no man can cope with. At the latest report the church is still safe.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

January eighteenth

FUTURE

5

MAY WE PRESENT

EDWIN TERRY BRIGHAM

FINANCE

Last week we mentioned some of the charges against speculation. They were just a few of the many that have been hurled by politicians throughout the years. For the sake of brevity we will omit the others, assuming that they already are threadbare from constant repetition.

Due largely to the fact that those making the charges have been elevated to positions of prominence either by election or political appointment, what they say is considered news and is given wide circulation in the press. Some senator, representative, or cabinet member has to justify his existence. He has to let "his pee-pul" know that he is fighting for their protection. His charges usually are sensational tirades, which make good copy.

Seldom do we see anything printed in defense of the charges. Is it because the charges are true, you ask? Our answer is no. It is because the defense has no "color." No big name is attached—the copy is too dry and too technical. Consequently, the general public has come to accept the accusations for their face value.

Before we go any further we wish to make it clear that this is no general indorsement on all forms of speculation, including throwing dice and betting on horse races. When we say speculation we refer to the risks or investments that perform an economic and fundamental service principally trading in securities and commodities.

While we may not realize it all of us speculate, and by doing so we turn the wheels of commerce and progress. When we buy a car or house on time we speculate that we will be able to pay for it. When a merchant buys a stock of goods he is speculating that he can sell it at a profit. So it is with manufacturers and other producers. Where would we be if Edison and Bell and Fulton, to name a few, had not done a little speculating?

There has been built up in the United States, the most progressive nation in the world, two great speculative organizations—the New York Stock exchange and The Chicago Board of Trade. There are numerous smaller organizations dealing in securities and commodities, all performing the same functions. Naturally, there are some abuses but they are incidental when compared with the services rendered.

What useful services are performed by the speculator, you ask? Volumes could be written on the subject and have been written. Contrary to general belief, the public and not the floor traders on the stock exchange, and grain exchange is the chief speculator. The latter merely execute orders for customers, and seldom carry important lines in their own account.

Speculative trading keeps markets liquid, and thus makes it possible to effect the quick sale or purchase of securities and commodities at posted prices or within a slight fraction thereof. Banks and insurance companies in the securities field and processors and storage houses in the commodity field make constant use of the two markets and appreciate their value.

If trading in the stock market or the grain market was limited to actual investment transactions or actual hedging operations, the

Edwin Terry Brigham's public life coincides with the existence of the Helping Hand Institute

of Kansas City. The son of a native of Groton, Mass., he was elected superintendent of the Institute in April, 1907. In 1898 he married Bessie M. Sheets. They have two sons. value of the markets as price making institutions would be lost. The stock market would assume the complexion of an over-the-counter affair and there would be extreme and unwarranted fluctuations in grain prices between transactions.

To fully appreciate the importance of speculation it is necessary to have some knowledge of the value of the securities and commodity exchanges. Some of the high spots will be discussed in subsequent issues. B. O. B.

Trivia

From page two

and when I think of the world as it is right now and always has been— wars, people starving to death in the midst of plenty; graft, greed— (He has worked himself up to a climax of gloom). I'm coming more and more to think—

Third A.: Sorry to interrupt you, sir, but I don't know what to do with this card. And it's holding up all my work because there are so many more like it.

First A. (A little distressed at the sudden comedown, but willing) What's the trouble?

Third A.: Well, this man has a long list of things which would ordinarily put him in the Damned file without any question. Motives are Power and Money. And he doesn't stop at anything to get them.

First A. (fiercely): Well, what question could there be about where he belongs?

Third A. (timidly): Well, he is good to his family—and he says that all his friends like him—

First A.: Oh, the devil! Anybody can get people to like him— if he's helping them out! (Looks at card.) And why shouldn't he be good to his family? They're probably good to him. Any woman with a dozen fur coats and forty dozen pairs of silk stockings should be in a good humor. (He's working himself into a lather again.) If that's all you can say for him, to

It is no new thing to find the course of a man's life so intermingled with the development of an institution that the story of one is the story of the other. It happens whenever a man honestly hitches his wagon to a star of public service.

