

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today

Vol. 1 No. 7

Kansas City, Missouri, February 22, 1935

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SNAPSHOTS OF THE WEEK

"Groups of citizens are fighting to remove the political influence that has hampered police." So says J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. And he says further, "The alliance of crime and crooked politicians is as close as twins could be." He might have said Siamese twins, for when you kill one you kill the other.

Those who have been buying heavily on the installment plan and banking on the Townsend Plan have been jolted. In the beginning you'll have to be seventy-five at least. It seems that it was an error to think that everyone over sixty was going to get it right away. A twenty per cent error. Wonder if there are any more?

Children ask for the moon, but Kansas City is going to get the stars. If the funds are made available by Congress the University of Kansas City is going to have a planetarium, but by PWA as a work relief proposition. To anyone who has watched the constellations roll across the dome of the Planetarium at Chicago, the prospect of such a place here brings a thrill of deep satisfaction.

Six weeks ago the world was sitting around, booted and spurred, waiting for almost anything to happen over the settlement of the Saar problem. Recently a minute notice at the bottom of the front page of a daily paper announced that the Saar has been formally transferred to Germany. So that's over. Or maybe for the Saarlanders it's just beginning.

A number of Governor Park's pet measures are hanging fire in the state legislature and among the various committees. Don't suggest that it is significant that the measure held likeliest to pass is the one extending the closing hours in the sale of liquor.

After fifteen murders in six weeks the Director of Police has decided to do something radical. A special bureau has been formed and men have been singled out for the special duty of studying homicides. They will keep written records, instead of relying on their memories, and other cops will be told not to meddle with the corpse until the proper officer arrives. Wonder if they've been reading some detective stories?

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NEITHER DO THEY SPIN

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin."

. . . Fifteen hundred lilies, generally speaking, is a fair-sized horticultural set-up. Neither toiling nor spinning, they still manage to make their raiment bulk large on the city payroll. We say fifteen hundred. There is no adequate means at hand to make an absolutely accurate check.

The city officials are a bit bashful about having outsiders inspect the lists, and the departments are equally shy. But the fact is well established that there are approximately three thousand persons drawing pay from the city when the work actually is being done by about fifteen hundred.

The city argues that it is better to keep these men on the payroll rather than add them to the over-populated ranks of the unemployed. A highly meritorious idea, on the surface, but it doesn't hold up when it appears that some of these charity boys are gainfully employed elsewhere—have to get time off to run down to city hall and collect their lily-allowance. Maybe the responsible officials don't know, but if not, what are they responsible for?

Another aspect, and one that implies a menace to the city as a whole, is that as far as can be discovered, these deadheads are being paid by cutting the salaries of the whole

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FOREIGN

Reich's Reply

The anxiously awaited German reply . to the Anglo-French .communique of .February 3 was received during the week by the British and French Foreign Offices in the form of an aide memoire, supplementing an oral explanation of the German Government's position previously given the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin. It emphasized the desirability of a Western European air convention and indicated Germany's Willingness to participate in such a pact. But it refrained from making any definite statement concerning German adherence to the Eastern Locarno or to the series of pacts dealing with the Danubian area, other than to assure a thorough examination of all European questions proposed for discussion. No mention was made of the possibility of the Reich's return to the League of Nations although a sincere wish was expressed to find some means of avoiding the growing danger of an armaments race.

Bilateral Talks

Complete clarification of all points of the London program was deemed advisable before calling any general conference, because German experience has found that such large scale negotiations have only led, in the past, to friction and distrust when the ground-work has been insufficiently prepared. As a step toward complete understanding of the complex implications of the proposals, it was suggested that Anglo-German conversations be held soon.

No Immediate Results Expected

While the note did not entirely satisfy either the British or the French, it was officially intimated that it would serve as a basis for further talks. The French were especially disturbed by the suggestion of Anglo-German conversations which they interpreted as an attempt to alienate the British and to exclude the Italians. It would seem, therefore, that a long period of negotiation is ahead before anything concrete will result from the London proposals.

U. S. Arms Treaty Opposed

The American draft treaty providing for the international regulation of arms traffic and manufacture, the establishment of a supervisory body and the publicity of expenditure, met strong opposition from Great Britain this week when a committee of the disarmament conference agreed to use the treaty text as a basis for discussion.

