

FUTURE

The News weekly for Today

VOL. 1 No. 4

SNAPSHOTS THE WEEK

Kansas City, Missouri, February 1, 1935

Single Copy 5 Cents

"MY INDIGNATION...MY SHAME

After a period when the municipal conscience was worried with the sterner stuff of life Boston has hastily emerged to put on her famous censorship act, to save her citizenry from the vicious spectacle of Sean O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," called by critics the most truly religious play seen in years. The railroad lines are arranging for the extra traffic that will be going over the roads when the play opens in New York shortly.

The heir apparent to the throne of Kansas City's political machine has recently announced his engagement. Young Tom has grown up. But though the heir has been apparent for some time, in his car with the special license, it is said that a nephew is being curried for the political crown. You have to be particular about a job like that.

Buffalo has grown self-conscious, and like the aforementioned youth, feels that it is grown up. Therefore there is a movement on foot to change the name of the principal street from Main Street to something just a bit more metropolitan. Main Street being distinctly small townish. The obvious gesture would be to call it Sinclair Lewis.

Apropos of growing up, Tennessee's youngest legislator, Cecil Anderson, age 22, has introduced a bill to repeal the law making it a crime to teach the theory of evolution in that state. That was the law that succeeded in killing Bryan and in giving Darrow a lot of desirable publicity. Mr. Anderson says, rather pathetically, that he is tired of hearing his home referred to as the Monkey State.

Mussolini has recently accepted the resignation of six of his cabinet of thirteen and has replaced them with new men. The other seven portfolios are right where they have been for quite a time, in Il Duce's own hands. That's one gathering in which he never has to worry about securing a majority.

Baron Munchausen is exiled. At Frankfurt- Am-Main the word has gone forth that the Reich Hunting Law, forbidding tall stories on what you killed that day you were out alone, will be enforced. Hitler always claimed that there was exaggeration in the numbers reported slain in his celebrated purge.

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'Twas down in old Kansas City, me and me pal Grade Long, was votin' for the Big Machine—we didn't know it was wrong . . . Nice work if you can get it, Gracie. And did Gracie get it! Look up there at those signatures, all from different precinct books. She didn't even have time to

change her handwriting. William and Mary Papel were pretty busy, too.

“My indignation is equaled only by my shame!” rang from the lips of Councilman Gossett the day after the city election last spring. He was apparently voicing the opinion of the decent people of Kansas City and of Missouri. It appears likely, however that the same words may ring again.

FUTURE, in its second issue, offered an article on clean elections. No single item is more important to such end than permanent registration. Year after year Kansas City has gone to the legislature for a modern permanent registration law to prevent election frauds. Year after year the Kansas City machine has blocked the legislation. The reason was apparent to the world at the time of the last city election. The old registration system very obviously played right into the hands of election crooks. The result was an enormous pad and wholesale illegal voting which led directly to the tragic and disgraceful violence

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FUTURE

February first

FOREIGN

Arms Equality

One of the major issues that has confronted European politics since the World War has been the relations between Germany and the rest of the Continent. Many difficulties have arisen to prevent the stabilization of these relations, not the least of which has been the question of arms equality.

Part V of the Treaty of Versailles limits the size and the equipment of Germany's land and sea forces, and entirely prohibits military and naval aviation. This section of the treaty has been bitterly resented by the Reich and was vigorously denounced by the Government when it withdrew from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference. The powers hold that Germany cannot alter or dismiss her contractual treaty obligations by a unilateral declaration. Objection to this course of action was voiced by Mussolini and Foreign Minister Laval at their recent meeting in Rome, and by the British through their ambassador at Berlin.

However, notwithstanding the attitude of the former Allies and with complete disregard for the provisions of the Treaty, Hitler has continued with his rearmament plans. Part V of the peace pact has thus been made inoperative, and Hitler has established the fact that neither France nor Great Britain will take up arms to enforce it.

No one is satisfied with the present situation. And, in view of the current state of European diplomacy, it is not unreasonable to assume that overtures will soon be made to Germany offering arms equality with a common upper limit for all signatories, conditional upon her return to the League and to the Disarmament Conference. At the same time, it is probable that an attempt will be made to draw Germany into the so-called Eastern Locarno system of security pacts and the treaty guaranteeing the independence of Austria. Such an arrangement would permit Germany to sit at the council tables of Europe with perfect assurance of equality, and enable Hitler to proclaim to the German people a great diplomatic victory which would go far toward lessening the growing dissatisfaction among many of the Nazis with the present political isolation of the Reich.

Advantages would also accrue to France, Italy, and Great Britain. Germany would again be a

member of the League and the Disarmament Conference. German armaments would be in the open under international supervision which would enable all concerned to have a clearer picture of the situation as it existed from year to year. Limitations would be placed on the Reich's military aviation program, a program considered by Britain to be a distinct threat to her security. France, in return for agreeing to German arms equality, would probably ask for and receive closer backing from Great Britain and Italy for her security pacts. And Italy would be relieved of further German aggrandizement in Austria—a penetration that has greatly disturbed Premier Mussolini.

But before an accord can be reached, it should be remembered there are certain obstacles to be hurdled. Various French elements who oppose a liberal approach to the German problem must be won over. Italy's attitude toward the French thesis of security will have to become more cordial. And, it is

YOUTH'S VIEW OF WAR

The results, thus far published, of the college poll being conducted by the Literary Digest are of considerable interest. If youth has its choice it will fight, two to one, against an invader, but it will refuse, six to one, to become party to aggression. Better than eight to three want to see munitions under government control, and nearly four to one are prepared for universal conscription. This is youth, uninfluenced by spell-binders, propaganda, and hysteria, youth with its dreams and theories, youth arguing it all out in long bull-sessions in the dormitories. It is one of the very few honest and disinterested opinions available, and should be treated with respect.

MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY

A definite move has been made toward giving residents of Missouri Valley the advantages of cheap hydro-electric power enjoyed now by residents of the Tennessee Valley. Representative Wearin, Iowa Democrat, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives at Washington calling for a \$50,000 appropriation to provide for a survey of the entire Missouri River basin, with a view to creation of a Missouri Valley Authority similar to the TVA.

A similar survey has just been conducted by the federal government with a view to making¹ plans for flood control. And anyway, we know a bill concerning a paltry \$50,000 won't have a chance. Nothing less than a billion draws the attention of our Congress any more.

REFLECTIONS ON THE WEATHER

Whatever you may think of the government of Kansas City, you will have to admit that when it comes to variety of weather, the city really can't be beaten. After a summer in 1934 which everybody shudders to look back upon, old man Winter really has treated us rather well. Spring days suddenly come smiling out, in the way they have in Missouri, and you can't for the life of you believe that winter has another arctic blast in his bag of tricks, though frequently the old fellow fools you.

Speaking for ourselves, however, we never have been inclined to quarrel with a pleasant today because there possibly is a gusty tomorrow around the corner. A mild winter may be unseasonable, but it keeps a lot of poor people from being cold. December and January have brought enough moisture to make things look pretty hopeful for not yet certain that Britain will be willing to pledge her assistance on the Continent to the degree France will demand. G. L. C.