The Helping Hand Institute was founded in 1894 by' the evangelist, Banner E. Shawhan, at 408 Main, in a building that had formerly housed a saloon. One of his earliest and most enthusiastic assistants was a young typesetter, known to his friends as Terry Brigham. All day he worked at his trade and his evenings he devoted to the work of helping reclaim destitute men.

The founder died in 1906 and Mr. Brigham was elected superintendent the following year, a position he has held continuously since that time. From then on it is difficult to find any mention of his name that is not inextricably linked to the facing or the solution of some problem of social welfare. An example, small but expressive, is found in "Brigham's First Aid to the Bathless" a portable shower

Hell with him and all the rest like him.

Third A.: Yes, sir. (She scuttles away.)

First A. (pounding the table): I'm getting sick of this! Giving people everything they need to be decent and then having them—As I was about to say when interrupted, I'm coming more and more to think that the only thing for it is another flood! (All the angels are aghast.)

Second Angel (recovering a bit): But—of course that's been tried.

First A. (savagely): Don't I know that? But they saved Noah! (A messenger angel enters.)

Messenger (to First Angel): A message for you from Saint Peter.

First A. (muttering in his beard): Oh Heaven! After all these centuries I still can't get used to the idea of no privacy. Well, let's have it.

Messenger: Saint Peter wishes me to tell you, sir, that Noah is very much hurt by the statements you just made. That he, Noah, is fully cognizant of his guilt in perpetuating the human race, and that you should know that even if he did barge into a bad situation he was only doing what he was told. Also, Saint Peter says that there will be no more of this talk of another flood. Heaven is no place for such gloomy pessimism, and he, for one, is much interested in watching a large group of Prospects, whom you seem to have overlooked. And he prophesies that in time they will completely dominate the situation there in Kansas City.

First A. (after a long and pregnant silence): Well, that's that. Will you take my respects to Saint Peter and Noah, please? And my apologies. (Messenger leaves.) And now, (glaring at the poor angels)

that could be attached to the fire hydrant and under which the north side, and particularly the children, rejoiced. This was in 1910.

Mr. Brigham's latest project, backed by the generous gift of Mr. Volker, is a farm a few miles east of North Kansas City, good river bottom land, on which the Institute plans to raise practically all the produce needed for their winter supplies. At present a C.C.C. detachment is at work to check the soil erosion, and work is also going forward on the buildings. Men from the Mitt, as the Helping Hand is familiarly called by its habitues, stand ready to undertake house wrecking in return for the materials which could be used in rebuilding for themselves. Eventually Mr. Brigham hopes to lodge sixty to a hundred men there, and make his Institute practically self sustaining in the line of farm produce, at least.

Not a great deal of personal data about Mr. Brigham. The Helping Hand Institute is Mr. Brigham, his dream, his labor, and his courage, upheld by other public spirited citizens. Its biography is his. those Prospects. Look at the mess you got me into, simply because you didn't keep me posted on new developments. (His voice takes on a martyred tone.) Do I have to tend to every minute detail? What do I have a staff for?

F. R.

Health and Politics

From page three

Where do politics come in? Constantly. Every official in the Health Department is an appointee of the city administration. First class physicians cannot undertake full time work in such positions as the tuberculosis clinic at the General Hospital, for no man can afford to give up his practice for a job which is at the mercy of political whim. The non-professional administration of the General Hospital is simply a political game preserve, with no proper accounting, according to dispassionate examiners, of its funds. In the matter of the Health Department assuming responsibility for such vital activities as public nursing, milk control, and tuberculosis tests and control, the organizations now doing this work and the physicians consulted, some of them heads of bureaus, are frank to admit that under the present political system it is better for Kansas City's

health that things remain just as they are. In this connection let it be noted that the Board of Education seems to be free in a remarkable degree from the political stigma.

Take this brief review for what it is worth and think it over, remembering that credit has been given wherever possible and that nobody likes to be quoted in this connection. One physician stated that the city had no citizen more interested in the public health than T. J. Pendergast. If he can be shown that a plan is necessary and feasible, that plan goes through. Does the hope of the health of Kansas City lie in this?