British and French Differ

This move brought into the open the wide difference of opinion existing between Great Britain and France on the subject, and caused many to wonder if there were not other points of disagreement yet to be clarified which would have an effect on the coming discussions with Germany. The British have never been enthusiastic over any proposals for arms supervision, and, in view of the anticipated negotiations concerning German armaments, would prefer to do nothing at this time which would prejudice a favorable outcome of the conversations. On the other hand, the French see in the American draft a splendid opportunity to establish a precedent for strict arms supervision which could later be applied to Germany.

YOU MAY LIVE TILL MARCH, CABBIES

Independent operators of taxicabs have had their business lives extended to March 1 by the machine city council. The new taxi ordinance will go into effect at that time, is the latest announcement.

The ordinance is the result of the plan of the political machine to monopolize the taxicab business in Kansas City. The new law sets up operating requirements expected to crush out all but the favored company, into which has gone machine funds.

The independent operators believe that, even though they survive for a short time the requirements of the new city law, they will be harassed out of business by arrests.

“We expect to be hauled into police court and fined until we are forced out if we attempt to operate under the new city ordinance after March 1,” one operator said. “We know that the company backed by the machine will get all the favors. They will get the benefits of police favoritism and what comes their way in the matter of tax evasion.”

GUN-SMOKE

There have been fifteen murders in Kansas City since January 1.

These murders have varied from killings in the North End blamed upon refusal to make installment payments, to narcotic gang murders. The latter motive often is a police subterfuge for inability to solve or explain a crime. Police activity has been confined almost entirely to the issuance of “expert” opinions regarding the crimes.

SPRINGFIELD

CONFERENCE

The charge that votes were bought for certain candidates for vice president in one of the Kansas City districts was made at the meeting of the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri in Springfield last week.

Forest W. Hanna, former prosecuting attorney of Jackson County, made the charge when two sets of officers were presented to the association for its approval.

Dr. Ray Horton, whose license to practice medicine was revoked in Barry County a few years ago, was chairman of the impromptu convention. He denied knowledge of any irregularities but the association unanimously endorsed the selection of the “regular” group presented by Hanna.

Jack Cannon, attorney, and Mrs. Ben Pugh were elected as a result of this action by the association.

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FUTURISMS

Blush With Pride

Our T. J. Pendergast garnered some more prominence for our fair city—this time on the

editorial page of last week's Collier's —where he was bracketed with Huey Long of Louisiana, Crocker of Tammany Hall, and Penrose and Vare of Pennsylvania.

Marking Time

We have been wondering what happened to all those nice new street markers which were going to be put up. A few appeared here and there and a good many poles to hold more were erected, but it's still just about as hard as ever for a stranger to find out what street he's on.

Passing the Buck?

After some months of serious deliberation Mr. Gossett's committee thought up a permanent registration bill, but the City Fathers, sitting as a committee of the whole, failed to approve it. They checked it up to the Missouri legislature. Guess they thought the legislature knew more about what they want than they do.

No News Good News?

Kansas City's crime record is again conspicuous by its absence in the Uniform Crime Reports issued by the federal bureau of investigation. Maybe our record is so good that the police department didn't want to make other cities look bad by the comparison.

Swan Song

Ervin Robert Swan, "Sioux City's public enemy No. 1," arrived in town one morning last week and that night was found dead at the wheel of his car. He may have been a tough baby in Sioux City but he was only small fry when he got amongst our little fellows.

Raised Eyebrows "London, February 15: Douglas Fairbanks left today with Lady Sylvia Ashley for the Virgin Islands."

WIBER

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CLUB

MEN

One of the more exasperating local plagues is the so-called political "club," of which there are scores in Kansas City. Every would-be politician woos crumbs from the bosses by forming such a club.

Some of these clubs become rackets and prey upon business for contributions. They sell tickets and program advertising. One of the schemes used to wheedle a few dollars out of a

business is this one:

“We believe you would like to contribute to our club because T. J. is watching who contributes.”

This suggestive hint is supposed to frighten the business man into a liberal donation in fear of a reprisal. Perhaps Pendergast never even heard of the club and certainly never authorized such persuasive sales talk but it is a common claim by the money getters for the political clubs. It is good for many dollars from the business man who does not know whether the solicitor is telling the truth or not.

The same “hint” is dropped by promoters of other schemes that •have a political aspect. In some •of the larger operations the statements are nearer the truth. The small clubs are imitators.'