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DRIVING

Five deaths in Kansas City this year due to motor car accidents, as compared with fourteen last year for the same period. Something must be happening to Kansas City drivers. Perhaps it is the daily admonitions of the Kansas City Safety Council, sandwiched in between toothpaste blues and breakfast food comedians. Perhaps it is the work of the Police Department, whose men seem rather more on the alert. Any activity on their part in this direction is to be most highly commended. There may be something in the icy streets that check even the speed demons, or the fact that a lot of radiators have been frozen up lately. Whatever it is, let's have more of it.

HARLEM
AFTERNOON

Go straight down Broadway, across Sixth Street, over the cobblestones, to the old Hannibal Bridge. The approach from the south end is bad, including a sharp right turn as you leave the street, and a diagonal climb between barriers that cut off all possible view of what may be coming over the bridge toward you. It's an old bridge, the first to span the Missouri in this region, and it will take you to where the roads of the past and the future cross. Take the left hand fork, at the north end of the bridge and you will reach the airport where the great passenger planes come and go, tying the country closer together. Take the right hand fork and you arrive immediately in the little settlement of Harlem.

Harlem was a village long before any bridge spanned the Missouri. From the stone pier built out from the shore Captain Kade ran his ferry boat across to the landing at Kansas City. "Annie Kade," the ferry boat was called, named for the captain's daughter. To the visitor, exploring Harlem as it now stands, the spirit of Captain Kade seems still to pervade it, Captain Kade and the flood of 1903.

Follow to page five

crops, livestock and all the other products of field and farm that suffered so fearfully last summer.

As for the variety, of which you will hear the chronic pessimist complain, what of it? If it's too warm for your overcoat, you can take it off, can't you? And when it gets too cool without it, you can put it back on.

Undoubtedly there is sound reason for referring to Dame Nature. She's that whimsical no one ever could think of her as anything but feminine.

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Approximately three million people are employed directly by our federal, state, and local governments.

Over one-half of our three million public employees get their positions without being required to demonstrate qualifications for the jobs they seek to fill.

Faithful service to the party organization is still today a more important consideration in the selection of public employees than genuine capacity for public service.

The Spoils System exists in 3,000 counties, 38 states, and hundreds of cities.

Wisconsin taxpayers paid \$564 per day for the extra employees needed during the legislative session in 1931 while at the same time and for the same purpose Missouri taxpayers paid \$5,436 per day. The former state operated under a merit plan of employment, the latter operated with no plan of employment other than that of political patronage.

The enormous turnover and the brief tenure of employees in state office is a chief source of waste in state government.

The most unpatriotic citizens we have are those who clamor for tax reduction but make no effort to eliminate the patronage system of selecting public employees.

Competent men and women, proficient in their work, will be found in public office when you command it."

n.b. The Kansas City Charter specifically states that "no applicant for position shall be questioned as to his religious or political affiliations."

GHOSTS

Looks like the machine ought to back that proposed permanent registration bill. Near as I can figure out they'll get their "ghosts" permanently on the books and it will take three honest election commissioners to get them off. Think of all the trouble that will save them!

"BEN" "HAP"

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TRIVIA

Remember last week I said that, so far as I knew, there was nothing so farcical as a city council meeting? After last week's hearing of the Committee on Permanent Registration at Jeff City I'm almost ready to eat my words. A group of interested citizens from Kansas City and a Mr. Dunn (of him, more anon), went down to register some protests.

Mr. Gil Bourk is chairman of said committee (in case you're interested—he's a blithe Irishman, full of joie de vivre and Pendergast philosophy), and author of the bill. Approximately thirty legislators were in attendance. Bob Clagett, NYM; Mr. McGregor, representing the Republicans; Mr. Matscheck, of the Civic Research Institute, and Ray Wilson, of the Chamber of Commerce, were among the protestants. Mr. Dunn was also there.

Mr. Bourk, who fairly drooled good will all during the hearing, first called on the NYM representative, who presented the case despite the frequent pseudo-humorous interruptions of Mr. Asotsky. Mr. Asotsky was obviously amused by the whole procedure. Well—isn't it amusing? The effrontery of it! Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Civic Research Institute, the Republicans, the NYM, (and Mr. Dunn), laboring under the delusion that they might be of assistance to inspired legislators!

Mr. Matscheck, an authority on permanent registration, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. McGregor said

their says. Sincerely, I mean no reflection on any of these estimable gentlemen, and I recognize the fact that it is persistent small efforts which eventually take the town, but this did remind me too much of mosquitoes, buzzing militantly at an elephant. A mosquito is a very efficiently organized organism, but the elephant is so big—But we're grateful for the time, Mr. Elephant.

But about Mr. Dunn. He was the last speaker and was presented (by Mr. Bourk) as "the representative of the League for Permanent Registration of Kansas City." So far as we are able to discover, this is a mythical organization. At least we can find only one member for it, that member being Mr. Dunn—and we have only his word for that. But he is a business-like person. Whereas all the other speakers presented their views informally, as suggestions for consideration, his material was carefully gotten up in the form of amendments. One of these amendments was to the effect that all citizens, on presenting themselves for registration, should be fingerprinted. Thus, with a corp of fingerprint experts at every polling booth, identification would be simple. A second amendment would provide that every undertaker should be required to present to the city, preserved in alcohol, the little finger of every corpse he handled. This would be proof positive that said citizen was dead, and would prevent that particular kind of ghost votes.

Must I go on? Frankly, I can't. At this point the hearing developed into such a confusion of hysterical laughter that the rest of Mr. Dunn's amendments, priceless as they were, and dramatically presented, could not be heard in our corner. Many are the ways and methods. We live and learn. F. R.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

February first

FUTURE

ANOTHER TOUCH OF WHITEWASH

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Judge Brown Harris, who told a county grand jury recently that "Kansas City is probably the most lawabiding city in the United States," and W. W. Graves, Jr., prosecutor, who, in the nature of things, should be interested in creating the same impression, but said instead last Friday, "Many crimes are committed in Jackson County each year. Recently there has been a steady increase in crime." You see, it's all in the way you look at it. If it comes to a case of investigation, where the alliance between politics and crime might show up once more, as it has in all recent grand jury investigations, then we simply have no major crime (no, not even six murders in fourteen days may then constitute major crime), but, on the other hand, if it comes to the point of cutting down on the number of employees in the prosecutor's office, why—that's another thing entirely. In that case, crime is steadily increasing . . . Whitewash is all

right in its place, but nothing looks worse than a very thin coat of it,

MISTER

CAROLLA

We agree with Pete Carolla that eight years in prison should be punishment enough for any man. If the punishment is ever going to do any good, it should do it by that time.

We wonder, however, if the salary to be paid Pete by C. A. Brown, secretary of the Consumers Mill Products Company, who was kind enough to offer Pete a job, will be sufficient

to keep him in the style to which he was once accustomed. We sincerely hope his usefulness to Mr. Brown will be sufficient to justify such a salary.