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6

January eighteenth

FUTURE

MANNERS MODES

The fashion clock this week seems to have been set several months ahead of itself consequently the “fashions of the hour” are more concerned with what we shall wear when the weather is warmer and we’ve lived through the horrors of Spring housecleaning than what we should do right now. In the interim, I suppose, if we’re good housewives as well as aspirants for Mrs. Harrison Williams’ place of honor, we should vent our modish energy on our husbands, our children, and most important our homes. And to help us, at least in the matter of homes, the shops are full of exciting new “home accessories.” (That may be stealing a little from some of Oving-ton’s advertising, but it’s a good phrase and a grand store.)

In the first place there are a lot of things that can turn your dining room from the great American gathering place into almost anything you want to make it. If you’re feeling the call of the road and have travel desires that can never be more than desires, buy a few stunning marmite sets at Taylor’s and serve onion soup in them with lots of cheese sprinkled on top. They, the marmites, are in Franciscan ware in glorious shades of rust, turquoise, or yellow. With the pottery should go, of course, as many wooden utensils as you can get your hands on—big plates, for instance, with painted borders in matching or contrasting colors from Mrs. Ingraham

Hook's workshop for the unemployed, and cute little butter holders to match. And if that isn't enough to put you right back in the Parisian atmosphere (or was it Paris where you had onion soup?) try a few Crepes Suzettes. They're hard to make, I know, but Taylor's have a tricky spun aluminum thing that is supposed to reduce the art of cooking them down to practically anyone's culinary level.

Onion soup and Crepes Suzettes are very well in their place, of course, but they probably won't fit in very well next week when you're having just a few in for dinner, "not very formal, my dear, but I thought we might wear dinner things." (Trust me, I won't snitch that the reason for this suggestion is because you haven't had a chance to wear your blackvelvet much and it's very becoming and

it's almost Spring, so -). But to

get back to dining-rooms and dinner parties: there are grand new things in the way of table decorations. A cellophane net tablecloth in white or green over contrasting shades of satin or taffeta should make your Mother's silver, for instance, shine like new. Or if you're too modern for tablecloths and prefer doilies, try the new colored glass ones at the Lighton Studios. They come in red, blue, or white with contrasting bands— large ones for plates and small ones for glasses. They really are stunning. With them goes, too, a kind of graduated modernistic candelabra that shines forth as a center piece.

From dining-room to bedroom should be our next move, I think, in our refurbishing campaign. I've skipped the living room purposely because the shops seem to agree with your husband that you've spent enough money there already.

GREEN PASTURE By KATIE KITCHEN

Jealousy in the garden would be grand. Think of the number of vegetables that would henceforth be green, and would continue green throughout the winter, thus solving that vexing question of how to supply the vitamins that are inevitably associated with that vernal color. Vegetables of any sort are hard enough to procure but the green variety, unless you emulate Popeye exclusively, are most elusive.

Unless your family likes lettuce.. Some people have an unbridled enthusiasm for lettuce that settles everything. Just give them enough and you • can stop worrying about their vitamins for good. Unfortunately I never cared for lettuce unless tucked under a lot of other things, so I am forced to scout for the mystic color elsewhere, and, what's more, to pay for it.

Of course there is cabbage, and a number of interesting possibilities. Shredded and mixed with salad dressing, a dash of celery seed, and kindred seasonings, it makes, under the nom de guerre of cole slaw, a splendid accompaniment to almost everything. Personally I like it especially with fish. And note that cole slaw presents not only greenness but also the quality, most dear to all vitamin hounds, of being uncooked. If you do cook your cabbage, do it in an open kettle and put a pinch of soda on the water to save your family from eating the smell for hours. Once cooked there are a variety of ways in which you can serve it.

Plain boiled is good, if the cabbage is young and tender. Drain it well, touch it up with a little butter, and serve it with horseradish if available. You've no idea how a little horseradish encourages it.

That's not true when it comes to bedrooms though, and there are plenty of accessories to bring that room right up to the minute in style. In the first place, the vogue for mirrors has turned the wastebasket from a hideous necessity to a thing of beauty. Witness the paneled ones at

Taylor's and the plain monogrammed ones at the Lighton Studios. The latter are grand and one with your own initials on it and a telephone pad to match ought to bring elegance to the simplest room. There is a wall-bracket at Keith's, too, shaped like a lyre with columns of clear glass for strings, that just calls to be put in a convenient corner with something green trailing from it. And in case "Barkus is willing" but the pocket-book isn't, climb the first flight of stairs you see in the Woolworths next to Harzfeld's and for twenty pennies buy yourself a small mirrored vase or wall-bracket. They're terribly attractive and certainly belie their origin. In fact, even those whose closets are full of expensive vases would do well to buy a few of these for table decorations. (I've seen them used with yellow acacia on navy blue glass mats and they're stunning!)