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TRIVIA

According to a recent survey, approximately ninety per cent (an optimistic estimate) of the populace is only vaguely cognizant of the tortuous trail through which a bill must wend its way before it becomes a law. Far be it from me to try to be educational, but this really is one of the things you should know. Particularly if you are one of those who get eloquent about the number of laws in the country. After reading this Story of a Bill, you can rant about the difficulty of getting a bill through the maze of legislative confetti. And then your friends may still sigh wearily, but they will say, “Ah, well. At least it’s a change.”

Let us take for an example a bill submitted to the legislature at Jefferson City by Rep. Frank J. Iffrig, Democrat. I choose this because it is (please, Boss, it must be) non- political—almost non-controversial. I do not have the exact wording, although this will soon be available to any interested party as the house has ordered the bill perfected and printed. However, it provides a closed season on bullfrogs during the spawning season. This is the gist of the bill and sufficient to our purpose.

This is probably a personal bill, conceived in the kindly brain of Rep. Iffrig, but for educational rea-

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Why not lead the march . . . with payments a little each month on your light bill.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

February twenty-second

FUTURE

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HONEY LAMB, WONT YOU BE MY VALENTINE?

MARBLE GAMES STRUGGLE ALONG

Into puny-paying marble games that clutter up Bar-B-Q stands, cafes, drug stores and drinking places in Kansas City go nickles at the rate of more than \$5,000,000 a year.

It is one of the sidelines of the political machine. The "boys" who have this concession have split the city up into districts in which they operate. Stickers under the glass tops inform the policeman the machine is protected and cops keep hands off.

If the machines have not the machine permit sticker to warn the of
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-KEEPS VOU HEALTHY-

ficer the machine is seized, taken to police headquarters and smashed into junk. That is the way to let those on the outside know that the marble game racket belongs to the "boys" on the inside.

To the average citizen this racket would appear to be petty, smalltime political graft. But not so when the number of machines operating here is taken into consideration.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000 marble machines in operation in Kansas City. If they took in only an average of \$4 a day it would mean an annual take of more than \$7,000,000. If they only averaged \$2 a day a machine the annual take would go more than \$3,000,000. Not a bad sideline to keep a large number of the

“boys” at work between elections.

A short time before the last election public clamor against the slot machines became so loud they were ordered out. They were a gold mine for the political machine. Then the marble game racket broke out over the city as successor to the slot machine.

A large number of them offer cash prizes for players. To prevent the player from becoming proficient in playing the games the marbles or balls are of different sizes, shapes and weights. If a machine should start paying too much the proprietor notifies the operator and the machine is jerked out and doctored up so the player has little or no chance of winning.

As is the procedure in most rackets of this type, the political machine gave much publicity to the fact the games were gambling devices and were unlawful. That was to scare off the operator who was not paying the kitty.

A few raids followed which gave the police a chance to pick up and demolish all the machines not listed as protected.

(Policemen who are working at a starvation salary might not be so vigilant in picking out the machines not protected. They might not be so zealous to protect the racket that was prospering while they were working for cut pay. So recently the operators of the marble game took steps to educate the police.

They obtained small stickers with various designs, each representing a certain protected operator. The glass tops on the marble games

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WE'RE

THE

TOP

Registrations alone in Kansas City cost approximately \$300,000 in 1934. The maximum number of registered voters was 252,000. The cost per registered voter was \$1.30.

In the same year, Milwaukee spent \$29,400 and had 242,000 registered voters. The cost per voter was twelve cents. In Minneapolis, there were 244,000 registered voters and the cost was \$11,- 400 or four cents per voter.

Since it is possible that registration costs as given for these cities may not include a fair share of total election overhead costs, a more just comparison may be to give the total cost of registrations and elections. The following table includes the entire costs of both registrations and elections.

Registered	Total	Cost per Regist'd	
Voters	Cost	Voter	
Columbus	131,000	\$ 65,000	\$0.50
Omaha	100,000	68,000	.68
Milwaukee	242,000	128,000	.53
Minneapolis	244,000	70,000	.29
St. Louis	376,000	400,000	1.06
Kansas City	252,000	550,000	2.18

St. Louis and Kansas City are the only two of these cities not using permanent registration.