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“My Indignation Shame”

From page one

My

This is Mr. Gil Bourk of the local machine, who is introducing into the legislature what he naively calls a Permanent Registration bill.

at the polls that marked Kansas City in the eyes of the whole country. Inauguration day came in Kansas City. “We must have permanent registration,” said Councilman Gossett. “We will have permanent registration,” echoed Mayor Smith, and he appointed Mr. Gossett chairman of the committee, with two similar councilmen, to draw up once more—for presentation by the machine’s representatives in the state legislature, a permanent registration bill. So, from Mr. Gossett recently came public announcement of what form his permanent registration plan would take and a single glance shows that it would merely make permanent the existing registration system, and that is the system that has put the Kansas City machine where it is today—with a heavy foot on the neck of every man and woman in Missouri.

The fraudulent election system under which Kansas City labors today (and the system which all of Missouri is gradually beginning to know), is of such a nature that citizens of other cities would believe it impossible in this day. It is a system well known in the old “Boss Tweed” days, but one which very few cities have tolerated for long.

Do you know someone who last year found they had “already voted” when they went to vote?

Do you know someone who found two or three or seven or eight strange persons registered from his home?

Do you take these things for granted?

Below, they are described as the unbelievable doings of the “good old days” by an authority, Joseph T. Harris of the Brookings Institution, Washington. Says Mr. Harris: “Before registration was required, gangs of “repeaters” were organized in many cities and voted successively in one precinct after another. Even under the loose systems of registration first enacted this practice still prevailed in many cities. Usually the “repeaters” were voted under fictitious names placed upon the registers for the purpose, but if the political situation required it, they were also voted under the names of bona fide voters. During these ‘good old days’ it was quite common for the voter to find that someone had already voted un-

JUST FOR COMPLETENESS

Two weeks ago Future’s leading article was “The Power Called Franchise.” Concerning the article, many readers have asked how election frauds can exist when each precinct election board is composed equally of Democrats and Republicans. We supposed everyone knew that in the few remaining cities where election frauds go on to such an extent as they do in Kansas City, one party, or the governing members of it, have “sold out” to the other.

When there is no determined effort on the part of election commissioners of either party to end fraud alleged by thousands of people to exist, then that is prima facie evidence that the one party has “sold out” to the other; and to insure that precinct election boards are equally corrupt, it is only necessary for the treacherous elements of either party to gain control of the county committee of that party. Naturally, they will receive all the aid of the party to which they have “sold out” in this latter undertaking. After that, all is clear sailing. Under his name—a thing which even happened to very prominent men. If he protested, he was likely to be thrown out of the polling booth bodily, and if he did not then desist, a policeman would be called to arrest him for disorderly conduct.

“Colonization and impersonation have been used to swing close elections in cities with corrupt political machines, where the registration system was weak, or corruptly administered. These forms of fraud, however, were found to be expensive, cumbersome, and somewhat dangerous, and in many cities came to be discarded for a later and more efficient method of stealing the election. This method was to pad the registration list with the names of persons who had died or moved away, and fictitious names, sometimes from fictitious addresses, and on the day of election have the corrupt precinct election officers check off the names and drop the ballots into the box, without the bother of sending “repeaters” around to do this. This is the most prevalent form of voting fraud today.”

All this is a perfect description of election methods subscribed to, by tacit consent, by every person in Kansas City voting for candidates of the Democratic machine.

Aside from the fraud made easy by present laws, the cost of Kansas City’s antiquated registration system is truly unbelievable. Last year Kansas City, with 252,000 registered voters, paid \$1.30 per voter for registration alone (no elections included). Milwaukee, in the same year, with 242,000 registered voters, paid 12c per voter. Minneapolis, with 244,000 registered voters, in the same year, paid 4c per voter. Both these cities have permanent registration.

In case the total election and registration costs might be thought fairer, that comparison also is offered :

Milwaukee \$0.53 Minneapolis 0.29 Kansas City 2.18

Ask any ill-paid Kansas City fireman or General Hospital nurse whether he or she thinks it might be worth our while to save \$1.65 per vote on 252',000 voters! (For these figures we are indebted to the Civic Research Institute, which re-

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“ FLAMING YOUTH

(Notes of a sermon by Rev. Walker H. North)

Flaming Youth was a derisive term used to describe the revolt of youth which was an aftermath of the war. That revolt flouted many of the accepted codes of propriety, not to say morality. It was a title used by widely read authors like F. Scott Fitzgerald to picture the tumult and turmoil in which youth participated to a marked degree. But we are coming to see that that revolt was only a phase of the revolt of youth that is always in progress.

George A. Coe of Columbia University asserts that youth are beginning to do independent thinking. The thinking which maturity has prescribed for youth has been practice thinking in preparation for maturity. Practice thinking is of two types: the first, a form of mental gymnastics to develop mental agility, such as we have in our debating societies. The other type is the assimilation of the thoughts of others, such as we have in class room discussions. But now youth is de

manding the right to do some independent and original thinking on its own account and to wrestle with reality and to undertake responsibilities with purposes of their own.

In the “Old Man’s Age” youth was silenced even in the churches, but the Christian Endeavor movement became a flame that swept the country like wild-fire. The Y. M. C. A. was another revolt which gave to youth the opportunity for self- expression in things pertaining to their physical, mental, social and spiritual well being. That movement, too, swept the country like a conflagration and changed this from an old man’s to a young man’s world. Now Flaming Youth is on the march again with something even more significant than either of these other revolts. If the government proposes to lay uncountable billions of indebtedness upon the oncoming generations it will have to reckon with youth who propose to have something to say and do about it. If near-sighted politi- Follow to page six

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THE KANSAS CITY PUBLISHERS CORP., Publishers

Editorial and Business Office:

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SUBSCRIPTION

For a year \$1.00 in Kansas City and Jackson County, Missouri, and Wyandotte and Johnson Counties, Kansas.

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Circulation 7ft 1 A

Single Copy 5c Phone, HArrison

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 February 1, 1935 No. 4

GIT ALONG LITTLE DOGGIE GIT ALONG

O GENTLE READERS

To FUTURE:

Enclosed is one dollar for a year's subscription to your magazine. I would say that you have made a very creditable start and feel that you are in a position to cover a field of information so far untouched in Kansas City.

I understand that your circulation is increasing very rapidly but do not forget that your real mission lies in reaching and interesting the thousands of people to whom politics is merely a word. In other words, improve your departments of general interest.

S. J. T.

Anyhow, thanks for the dollar.

To FUTURE:

Just what, may I ask, is the point of gracing portraits with such titles as "Hank" and "Tommy

Wommy”? Is it under the mistaken impression that this is satire and so is biting effective? Or is it due to a sophomoric desire for smartness? I admit that such humor may tickle a certain type of reader, but is your aim to play up to your public—or down to it? Wouldn't it be much more devastating to lable the one “Our Boss” and the other “Our City Manager,” and let the reader supply the rest of the description?

V. P.

(Okee Dokee.)

GUNS

Kansas Citians should look with apprehension on the appearance of guns in the Louisiana political mess. “Guns Defy Huey”—“Bullets Ready”—“Long Orders Guard to March”—such headlines are at least faintly disturbing to anyone who realizes that political corruption, stolen ballots, false registration, use of gangsters and criminals at elections and other desperate measures to maintain political power always lead to counter-action. Honesty and fairness in public administration is necessary if civil disturbances and revolutionary measures are to be avoided. L. H.