You're probably worn out now by this home accessory hunt, and undoubtedly your pocket-book has practically collapsed—but I must point out a few things for the bar before it closes. (I keep forgetting that Prohibition is over and bars never close.) In the first place there's a new ice-bucket on the market that sounds marvelous. It's made of walnut lined with thermos, and they say that ice put in it remains intact for hours. If

Any that is left, or for that matter the cabbage when it is first cooked, is particularly good with cheese. If you want to be impressive you can call it au gratin, but in any case the process is the same. Cut the cabbage up, not too small, and put a layer in the bottom of a baking dish. Sprinkle it with grated cheese, pepper and salt, add another layer of cabbage, and so on until the baking dish is nearly full. Use plenty of cheese, and here again I like a trace of horseradish. Over the whole pour a white sauce and be sure it gets through to the bottom. Bake the mixture in a moderate oven for an hour and then brown.

And of course there is spinach. I like it steamed with no water but that clinging to the leaves after the thorough washing, and no seasoning but a little salt added while cooking. Many people like vinegar on it, and others like a dash of Worcestershire Sauce. If you like it better that way you can chop the cooked spinach fine and then cream it. It's all right to warm it over, but it seems a pity to lose any more of the freshness for the first serving than is absolutely necessary.

Brussel sprouts are a favorite of mine, but this year they seem unusually high. The same may be said broccoli. In any case the treatment is substantially the same as for cabbage, with the addition of hollandaise sauce to the latter, if you want something special.

There are others—egg plant, celery, and of course the root vegetables. But before treating with them I must determine just how far they are considered green. In the dietetic sense, of course, not the optic.

you're interested ask Marshall Fields or Alice Marks about it. In any event you really must have a pair of cocktail gloves in white terry cloth with red roosters applied from Woolf's. They're inexpensive and have tingling bells that will warm the cockles of your heart long before you drink the cocktail. Don't neglect, too, a wooden nautical tray from Taylor's that has so many handles it's practically unspillable, and a stunning crystal and chromium "silent butler" from the Lighton Studios.

I'm stopping, but a word of consolation to those who have no homes to refurbish and have been looking forward to a few style notes. I haven't forgotten, and next week, the manufacturers, the postal service, and our own shops willing, you shall have all the dope on what Harpers and Vogue advise and what the shops everywhere are selling. Meanwhile if you

have any money to spend, invest it in a black lace dinner dress (one seen at Chasnoff's has a cunning tunic that makes a formal dress serve many purposes) or a luscious pastel sport model in silk or flannel. The latter can be put away until summer with a pair of white "gillies" trimmed with patches of colored leather from Harzfeld's. I advise this because everyone who should know says that Palm Beach fashions present better looking sport clothes than you can ever find when hot weather comes around. That's just a tip—and if you don't approve, then start saving your pennies for something closer home: a new tweed suit or a grand blue ensemble, for instance. But we'll see next week.

I. E.

CANDID

MIRROR

The question of keeping the stamp of January, cold winds, and harsh temperatures off your face is a matter of creams and lotions (with maybe a touch now of the new shiny-face make-up) that most of us have already settled to our individual satisfaction. However, just as important in these winter months and usually less attended to are hair and nails.

For the former, of course, the condition of the scalp is primary, because lack of luster and life can spoil even the most studied hair-dress. There are all kinds of tonics and restorers on the market now, and most of them are good. The Ogilvie sisters have one, for instance, that has already proved its worth to many of the stunning New Yorkers you admire in Vogue and Harpers. Avoid too much "wavesetting fluid"; or, if you must use a lot of it, don't neglect your Brilliantine bottle—for dry hair is not only unsightly but often unmanageable.

After your hair is in condition, then, you should get yourself a new coiffure. There is nothing vastly different, of course, to do—because simplicity in coiffures is as important as in clothes or hats. But try changing your part, and snipping off some of the curls you've been wearing. Your hair is probably already brushed forward, but bring it down now a little over the ears so that when you wear one of the new Regency bonnets you won't look like a skinned rabbit. And very important, imagine yourself as seen from the back, and swirl your hair there so that it covers at least part of your left ear.