The average costs per registered voter per year for registration and election in these cities in the past four years were: Columbus, 48c; Omaha, 56c; Milwaukee, 50c; Minneapolis, 37c; St.

Louis, 9 8c; and Kansas City, \$1.11.

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER'S POINT OF VIEW

Having heard that Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner had a reputation for intelligence, charm, and good common sense, this interviewer marched into her dressing-room at the Shubert last Saturday, determined to discover her opinions on conditions in general, and youth in politics in particular. We were fortunate to find her not only willing to talk, but definite in her point of view: "No party should be in power too long. When a question of national importance arises, it should be taken direct to the country, as in England. There is the last stronghold of what honor there is left in politics! Meanwhile, here, there are too many jobs held by incompetent persons at ridiculously high salaries. The patronage system will be our downfall—"

Turning quickly, waving the make-up table's ubiquitous rabbit's foot, she asked, "What are you young people doing about the deplorable conditions in Kansas City? From what I read in the New York papers and in the national magazines, I should think that this city is in almost as shocking a state as Louisiana."

We told her about the last city election.

"It's too bad you could do nothing," she said. "But you must have patience. You need the help of the older generation, and they are never stirred up until they reach the desperation point. Cincinnati reached it and reformed their city government. New York reached it once years ago when they threw out Boss Tweed.

The last call came, and Miss Skinner left her dressing-room to go on stage.

'Have patience, and work," she spoke feelingly. "You'll win out one day. I only hope it's not far distant."

The boys had a "sweetheart party." Little darlings.

Out at Thirty-ninth and Main Streets at the Fortune (Keno) Skill Ball Salon, they dusted off Cupid and the big red hearts and darts. Out went invitations to youths for "Sweetheart" night, St. Valentine's day.

All the world loves a lover, it has been said, and the boys who operate the salons for suckers are no different when there is an opportunity of luring in more "skill ball" customers.

It may have caused a show of disgust in the protected, downtown gambling joints where gorillas man machine guns in the event some enterprising competitor might decide to attempt a "muscle-in." Their ideas of taking the public's money does not include intimacy with Cupid and romance.

Perhaps the boys are getting soft. It would seem so when their repertoire includes romance on Valentine day.

Time may come when the boys will write poetry. Some day a plug-ugly in evening clothes may greet you at the crap table in a protected "salon" like this:

"My love to you Mr. Roe and how is de little wife tonight? We are closing early this evening and won't you join de boys in a little serenading party? Did you see dat romantic moon on de outside? My heart is on de flutter."

The salons, the new, romantic name for a protected emporium of chance—may even include petting rooms and a chapel for weddings. Couplets of love may replace the "no Spitting" signs on the walls.

Black Mike, Gyp the Blood and Machine Gun Monty may want to change their names for something that speaks more of love; like Honey-Bunch Harry, Love-In-Bloom Louie, or Hearts-

And-F lowers Frankie.

If you think we exaggerate let us quote from the heart-dart decorated announcement that went out to youths from the Fortune "skill ball salon" at Thirty-ninth and Main Streets last week:

"You and your friends are cordially invited to our SWEETHEART VALENTINE PARTY, Thursday, February 14, 1935. You are sure to have a good time with many novelties, surprises, refreshments and extra merchandise gifts. Bring your sweetheart."

These invitations to youths to visit the salon were followed up by tasty and fetching decorations in the salon itself; big red hearts were at the windows and on the walls. The attendants were dressed up to fit into the romance that prevailed.

Three other lusty chance "salons" thrive in the Thirty-ninth and Main neighborhoods. There the chance taker has not the same romantic surroundings. However, you may go to any of them without any fear of the embarrassment of police molestation.

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PHONE VI. 1935

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Nineteen Thirty-five

4

February twenty-second

FUTURE

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

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

THE KANSAS CITY PUBLISHERS CORP., Publishers

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VISITORS' DAY AT FLEMINGTON (Psychophoto)

O GENTLE READERS

To FUTURE:

I have been a subscriber to FUTURE for the last four issues and wish to compliment you for the variety of "News Behind the Scenes," of which there are at least two or three examples in each issue. The information concerning the street car commissioner was worth a year's subscription by itself. Success to you!

J. R. Ingells.

Our advertising solicitor will call.