To FUTURE:

Recently in the trial of the conspirators in the Union Station massacre case, Judge Merrill E. Otis in answer to a lawyer who complained that the Court had expressed an opinion as to the credibility of one of the government's witnesses, said that “it is not the function of the Federal Judges to act as mere presiding officers at a criminal trial. It is their duty to comment upon the evidence and to charge the jury in such a way that the jury will know the Judge's view of the case.”

It would be a step forward in criminal administration if state court judges in Missouri had similar powers. Under the present restriction which denies the state court judge the right to comment on evidence and to charge the jury, a strong judge is limited in his effectiveness and a weak judge is enabled to conceal his weakness.

L. H.

To FUTURE:

As a newcomer to Kansas City, one of the most delightful shopping centers it has ever been the pleasure of the writer to come across, is the Country Club Plaza at 47th Street and Mill Creek Boulevard. Here is typified the attractiveness which can be achieved by having a definite plan, sticking to that plan, and constructing a unit of business buildings which are in perfect harmony with each other.

In the case of the Country Club Plaza the mode of architecture adopted was Spanish, which lends itself well to such a development. The details have been carefully worked out, many pieces having been brought from Spain to add authenticity to the whole. A very American touch is to be seen in the ample parking facilities, but the general impression is pure Spanish. In the court-yard of the Plaza Theater in particular, with its bubbling fountain, we might easily fancy ourselves in the court of some Spanish “casa” of old Seville.

In its entirety the Plaza is more Spanish than either Madrid or Barcelona and almost approaches the delightful charm of Seville or some of the other southern cities where the true architecture of Spain is to be found. And yet it fits perfectly into our modern American city with no suggestion of being transplanted or out of place.

Gerald Muir.

(This make you mad, Mr. Nichols?)

To FUTURE:

An item from a St. Louis publication of recent date is interesting in view of the claim that there are at least 40,000 padded votes on the books of registration in St. Louis. The Republicans of St. Louis are indeed fortunate that those Democrats here, who are sitting at the feet of their "Master," Mr. Pender- gast, haven't as yet learned the tricks of the political trade as plied in Kansas City, the seat of all political wisdom.

It seems likely, however, that the Democratic Machine of St. Louis will gradually approach that perfection so evident in Kansas City. Their task has been somewhat more difficult because of a fairly aggressive Republican organization. The City Central Committee is not, as yet, infiltrated with any considerable number of "bought-off" Republicans.

Those Democrats who have taken a semester's work in "Pendergast Politics" frankly admit that their next course will provide lectures on the subject: "How to Gain Control of the Republican Party." It will be interesting to watch for further developments and note whether the "Professor" can conduct an Extension Course as well as he instructs by personal contact.

L. L.

St. Louis.

EVER-READY OIL CAN

When Walter Pitkin was in Kansas City last fall he spoke, according to the account published in the Southwest, on the link between politics and economics. The party that took cognizance of the economic situation and offered some solution would be the party to control the situation, according to his knowledge and experience. We know what the machine does about it, with free milk and food, free coal, and purchased votes. What is the other side doing?

Missouri will be in line shortly for a portion of the funds designed for work relief. What steps are being taken to assure that the funds allotted will be properly administered? What is being done to keep politics out of the assigning of jobs? It's a real challenge and a real situation. There is no doubt but that the machine is oiling its works to be ready.

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5

FINANCE

There are two distinct departments in the terminal grain market —the cash or spot market where grain is received from the country and is subjected to the competitive bidding of all buyers, and the futures market. Last week we discussed the former.

The futures market is the side of the market that is least understood and that part which is so commonly attacked. Its primary functions are to provide a means for buying and selling grain for delivery at some future date, determine prices and remove the load of carrying grain until a consumer is found.

While the year's supply of grain is available within a few months the demand for it is spread out over the entire year. Under the system where grain may be bought or sold for delivery nearly a year in the future, the prices then are determined not by the present supply but on its relation with the ultimate consuming demand. As in the case last summer the bullish future supply and demand situation made it possible for growers to receive a price for their grain at harvest time commensurate with that which was indicated ten months in the future.

The futures market provides insurance for the warehousemen who purchase the great after-harvest movement of grain. When they purchase, say 15 carloads of grain or about 15,000 bushels, they immediately place an order in the futures market to sell an equivalent amount of that grain for delivery in some distant month. Thus they own the cash grain and have a future contract sold, so no matter what the market does they are protected. If prices go down, they lose on the cash grain but profit equally on the future contract sold. They depend on the regular merchandising charges for their operating profit.

If there were no futures market, the storage interests would be forced to allow a wide margin of safety or in other words discount the price paid to country shippers to protect against a decline in the market. This discount would vary according to the future demand outlook. Without a futures market, storage interests would be reluctant to assume the risks of taking heavy supplies of grain regardless of the discount and in the case of wheatbuying power would be very limited in August.

There are numerous other essential features of the futures market which are too detailed to be discussed here. Briefly, some of them are: Producers may take advantage of the futures

market or the prices prevailing there to sell their crop before it is actually harvested. Producers may take advantage of what they consider a bullish future situation and realize the benefits of a future price advance by purchasing futures contracts in equivalent to the amount of grain they sell at harvest time. Mills and other processors use the facilities of the futures market to protect themselves on sales of commodities for delivery at some distant date.

It might be well to put in a word for those who make the futures market possible and who provide it with liquidity. They are the occasional speculator or the public trader, the professional long-pull trader and the scalper or in-and-out trader. The latter seldom has an open position at the end of any session

MAY WE PRESENT

MRS. HERBERT V. JONES

It is the opinion of some who have watched the extremely varied and active career of Mrs. Jones during the last fifteen years that if she ever became submerged in any one project she would never come up. She herself has confessed that she much prefers to skate over the surfaces. One lasts longer that way, and one gets about more. The nervous system survives better and one has a lot more fun.

Mrs. Jones' public career seems to have had its origin in her election to the presidency of the Woman's City Club in February, 1921, just after the club was established in the new quarters in the Gate City Bank Building. 1922 saw her president of the Consumers' League (she had held this office before), and also slated as leader of the Women's Division of the Charities' Campaign. In 1924 she participated in the survey that concluded that Kansas City was in danger of developing regular slums. It is not on record just what was done about it but it would be interesting to know what Mrs. Jones thinks of Secretary Ickes' charges in this matter.

In 1932 the League of Women Voters elected Mrs. Jones president, and in 1933 and '34 she presided as Genral Chairman of the Jackson County women's work committee, operating in connection with the C. W. A. She found time, however, to supervise the entertainment in Kansas City of the National Conference of Social Work, held here last spring, to conduct an A. A. A. survey on the amount of milk consumed by public school children, and to lead the Women's Division in the Charities Campaign. And already, in 1935, she has undertaken the chairmanship of the committee which will look after the distinguished guests coming to Kansas City for the conference on the cause and cure of war.

Mrs. Jones is socially prominent, as well as civicy active. She personifies the other side of the eternal question, whether it is better to do many things well, or one thing grandly. Mrs. Herbert V. Jones has demonstrated that it is possible to do many things, and have a very good time doing them.