Meanwhile, of course, your nails are not to be neglected—which should be easy, because there are so many new manicure aids on the market. Prophylactic's new small brush is one of them. It measures only three inches, and can be carried in any handbag. It really cleans your nails, and best of all, does it without getting your hands all wet.

Polishes range in color and brilliance from deep red through coral down to pale pink, but the line of popularity seems to have been drawn about the lighter shades. Naturally if you like Cutex's idea of matching lipstick and nail polish you'll have to stick to the darker tones, but with your new simple coiffure and the pastel shades in clothes, the coral tones are better. Very stunning, for example, is Peggy Sage's Rose Pearl—it's light and has a dash of Mother of Pearl in it that comes from Paris but shimmers just as effectively over here.

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7

LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

MUSIC

This week we pay respects to a very great lady, who is dead. The passing of Marcelle Sembrich on January 11 ended one of the greatest careers in music; ended it, that is, save for the influence she leaves, and the memories her name evokes.

Mme. Sembrich was born (18 58) in Praxede Marcelline Kokhanska, and became the wife of Wilhelm Stengel, her first teacher, after she left her family's home. Sembrich was her mother's maiden name, which she chose to .carry through her career. Her father set her to learn piano when she was four, the violin at six; so talented and precocious an instrumentalist was she that at twelve she was playing for gatherings of society at the great houses in the neighborhood. An old Pole, hearing her at such an occasion, sent her to Stengel, under whom she studied for four years. Then she went to Julius Epstein at Leipzig; he heard her voice and told her: "Sing, sing for the world." The instrumental studies were stopped, and in 187 7 (so short a time!) she was prepared to make her operatic debut in "I Puritani" at Athens. It was a sensational first season, and her fame grew so fast that in 188 3 she was engaged by Schoeffel, Grau and Henry F. Abbey for the Metropolitan Opera House, born that year.

Sembrich appeared in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" on October 24, 1883, the third day of the first season of the new opera house. (It is impious to tell it now, but accepted small talk of the day had it that the Metropolitan came into being only because New York's new millionaires could not get the boxes they wanted at the old Academy of Music.) Mme. Sembrich was identified with another "housewarming" at the Metropolitan ten years later, when, after the fire of '92, which gutted the stage, Heinrich Conried presented Sembrich and a new tenor, Enrico Caruso.

In 1909 she left the operatic stage, but made concert tours until 1916. Wilhelm Stengel died the next year, and Mme. Sembrich's remaining years . . . and they were vigorous and fruitful . . . were spent in music's service with the Jilliard Foundation and the Curtis Institute of Music.

James Gibbons Huneker represented her as the epitome of versatility and ever-changing fire. She played and sang magnificent performances in all the parts for which she will be famous as long as the operas live. In a day when prima donnas were exploited even more than they are now, for each woman was found some superlatively lovely quality or attribute . . . Sembrich's was her beautiful foot. It was debated whether Sembrich's slippers, like the famous ones of Mme. Vestris, were sewed on each night, to assure the

Follow to page eight

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CURRENT

RECORD

RELEASES

Symphony No. 2, in E minor: Sergei Rachmaninoff. Victor Nos. 8463-68. Eugene Ormandy and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

1. Allegro moderato. The first movement of this work is prepared by a brief largo, setting forth the thematic material. In the movement proper, the burden of the melodies, prevailingly serious, is passed from horns to violins and back again, the exposition being supported almost throughout the movement by abundant orchestral harmony.

2. Allegro molto. In this movement the development takes place in animated rhythmic passages, with dextrous treatment of the balancing string sections. It ends in a dramatic whisper, harking back to the exposition.

3. Adagio. This is a progression of almost pedestrian leisure. It is melodically pleasing, but the strength of the previous movements is missing. It fails to hold together in the listener's mind.

4. Allegro vivace. There is a fine spirited lift in the opening passages, the burden falling back to a theme for violins, now moody and melancholic, and again quick and martial, the movement closing in a bright, abrupt passage of firmness and resolution.