To FUTURE:

After reading several copies of your publication, I am forced to wonder about the excuse for your existence. As a dirty blackmailing sheet, you are just a feeble effort. You seem to be trying to cover everything, with a smattering of this and that, and the results are nil.

So far I see no good in your paper, you only try to harm and injure someone. You are just no good to our city. There is nothing constructive about a thing that you say.

I wish I knew who you really were so I could tell you face to face just what I think of you all. Maybe some day some of your subscription people will call upon me and then I can and will tell 'em what I don't dare write.

Yours truly,

Michael Bondurant.

Your letter has been referred to our subscription department.

To FUTURE:

Copies of your publication have been passed on to me by a friend.

Week after week I have perused Future from cover to cover, always looking for some of your so-called "News From Behind the Scenes." Now I am in a position to ask you, where is this sort of news?

It seems that all you are doing is trying to find some so-called "dirt" on our present city officials. ___ They have, and are, giving Kansas City a clean and economical administration. There is not a city that is better governed than our city is.

We all know that quite a number of our city officials owe their positions to Mr. T. J. Pendergast. Here is a citizen who has done more for Kansas City than any other person. As a citizen, taxpayer and voter, but not as a subscriber to Future, I want to go on record as indorsing Judge McElroy and his fellow city officials, also the untiring efforts of Tom Pendergast.

Yours very truly,

John R. Boddell.

Recorded, Sir ___ Oh, by the way; oddly enough we find on our desk an editorial from the Springfield Leader and Press (an Independent Democratic newspaper) which actually expresses a conflicting point of view. Here it is:

"PARTISANSHIP AND PATRIOTISM

“A business man from Kansas City came to Springfield last night to address the Republican editors of the state . . . and, his address was not one that bore the brand of partisanship. If a partisan thought came to the mind of anyone who sat under his spell last night it was a fleeting comparison of his logic and of that propounded by a synthetic cowboy from Oklahoma who was in this city a few weeks ago.

“It was only natural that this man, dwelling in Kansas City, should devote much of his allotted time to the gangsterism which so ruthlessly rules his home town, which, through its illicit use of money, its prostitution of the ballot box and its murderous machine guns has made every citizen of Missouri a vassal of its czar and which seeks, through its obedient representatives, to play its part in national affairs.

“And here again he did not speak of partisanship. The rape of Kansas City is of record and beyond contradiction. Nor will any thinking man deny that those who have ravished Kansas City hold the government of our state in their crimson hands. These men are not Democrats, they are not partisans. They have only pilfered the name of democracy that they may possess the vehicle in which they may ride roughshod over us to their unholy ambitions. Let that Democrat, we care not how partisan he may be, stand before his friends and uphold the hand of the gang of Kansas City. Let him dare face his wife and children and declare that it represents his kind of democracy or that it teaches the sort of government he advocates.”

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

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

Measles Epidemic

No longer than a fortnight ago physicians were wondering why the expected biennial epidemic of measles had not appeared. It is now here. From reports of three or four new cases each week, the number suddenly jumped to forty for the week ending February 2nd, and to eighty-one for the following week.

The seriousness of measles cannot be over-emphasized, and since medical science has been able to devise means of controlling such scourges as diphtheria, measles has taken rank as one of the most deadly diseases of childhood. There are today three times as many deaths from measles as there are from diphtheria, so it is evident that it should be a matter of some concern to parents. Properly handled, complications may be avoided and the disease abated.

In this connection it may be pertinent to speak of a rise in the incidence of scarlet fever from 13 cases the first week in February to 27 cases in the second. The number of cases is not alarming, but it is important that the two diseases, measles and scarlet fever, be properly identified and properly treated. Lay persons certainly are not competent to diagnose the borderline cases and it is still wise to have a medical opinion in these childhood diseases.

Dr. John H. Bailey of the Municipal Contagious Disease Hospital of Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Board of Health, recently made a study of 3,000 cases of scarlet fever after their release from quarantine in the city hospitals. It was found that 188 of the 3,000 cases, even after what had been considered adequate quarantine, were centers of further propagation of the disease. From these 188 were traced 282 other cases. As a result of their study, the investigators concluded that “the spread of scarlet fever cannot be effectively controlled by methods of quarantine now in general use.” They advocate “thorough and systematic methods of immunization.” These methods are within the reach of every citizen of

the modern, American community today as regards diphtheria and there is no good reason why it should not be wiped out. Further study will be needed before the same can be said of scarlet fever.