Mrs. Herbert V. Jones, formerly Eleanor Buford, is married to Herbert V. Jones, outstanding real estate man of this city. She has two children, Herbert V. Jones, Jr., and Eleanor, now Mrs. James M. Kemper.

TIPS

The Regional Conference on the Cause and Cure of War met here last week. They might have got some pointers from Our Tom. In his small way he has, with only a few incidental killings to mar the course, kept a working peace for a good many years now. A master of compromise, when needed, and force, when deeded. Remember, right after election, when Willie Sullivan was going to lose his job as head of the welfare department because he was a

friend of Pete Kelly, who knifed Benton? Just a few little adjustments—and Willie' is still head of the welfare department. Maybe his eminent unfitness for \he post helped too—but compromise is the thing.

Shoes

That are Distinctive

Shoes

That have Quality

Shoes

for those from

Cradle to College

but buys and sells during the day with the hope of scalping out several small profits.

Those who deal in grain futures must study the supply and demand situation systematically and with a great deal of care. Even then, seldom does a substantial majority arrive at the same conclusions and hold them for any length of time. While they (speculators) are called gamblers, they essentially are analysts who have to be informed as to weather conditions, the condition of the soil, planting conditions, available supplies, prospective supplies, demand, consumption and many other things, as pertain to the domestic crops as well as to crops in foreign countries.

We said they have to be informed on these subjects. That is not exactly correct, they do not have to, but if they are to survive, they must. An ordinary gambler who depends on odds would find the grain futures market no bed of roses, and soon would be flat. The person who makes it a business to trade in grain futures must be right at least seventy-five per cent of the time. In addition to balancing his losses, he must clear enough to pay the heavy taxes levied against futures trading and the commissions, both of which must be paid whether he profits or loses.

Let's not be too hard on one who has to battle such odds to make a living and at the same time perform an economic service.

B. O. B.

Harlem Afternoon

From page two

"Come in and set down on the porch," the thin man, reading the afternoon paper urged hospitably. The visitor had approached with a question. "Sure, I know this town. See that house over there, the old one of brick, sort of a double house? That was Captain Kade's house. He lived there with his daughter. The folks that got it after his death remodeled it, but it's his house. In 1903 when they had the flood the water came right up to the eaves. All this was under water then. That house there's the oldest house in the village."

The visitor wandered on to the little store near the east end of the town. A purchase and a word produced the desired results.

"No, Harlem ain't like it was when the Annie Kade was running. Nothing much has happened, except the flood in 1903. See that mark? That's where the water come. Certainly wasn't any drought around here that year."

Passing other high water marks, the visitor crossed a stretch of dirt road and brush that lies between the main street of the village and the dike along the river bank. Off to the side stood a tall frame house, once, perhaps, a hotel, now empty and desolate. Along the top of the dike is newer Harlem, a string of shanties, shacks thrown together, evidently of recent construction. Most of them are well kept, some even have small gardens. Beyond them is the river.

Shades of Mark Twain, shades of all the river folk who found every-
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thing they needed there! The tranquil inhabitants of Harlem look affectionately at their high
water marks, and argue over the knotty problem of just which house was the first one built of
brick. The visitor drives slowly, first east, then north across many tracks, and through rough
fields, then east again and into the bustle of North Kansas City. It is something in the history of
this country to know that whatever airplanes fly above, there are still river folk, who know
themselves as such and who cannot sleep unless they hear its ceaseless ripple below their
windows.

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PHONE VI. 1935

WM. B. HENDERSON

Nineteen Thirty-five

6

FUTURE

MANNERS

MODES

New York, January 27, 1935.

A great deal of dancing, the Lunts, Elizabeth Bergner, and the opera call for replenishing the
evening wardrobe now and then . . . fashion points to trainless frocks in almost every type of
light material . . . taffetas, chiffon, and organza lead . . . gray organza with pink roses and black

beruffled starched organza with white camelias for big events . . . black marquisette with pink moire revers for more intimate dinners at home . . . and at the President's ball look for period dresses in taffetas, either Victorian or regency . . . they're held out with horsehair and have frills that peep out from under lacy hems.

RITA.

The song that everyone's been singing about "When It's June in January," must have been written by a fashion expert, for even in freezing weather (around 25 in New York last week—and that was warm!) the fashion parade has been moving into summery proportions. And of course, if you're daring and not purse-bound you'll love joining in the parade and getting in on all the new chiffons and organzas—but, if you're sensible, and maybe a little hard-up like me, you'll just follow the crowd in a few comfortable and colorful "wear-right-now's."

The best things now for "follow- uppers" come in knits—of all types to suit any curves you do or don't want to show (which reminds me of Vassarettes and Lastex—but we'll talk about them next week) chenille, jersey, boucle, snowflake, and lots of other novelty weaves. Of these, boucle is the easiest to find and probably the easiest to wear; but easy things are not always the best, and in this case, I think, that's more than true. For most boucles, like most prints, are popular but not stylish because they lack what other knits offer so well: novelty of weave and distinction of line. There are some pretty ones, to be sure; I suggest a green one at Mindlin's on the Plaza in soft lacy boucle with short capelet sleeves and a drawstring neckline or a lacy peach one at Taylor's in a shirt-waist style. But let's talk about other kinds of knits—they're so much more attractive.

New Knits

The Avon can illustrate just what I mean with two stunning outfits—the first in a beige angora knit with brown leather buttons that has a topcoat to match, and the second, also three-piece, but in a more jersey-like weave with a plain skirt, a sweater top, and a long plaid coat. And the latter comes in color combinations that have intriguing names and promise intriguing results. Just think of Concord and dawn blue, linton gold and malacca, and mar is and steel! Jean Coventry, too, can show you style and beauty with her Germaine Monteil's two-piece basket-weave dresses (I suppose technically they're not knits, but they look and act much the same). They're terribly smart; particularly one with a dark blue skirt and dusty pink blouse.

But that's stepping out a little in the parade, the price parade anyhow, so let's get back to cute snowball suits at Kline's and attractive, inexpensive chenille ones at the Butler Shop. These last guarantee

APOLOGIES AND SUGAR

By KATIE

I have an apology to offer. Not only that, I am embarrassed. I shrink from the society of my fellow man. For in, this department last week, and I have been told about it, and told—I gave a racy account of the method of preparing fried apples and forgot to put in any sugar. I hope no homes have been ruptured because of apples served in sour simplicity. No one knows better than I that a little sugar has uses beyond counting. Omitting the sugar of courtship, interchangeable with honey, and skipping the political sugar handed out at election time, coming in fact to the sugar of domestic traffic there is still plenty to talk about.

To go back to the heinous offense committed against apples, fried apples should be sweetened, either with white sugar or brown, sprinkled generously over them while they are

cooking and mixed through. In case I lapse again bear it in mind as a cardinal rule that apples always take sugar, no matter how you cook them. Cider and applejack are not included in this category.