These records, it might be noted, represent the first performance for Victor of the Minneapolis Symphony in a composition of this length and dignity. It ranks with the performances of more famous orchestras of New York and Philadelphia; the sections of instruments are in excellent balance, and the solo passages (nearly all brief) are in every respect finished.

PHILATELY

Possibilities that the next stamp to be issued by the Post Office Department will be a Boy Scout stamp of the three-cent value is indicated by advices that the department is seriously considering numerous requests for such an issue.

Nothing definite has been decided, but it was learned from authoritative sources, according to Scouting Magazine, that this stamp may make its appearance some time in February, at which time the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Boy Scouts of America will be celebrated.

Commenting on the possibility of the Boy Scout stamp, Roy North, deputy third assistant Postmaster-general, said, "I believe that a stamp of this kind would be a valuable contribution to good citizenship and would tend to mould in the minds of the youth of the nation a greater

love for their country. It would be particularly beneficial to issue a stamp of this kind in view of the efforts that the Administration is making for the advancement of youth of the land. Should the Boy Scout stamp be issued, it would be the first stamp ever gotten out by the Post Office Department of the nation.”—Thomas C. Pollock, Richmond Times-Dispatch.

BOOKS

“The Glorious Pool,” Thorne Smith. Doubleday Doran Company, Garden City, New York. \$2.50.

To the thousands of Thorne Smith fans who have giggled and roared and wiped their eyes over “Turnabout” and “Topper” and “The Night Life of the Gods,” that irreverent novelist’s latest, and last, book—for it was written just before his death—must prove a shocking disappointment.

“The Glorious Pool” concerns the fantastic, and not very amusing, adventures of Rex Pebble, his wife Sue, and his mistress, Spray Summers, three burned-out, middle-aged worldlings, who by chance take a dip in a modern fountain of youth, recapture for a night their vanished bloom, and, when all’s said and done, put the miracle to pretty silly use. They take advantage of their renewed vigor to careen madly about the city streets in a confiscated fire-truck, and, clad insufficiently in raincoats and fire-helmets, engage in a game of hide-and-seek with a squad of baffled policemen in a department store. They entertain the whole fire department and two stick-up men at a frenzied drinking party, and they engage in interminably dull persiflage about their anatomies and the more intimate aspects of their habits of living.

In “The Glorious Pool” Mr. Smith had an excellent opportunity to display his unique gift for handling incredible situations and racy, slightly naughty, dialogue, and the result is a wash-out. The side-splitting innuendo, the gift for making believable a topsy-turvy, upsidedown world that distinguished “Turnabout” is here completely lacking. The innuendo has turned into cheap wise-cracks, and the situations are so strained as to be mere hocus-pocus. In the past, too, Mr. Smith has frequently displayed, under cover of his badinage, a rather penetrating insight into human psychology, and has exhibited for his characters a sympathetic understanding. Witness, for example, the scene in “The Stray Lamb” in which the hero in animal guise wanders about the city, and sees laid bare the hopes and despairs and weaknesses, the beauty and the sordid ugliness of people in every walk of society. No such insight is apparent in “The Glorious Pool.” To be sure, in the last six pages the author does point a vague moral. As near as we could judge, he informed us that Rex Pebble had discovered, from his night’s adventures, the peculiar strength and virtue of both his wife and mistress, and that he would return to a comfortable middle-age a wiser, if sadder, man. This little lesson, however, is dragged in by the heels. One wonders if perhaps Mr. Smith himself realized the shortcomings of his book and made a belated attempt to give it some *raison d’être*.

Wild parties, nude women, and seduction in the shrubbery are in themselves scarcely sufficient to make amusing reading for adult minds. We are no longer shocked by pornographic conversation or intrigued by a frank physiological discussion. “The Glorious Pool” is a fair example of undergraduate humor gone wrong—no, we take Follow to page eight

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SPORTS

Hockey is the roughest, toughest, fastest of all games. If you have never seen a game, you've missed something. It takes about all that an athlete has in the way of stamina, dexterity, courage and alertness, besides being a skilled ice skater, to play this puck chasing game. To some sport fans, wrestling or boxing may be a wee bit rough and fast, but they should see a hockey match. It will make their eyes blink to follow that puck and players.