It's a pity that the really dark brown sugar of our foremother's day is growing scarce. You can get a nice golden brown, but the dark sugar that seemed own brother to molasses is hard to find. Even so there are still plenty of places where brown sugar is better than white. Everybody knows, of course, that ham should be rubbed well with brown sugar before the cloves are put in, preparatory to baking. Baked beans, too, should be touched up with brown sugar, as well as the molasses you mix with the broth. Or don't you bake beans that way?

KITCHEN

Personally, although I have eaten Boston beans baked by a Massachusetts mistress of the art, I still prefer the army method. Mince a little onion over the bottom of an open pan. Put in your beans, well boiled, tuck in a few fair-sized pieces of pork, boiled with the beans, and pui half a dozen thin slices over the top. In another pan mix a generous amount of the broth left from the beans, the amount depends on the size of your bean pan, with black pepper, molasses, and brown sugar, adding and tasting until you get that rich, slightly sweet bean flavor which you will recognize as soon as you attain it. I can't give measurements because I always go by taste and taste alone. Pour the mixture over the beans. There should be enough nearly to cover them. Cover the pan and bake for a couple of hours in a moderate oven, then uncover to let them brown and the pork on top crisp in a hot oven for twenty or thirty minutes. The army method with navy beans.

Canned vegetables are frequently better for a little sugar. I always add a full teaspoonful of white sugar to canned peas when I prepare them—heated in milk by the way, never in their own liquor, and canned corn is also better for a little sweetening. I wouldn't recommend it for spinach, but I do for beets. Fresh corn and peas may be improved by just a dash of sugar, too, especially if the season hasn't been especially good, but bear in mind that sugar should be added to fresh things at almost the last moment. Whatever softening effect sugar may have on man, it has a toughening effect on the skin of the vegetable.

satisfaction on almost any point: color, line, and knit. They're almost as simple as Germaine Mon-teil's, but it's simplicity relieved with new soft collars (often draped and caught with gold or silver ornaments) or ever-stylish scarfs.

Sweaters

Important, too, in knit-lines, particularly for those of us who bought a tailored suit last week is the problem of separate sweaters. And that is a real problem, too. If your taste runs away from most of the conventional things for sale around town. But if you're not to be discouraged, I can tell you about at least two that may satisfy your particular taste—and I'm sure there will be more as Spring styles advance—The first is a machine-knit at Taylor's in white, gray, blue, or orange (and maybe some others) that looks like a hand-knit and ties very simply at the throat. And then, if you've always wanted a cashmere slip-over like your roommate got at Jaeger's, Rothschild's have one in a tailored style with a pocket for tees, hairpins, or whatever your pockets are for.

Knitting

Knitting can be an art, too, as well as a fashionable's delight, and if you have the desire for both, wonders can be accomplished with needles and a couple of balls of yarn. This has been

made all the simpler, this season, too, by the variety of qualities and colors of yarn offered by all the manufacturers. There is one, for instance, produced by the Tioga Co. in a tweed-like mixture that knits like regular cotton yarn but makes a skirt that is as heavy and “bumpy” as real tweed. (If you don’t believe me, go look at the orange and blue tweed “Flaming Youth”

From page three

cians propose to plunge the nation into war, they, the youth who must fight those wars, will demand the right to dictate the terms of their sacrifice.

Flaming Youth is on the march again, flaming with new and intense enthusiasms. It will be enlightened, indignant and inspired youth who will write the new book of economics which will comprehend the social structure in all of its varied ramifications. Youth will give us a new Messiah who will clothe with new meaning the commandments of that other young man of Galilee. It will be youth with a new moral dynamic that shall break the rule of Mars and make the war lords look like a comic supplement. It will be youth who will go to the mat with old Barleycorn to a finish combat and there will be no tilting of the lid next time.

What a time to be young! The world is to be made over, a new social order is to be brought in, a new world economy is to be established, war is to be outlawed, poverty banished and crime plowed under and stamped out. Nothing less than Flaming Youth will be adequate for the task.

suit with the orange angora sweater at the Old Trail Exchange.) And besides new colors there are plenty of new stitches to keep your minds active and your fingers nimble even in this cold weather—and if you’re particularly ambitious don’t forget that monogrammed scarfs to match are stunning!

I. E.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Winter gardens, so popular these days, raise the problem of arranging plants around the house; but it’s a lucky problem, for the decorative possibilities provided by attractive containers are numerous. The market, to be sure, is flooded with hideous pottery pigs, elephants, and other animals—but if these are overlooked many really lovely metal containers are to be found.

Hall’s, for instance, have small fluted tole containers in all colors trimmed with gold metal cord that would look charming in any pastel color. Larger and a little more elaborate is a rectangular one of the same material with lace metal panels that the Little Mart will make in any shade. At this shop, too, you can order ferneries in any shape or size to suit your needs, or, if you prefer ready-made things, several new and different styles of containers. Perhaps the newest of these are “flower-mirrored book-ends”—mirrored panels with boxes for flowers attached painted white with gold beading. And in them go small green and pink egonia-like plants from Chandler’s or your own favorite florist.

Artificial flowers, too, give freshness and life to a room. Emery, Bird’s is and probably has been for years the mecca for these things; but if you are tired of lilies of the valley and roses, there are pretty pink bouvardias at Lucy Drage’s. They’re charming and would look well either in one of her glass cornucopias or in one of Lila Steele’s French ringed glass vases. Margaret Ostertag has clever vases, too, that call for fresh or artificial flowers. But any of them are lovely and would “make” any table if combined with the new Steuben glass ash-trays that have stemmed leaves attached for supporting half-burned cigarettes.

February first

Which Figure Represents FUTURE?

The above piece of high comedy was sent in, with the question, by some kind Artist friend.
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He called this one "The Kibitzer." What could he mean?

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Nineteen Thirty-five

February first

FUTURE

7

LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

MUSIC

Unimporant Gleanings

The story of Beethoven's life is filled with accounts of his savage temper, his ready wit, and a dozen other more and less violent attributes of a man who was more often forceful than likeable. Prince Lobkowitz, a patron and patient friend, once suggested at a rehearsal of Fidelio that in spite of the absence of the third bassoon, the rest of the men might get through one rehearsal without it. Beethoven glowered but saved his retort until, on his way home, he put his great head inside the portals of Lobkowitz's palace and roared down the hall, "Lobkowitz, Donkey!"

From an article in a several- months' old issue of The Etude comes the note that claquers were practically regimented in the nineteenth century. (The claque was, so to speak, the primer

for stolid audiences—still is, for that matter, as the tribe is not dead. Under a leader who signalled at judiciously- appointed moments, the claquers burst into applause for opera stars. The audience was supposed to take the hint and, sheeplike, usually did.) There were Rieurs, who laughed loudly and appreciatively, Pameuses, who lent dramatic ton by fainting with emotion or delight, Pleureurs, who held handkerchiefs to dry eyes, Sangloteures, hysterical sobbers, Chatouillers (literally, ticklers), who kept up good spirits, and Moucheurs, usually elderly gentlemen with trumpet noses, who blew them during pathetic scenes.

The trick played by lionizing hosts and hostesses of getting a musical celebrity to perform in return for a good meal is an old one, but not easily avoided by the shrinking lion. From many years ago, however, comes a story of a letter written by Harold Bauer in reply to an invitation from a wealthy person whose dinners were famous as being bait for an unwary celebrity. Mr. Bauer's letter was short. "I greatly regret that I am obliged to decline your kind invitation to dinner, as I have cut my thumb."

The Hartford, Connecticut group which offered the first performance of Gertrude Stein's "Four Saints in Three Acts" last year, calls itself, with a prescient regard for trouble, "The Friends and Enemies of Modern Music." The Avery Memorial, a brand-new addition to the Memorial which J. P. Morgan left to the city where he spent a large part of his early life, was the place of performance. The new Avery addition is a proving-ground, or battle-ground, for new expressions in art, although its function in general is wider than that. Recently showed there was the German version of "The Blue Angel," with Marlene Dietrich and Emil Jannings. As an added attraction to a public which might shy from a building which had echoed to "Four Saints in Three Acts," a Silly Symphony was added to the Dietrich feature.

N. L. S.

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CURRENT

RECORD

RELEASES

"Till Eulenspiegels Lustige Streiche" (Till Bulenspiegel's Merry Pranks); Richard Strauss, Victor Nos. 11724,25. British Broadcasting Company orchestra, Fritz Busch, conductor.

Till's pranks were a little broad to be called "merry," as this grotesquely lively score will indicate upon your hearing it. There are roars of buffoonish laughter, sly ruses and cunning tricks which reflect the reckless scamp that Till Eulenspiegel was, in the old stories from which came Strauss's idea for the tone poem.

These discs are a workmanlike, but not inspired, reading of the music. In spite of the added quality given by the new and greatly improved Higher Fidelity records, the tutti passages lack fire, and the reading does not make felt the dash and wildness which inhere in the music.

"Rapsodie Espagnole," Maurice Ravel; Victor Nos. 8283,84. Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Even among the comparatively few recorded works of Ravel, there is a variety of expression which reflect less a many-faceted genius than a paucity of fresh and original musical grammar. This Spanish suite, its parts called (1) Prelude a la nuit, (2) Melaguena, (3) Habanera and (4) Feria, lacks the real quality, while possessing much of the surface habiliments of the suite to

which it is irresistibly compared, the "Iberia" of Debussy. Perhaps that is not just; there is a sensuous pleasure in Ravel which grows upon the hearer slowly, as, for example, in the lovely A minor trio and the waltz. It remains to say, none the less, that this Spanish suite is thin in its own right; much of its melody is reminiscent and the Spanish feeling is shadowy.

As for the playing, the Philadelphia orchestra is under Stokowski, perfectly disciplined and responsive.

PHILATELY

G. A. R. Memorial Stamp Vetoed

A newspaper dispatch from Decatur, 111., states that Clinton B. Eilenberger, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has definitely advised that no Memorial Day stamp is to be issued by the United States Post Office Department.

Mr. Eilenberger's statement, telephoned from Washington, is reported as follows: "Issuance of such a stamp had been considered, but the plan was discarded six months ago." He went on to say that items concerning plans for a first day release from Decatur were causing floods of mail to come to his desk, to such an extent as to interfere with the department's routine work.

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BOOKS

Week End, by Phil Stong. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, N. Y. \$2.00.

Occasionally one is forced to believe the truism that no New Yorker is so thoroughly in the futile and world-weary tradition as the one who has lived there for the space of a few months. This Phil Stong has done, and in his latest novel has deserted Iowa and sought inspiration in pseudo-country life in the Connecticut hills, as practiced by week-ending New Yorkers. The result is disappointing, for the author knows his simple prairie folk, but he obviously doesn't know his sophisticates. Mr. Stong has discovered the cult of disillusion, and wallows in it.

The plot of Week-End—if plot it can be called—is vague in the extreme. Flora Baitzell, a former actress, has invited an ill-assorted group to her reconditioned Connecticut farm to celebrate her 33rd birthday. One gathers, from the murky labyrinth of the ensuing conversation, that she has another motive, too, although just what it is only Heaven and Mr. Stong know. The author's subtlety is so effective as to shroud his meaning entirely. Possibly Flora is trying to "find herself"—one of the chief occupations of the present generation, if a number of current novelists are to be believed—or perhaps she is testing her love for Karl Huhn, her former fiance, now unhappily married. In any event, each of the guests finds his life too, too futile, there is a good deal of brittle conversation, a rather horrible automobile accident, and a general grab-bag choosing of mates for a final curtain.

It has become almost axiomatic that if a number of people remain together in semi-isolation for more than twenty-four hours at a stretch, they discover undreamed-of qualities in themselves, and their respective lives are henceforth profoundly altered. The situation was intriguing at its conception, but its possibilities have been rather well plumbed, and Mr. Stong doesn't succeed in contributing anything very valuable to the idea.

His characterizations of the disillusioned worldlings are superficial. They are so many puppets, moving woodenly through an unreal world. That such disillusionment exists is not to be doubted, but the author has yet to penetrate its real meaning and its real psychology. Futility is laid on with a trowel, and the contrast between the sophisticates and the young idealist, Adam Jones, whose love for Flora leads to his death in a motor accident, is too blatant to ring true. Perhaps the only genuine character in the book is one who appears for only a moment, Jake, the bootlegger, a Polack farmer whose life is good because he has a wife to look after him, children to love him, and several more cows than his father possessed in the old country.

The moral is, I think, that Mr. Stong's talent would show to far greater advantage if he would stick to his own locale, and let who will be clever. E. S. S.

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For News Behind the Scenes

STAMP NOTES

The P. O. Dept, has made no formal announcement of its stamp program for 1935. Only one issue—a commemorative for the tercentenary of the founding of Connecticut is definitely scheduled.

Mr. Farley is reported to favor a joint Boy Scout-Girl Scout stamp, to go on sale in July or August. He also is supposed to be considering a Memorial Day stamp, requested by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R.; a reissue of the Mother's Day stamp of last year in a silver gray color; a stamp in homage to Old Ironsides, and a series of pictorials showing the natural and architectural beauties of the Nation's Capital.

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In a press dispatch from Washington the previous week, Mr. Eilenberger was reported to have stated that the suggested stamp had been approved by the department and the Decatur Stamp Club had been basing their plans on this report, to have the stamp released first from Decatur in recognition of the city's being the birthplace of the G. A. R.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

8

FUTURE

February first

“My Indignation . . . My Shame”

From page three

“YOU NASTY ”

THIS IS ONLY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO ACTUALLY HAD THE TEMERITY TO OFFEND THE KANSAS CITY MACHINE.

SPORTS

Recruiting, proselyting, subsidizing, or actual paying of athletic talent seems no longer just a murmur of a few colleges who have been on the losing side—it has become a general squawk

up and down the land from many institutions having big stadiums and physical culture deficits. These outcries formerly were only heard when some college ran rough shod over all opponents in football for a couple of years or so.

It seems no one was willing to give the coach of said college credit for being extraordinary in imparting his football wisdom to his loyal subjects, or to concede that this crop of eleven prima donnas of football just happened to be enrolled there at this particular time.