While the Kansas City Greyhounds are not leading the league, an evening spent at the PlaMor watching them will give you plenty of thrills. There is so much action that even when your favorite is not leading you can enjoy the sport. Injuries have handicapped the Hounds somewhat during the entire season.

Football at Missouri is looking up ... if the enthusiasm registered by M. U.'s student body,

4,000 strong, upon the appointment of Don Faurot as head football coach means anything. This same enthusiasm is reflected by the town- folks of Columbia, by the old grads and all rooters of the Tigers. They all are expecting big things from coach Don's team next year.

Faurot's record of turning out championship teams, five at Kirksville, and Missouri's almost demanding desire for a winning team is just about going to put him on the spot. The new coach seems to sense this for recently he said he felt like he had to deliver or get out.

M. U. fans may not see their Tigers heading the Big Six in '35 but if they will give Don Faurot a chance and a little time, he will give them a winning team. He is a coach who builds slowly but on a sound basis . . . can get the utmost from his players . . . exacts and has the loyalty of the entire squad ... a leader who has the confidence of his men . . . and best of all—He Knows Football.

Kansas State found themselves without a head coach of football last week when Lynn Waldorf accepted the football mentorship at Northwestern. The athletic council promptly named Wesley L. Fry to this vacancy. Wes Fry, a former outstanding star of the Big Ten when he was Iowa U.'s chief ball lugger, has been assistant coach at K-State the past year.

Fry has the confidence of the athletic council and they are giving him a free rein to run the coaching job as he sees fit . . . this is always "somethun" to a coach.

Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas distance ace, and Bill Bonthorn, that proud and haughty former Princeton star, may meet in the Kansas relays. Glenn has tentatively agreed to race Bill in two meets in the east, providing the Easterner will come here for the Kansas meet.

The renewal of this track feud will be interesting to watch. They both are record holders and just who is the greatest distance runner has not been fully demonstrated. To date Cunningham has a slight edge. If they meet in all three of these indoor duals it should definitely determine who has the fastest pair of legs of these two great stars . . . and our money is going to be placed on Mr. Cunningham, right on the nose. If their meeting this year is confined to just the Milrose games in Madison Square Garden, February 2, our money still goes on the Kansan.

C. M. L,

The Power Called Franchise

From page one

has the power to appoint a bipartisan board of election commissioners, which directs the elections and the election officers. These appointments are subject to the approval of the senate, but are not made, necessarily, from selections of the party committees of the counties involved, as is the case in some states. A strong governor, making qualified appointments to these positions of election commissioners, will hardly run against any formidable opposition in the senate. If he should, in the case of a senate unusually bound by political motives, he can always delay his appointment until the senate is adjourned. Of course, his subsequent appointment will only be good for two years, or until the next session of the legislature.

Actually, a governor is all- powerful if he wishes to provide honest, strong, qualified men to insure for the larger cities honest and clean elections. Honest election commissioners will appoint, so nearly as it may be in their power and if the citizens cooperate, honest officers of elections, and in those honest officers lies the secret clean elections. As experience points the way, constant improvements may be made in the registration and election laws, but all these go for naught if responsible and honest people do not man the polls.

What can Kansas City do to bring about clean elections? There are many election changes,

or reforms, which will help, provided the aforementioned first and last essential of fit election officers exists. Among reforms proved valuable in other places are the following, all of which will be explained at greater length in subsequent issues of this magazine:

The voting machine is now somewhat widely used. In some eastern states it has been used for many years. A picture of President Roosevelt casting his vote in a voting machine booth was widely published at the time of the last election. This machine simplifies the task of the voter and greatly lessens the time and expense involved in counting ballots.

The "short ballot" is a proposal to elect fewer officers and thus to simplify and shorten the ballot, which will make it possible for the voter to perform his task more intelligently. It implies also the reorganization of administration to make officials more definitely responsible to their superiors and to the public.

Separate elections for national, state, and municipal officers will, it is claimed, make it possible for voters to make decisions in local affairs undisturbed by the overshadowing interest of a national election. As against this it is urged that the multiplication of elections is very expensive.

"Absent voting" is now in operation in a number of states. It permits the voter who is away from his voting place on election day to send in his ballot by mail. In Missouri this is only permitted if the voter is still in the state of Missouri.