Such insinuating remarks are no longer confined to colleges that are football champions. These charges are being hurled at many schools and involving all athletics except table tennis. So far there are no ugly rumors or charges that inducements have been offered by a coach or wealthy old grad to a table tennis prep star. This may be the game that can be saved for the colleges and coaches who can hang out this sign on the gym, "No inducements offered."

About the latest outcry of proselyting and improper advancements comes from O. U.'s track coach, John Jacobs, and he says Stanford is the guilty one. It seems there is quite a prep star of the cinder path that hails from Chickasha, Oklahoma. Geographically, Jacobs says, he belongs to O. U. and Stanford had better lay off. Coach Jacobs goes farther in his determined fight to keep this sprint star, Orville Mathews, for his university; he has served notice on all schools to "lay off" Oklahoma youths who have athletic ability for they art O. U.'s and O. U.'s they are going to stay.

In case Huey Long learns that Mathews can do the hundred in 9.8 he may decide that his university needs this star to round out their track squad. Then Coach Jacobs' troubles would really begin. While Huey may not have a 20-cylinder car to give Sprint Star Mathews a ride in, as one of Stanford's loyal supporters did (according to Coach Jacobs), he would find a way to get him down into the cane breaks. You know Huey has a way of getting what he wants.

Mathews may rise to great heights no matter where he carries on his track work in as much as he is an Oklahoman. The winner of C. C. Pyle's famous \$25,000 Bunion Derby was an Oklahoma youth and this same youth was elected to a state office last fall in his native state. The only bad thing about this Bunion Derby for Mr. Jacobs is that its starting point was out in California.

Red Grange thinks twelve years of galloping up and down gridirons is enough and he's quitting football as an active player, this time for good.

mini's galloping ghost gave the football fans their thrills just like Ruth has given baseball fans their thrills. The Babe whammed the ball out of the park most any time —Red, flashing that famous number 77, was liable to and did tuck that pigskin under his arm (didn't matter if he caught a punt, forward pass, the kick off, just so he got his hold of the ball) and run fifty yards, seventy-five yards or even a hundred yards for a touchdown.

C. M. L.

ceived them directly from the records of the cities named.)

Mr. Bourk's Registration Bill

While Mr. Gossett and committee are working up their masterpiece, another group representing the Kansas City machine has gone ahead and introduced a similar bill. That group is headed by Mr. Gil Bourk, and includes, besides, Mr. Bourk, Mr. Max Asotsky, Mr. John Haskell, and Mr. William Lafferty, all members from Kansas City, and all representing North Side districts where a floating population makes permanent registration a very necessary thing if elections are not to be fraudulent. Mr. Bourk lives in the 11th ward, where in precincts 5 and 9

at the last city election more votes were counted than there were people registered. Mr. Haskell lives in the 1st ward, where in nine precincts more votes were counted than there were people registered. Mr. Lafferty lives in the 3rd ward, where in three precincts more votes were counted than there were persons registered. What kind of registration bill, we can't help wondering, would these gentlemen be moved to sponsor? Remembering all the time that it was by this very unusually large vote that they were sent to the legislature at Jefferson City.

There is a little piece of theatre, crude but effective, which is very frequently pressed into service by the local machine. It employs the simple mechanics of having one of its own members sponsor a piece of legislation which would be harmful to the machine, but sponsor it in such a way that it will either be too ridiculous to carry or will embody enough loopholes to make it innocuous. Local council meetings, for example, occasionally display a touch of this technique. Kansas City frequently wakens to read of some anti-machine motion having been made in the council meeting by one of the machine councilmen, and for a little while everyone gets a pretty good feeling about it, but strangely enough the motion never seems to carry. Another very excellent example of the technique is described in the department Trivia in this week's Future. And, may we be so bold as to suggest that Mr. Bourk's permanent registration bill might possibly have the same flavor.

The bill does not require the signature of a voter at the time of voting. The signature as the surest means of identification is used in New York City, in the state of California and in many other cities. It is to be compared to the signature on the registration card.

It provides for at least four (obscure wording makes it possible to interpret the bill as providing five cards) cards of registration. Only three are necessary. They are a set filed alphabetically for the whole city, to be kept in the central office and be open at all times to public inspection; a set filed by precincts, to be used in the precincts on election day; and another set filed by precincts, to be kept in the central office for use on election days if the first set is ever destroyed or lost.

It provides for a signature only on one set of registration cards filed by precincts, so that if it were amended to require signatures, the emergency above mentioned could not be taken care of. There is no necessity for signature on the alphabetically filed set for public reference.

It provides that registration close twelve days before election. When it is possible for anyone to register throughout the year, as it is possible with a good registration law, registration should close at least three weeks before any election, to give sufficient time to purge the lists and prepare for election.

The canvass, by this bill, is not started until the tenth day before election, and then is to be completed in two days. With a good law this canvass is begun four weeks before the close of registration, and must be finished as the registration is finished. In the Bourk bill, canvassers have the responsibility of sending out their own notices to people not found at the close of the canvass. In a good law, canvassers report to the central office every night and notices are sent out from the central office by the Board.

In this bill the Board may arbitrarily decide to allow a voter who fails to answer his notice to remain registered.

Court orders may be given, by this bill, at any time, up to or even on election day, when registration has been denied or name has been stricken from books. A good law provides that appeals to court? must be taken within two days after registration is denied, and that no one

applying for registration after the close of registration may appeal to the court.

This bill provides that three of the four commissioners must require it before a landlord of a lodging house may be required to present his list of roomers to the board. This requirement should be no hardship to a landlord, and it could be of great help in ridding us of "flop-house" repeaters. If the writers of the bill were in good faith, they would have no objection to this being required of a landlord at the request of any one or at least two of the Commissioners.

This bill omits many items of personal identification required by a good law. A good law provides that if person registering cannot sign his name, a note telling why should be added on card, and if he wishes help on his ballot, it should be so noted on registration card, and only those with such a notation may be helped with ballot.

This bill leaves to the discretion of the Board the number of branch registration places, and the times they are to be used. In a city of this size, only a dozen or so branches would be necessary, much as we have at present for drivers⁷ licenses, and branches are only necessary during the original registration right after the passing of the law and for a few days just before each close of registration. In this particular place, such limitations should be provided in the law.

This bill does not provide for use of public buildings wherever possible for voting places. This is done in cities with good laws, and will save a considerable sum of rent.

This bill provides "a challenger" for independent candidates or organization having candidates. If the writers are in good faith striving for honest elections, they would provide challengers and watchers for such groups in equal number to those provided for the two major parties. This is done in good laws.

Once more we say, Future advocates nothing that anyone with a sincere desire for honest elections and a feeling that the best man should win could object to on any score. Does it appear that the Kansas City Democratic machine has any such desire?

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings has been reassured. Senator Truman and Representatives C. Jasper Bell and Joseph B. Shannon have conferred with him and promised that Kansas City will no longer burden the mind of the Department of Justice. It seems that the local machine was grieved at the prosecution of John Lazia for income tax evasion. Somehow it looked like a left handed attempt to discredit the Pendergast organization. It is to be hoped that the action of Missouri's Congressmen will prevent a repetition of such unreasoning brutality on the part of the Attorney General.

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