Permanent registration is being adopted by all modern governments. Registration has had a mistaken emphasis placed upon it by those selfishly interested in loose election procedure. The receiving of the application for registration and the recording of it in the registration records is a purely clerical matter. There is no necessity for formal neighborhood sessions with bipartisan representation. One competent clerk can do the work better than five incompetent party machine adherents. There is plenty of time after the act of registration is conducted to investigate the registrations and to detect any fraud. In this regard, the act of registration is wholly different from the conduct of elections, where after the ballot has been placed in the box it is impossible to rectify any error or fraud. There is no point to surrounding the procedure of registration with cumbersome, expensive, and incompetent machinery. Permanent registration would save Kansas City \$100,000 per year, practically all of which expenditure, however, is at present used to build up party strength. Although there is no logical argument against it, an effort to gain permanent registration for Kansas City in the state legislature has failed for eight years.

Restriction of court orders is necessary. The proper function of the courts is to afford an appeal to any voter denied registration by the regular registration officers, and they should not usurp the work of the registration office by hearing applications for registration which are not appeal cases.

Signatures of voters, required when they apply to vote, and compared with their signatures on the registration records, are the greatest deterrents of fraudulent voting yet provided, again providing the election officers are responsible and honest. To the objection that the use of the signature at the time of election would slow up voting too much the best answer is that this system is used successfully in New York City, Omaha, several cities in Minnesota and New York, and in the state of California.

Independent watchers and challengers will go far to prevent fraudulent collusion among bipartisan officers of election. A good election law provides that any independent group or party

having a candidate at the election shall be entitled to watchers and challengers in the same number and with the same privileges as those of the two parties.

The removal of the number from the ballot has been urged by many. The constitution of Missouri provides this, so a constitutional amendment is necessary to change it. The constitution says, "The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding." Not only do voters object to the fact that in practice this oath is not kept, but the character of the pressure used by political machines (with their galley-slaves, the election officers) makes it inadvisable to trust even those officers with the knowledge of how one votes.

Good election laws, designed to prevent fraud in cities where political machines are paying institutions, will also provide for a signed rooming-house register, better methods of canvass, and an easy recount. These and other provisions will be discussed later.

All these, remember, are merely changes to make the machinery of election more up-to-date, simple, and efficient. Clean elections are impossible without clean election officers. If citizens determine to cooperate, to do their share of election work as a duty and a public trust; if responsible, independent, honest election commissioners are appointed by a responsible, independent, honest governor, then we shall have clean elections.

Music

From page seven

last exquisite demand of fit. She was not so remarkable for facial beauty as for fine expression and a noble bearing. Her photographs always show' the left profile, or half-left view.

Sembrich did not sing the operas of Wagner and Verdi. Her ideas on music-dramas and "singing actresses" were firm and reasoned. It was not, she once said, the proper training for a prima donna to play parts which were two-thirds personality and one-third voice. The prima donna, she went on, could be properly trained and rounded into a great and gracious artist only by long, intense work in the (then) standard opera repertory. If all of that be true or not, Mme. Sembrich will always stand as a proof of the positive part of her belief. In thirty-seven operas she was supreme for many years; her dramatic sense was true, and her understanding, coupled with her glorious voice, so realized the human Weals and woes of the characters she played that, as one forgotten worshipper said: "She brought heaven or hell near and real."

Books

From page seven

that back; most of the undergraduates we are acquainted with would

NUX

VOMICA

Like Will Rogers, "all I know is what I read in the newspapers," and I can't believe half of that. I see where they gave a testimonial dinner to Conrad Mann, the big Republican ex-head of the Chamber of Commerce, the other day. Hank McElroy handed most of the bouquets. Conrad blamed his success on William Rockhill Nelson, Kersey Coates and others. Looks to me like he's passing the buck.

reject it as smacking too much of the "flaming youth" era. It more nearly calls to mind a determined little ruffian writing nasty words on the school-yard fence.

Without any factual basis for such an assumption, one can't help wondering if Thorne Smith really wrote all of "The Glorious Pool." It would be nice to believe that the idea was his — for

the idea has splendid potentialities—and that the actual writing was done by someone far inferior to Smith both in humor and ability. Let's hope so, for it seems altogether too bad that the impression left by Mr. Smith's last book should inevitably detract from the great fun he's afforded us in the past.

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