The medico's attitude toward "phoney" medical testimony is clearly exposed in the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Jackson County Medical Society published in the medical society's bulletin of February 9th. This news has been strangely overlooked by the press. Perhaps our readers would be interested in some of the findings quoted herewith:

"Of the numerous functions of your committee the one chiefly called into play during the past year has been pertaining to the review and evaluation of technical (so-called expert) testimony. On the basis of our findings, we have recommended that two of our members be suspended for a period of six months because of the character of their testimony in court. These recommendations are in the hands of the Board of Censors and we confidently look forward to action by that board.

"A third member is in process of being questioned relative to his court testimony, and at least two other members of the Society are on a tentative list of those to receive an early summons."

Trivia

From page two

sons I will suggest that Rep. Iffrig may be only the bill's sponsor. Possibly the S.P.C.A. has become alarmed over the plight of the bullfrog. Or the Fried Frog Leg Interests may be laying the groundwork for a coup. Organizations do not actually go to the legislature and propose bills. They usually get someone who knows how to write the bill, before the session begins, and then they find some senator or representative (Rep. Iffrig) to sponsor and introduce it.

Inasmuch as the bill has to be passed by both houses, duplicate copies are usually made, one going to each house so that delay will be minimized. The constitution provides that each bill shall be read three times before each house. Oratory is here in order. Mr. Iffrig, in discussing his bullfrog bill said: "The poor old bullfrog is about extinct, and I want him protected. Why, in my town, there's a little creek. Years ago, the frogs used to sing us to sleep every night. I want to hear them croak again. That's why I introduced this bill." The speech was, according to the Journal-Post correspondent, delivered with the emphasis usually accorded a bill involving \$1,000,000. Is there a dry eye in the house? The house ordered the bill perfected and printed.

This is only the beginning, folks —only the beginning. The bill is now numbered and referred by the speaker of the house to an appropriate committee. In actual practice things are usually managed so that the chairman of a committee is one who will be interested in defeating or passing some particular piece of legislation which he expects to have reported to his committee. So that a great deal is actually decided before legislation is even introduced. Thousands of bills "die" in committee. While the bill is in its committee stage public hearings may be held; must be, in fact, if anyone demands one. At these hearings, anyone for or opposed to the bill can go before the house or senate committee or both to plead for or against its passage. This hearing may or may not make an impression on the

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FUTURE

MAY WE PRESENT
W. RICKERT FILLMORE
FINANCE

Growing dissatisfaction with the banking system in the United States, particularly in the last three or four years, finally has taken the form of definite legislation for reform. The new administration-sponsored bill has emerged and now is before hearing in Washington.

While it is apparent that some reform is needed to help prevent such crises as the one experienced in March, 1931, the proposed program does not appear to strike at the real evils of the present law. Not only does it leave the door open to a recurrence of the same frozen condition, but it seems to invite it.

The new bill is described by administration leaders as minimum legislation. It hardly is that. More accurately it could be termed maximum inasmuch as it virtually tenders complete control of the system to the federal reserve board. If and when the bill becomes law, the board will become the autocrat of reserve bank credit, commercial bank credit and currency issue. The right of the twelve individual banks to control themselves will be a thing of the past.

For those who favor a "central bank" system patterned after systems in vogue in several foreign countries, the new legislation probably is acceptable. It also should be warming to the hearts of inflationists.

The bill obviously was built with the main purpose in mind of spurring business recovery by reviving construction through expansion of credit. It provides another approach to the mortgage problem, one of the chief logs in the building jam, by broadening mortgage lending powers of federal reserve member banks. It proposes to authorize member banks to use a larger proportion of their assets for mortgage loans than now is allowed.

Instead of being limited to five- year real estate loans up to 50 per cent of their capital and surplus, member banks would be authorized to lend up to twenty years on amortized first mortgages up to 60 per cent of their time deposits of the total of their capital and surplus.

In addition they would be permitted to lend up to 75 per cent of the property value, instead of 50 per cent as at present. The mortgage provision in the banking legislation was described as an attempt to shift real estate lending from administration alphabetical agencies back to private banks. It was pointed out that member banks hold nearly 10 billion dollars of time deposits, representing largely savings of the people. These are held to be funds which could be invested properly in mortgages without endangering liquidity.

Other provisions of the bill are: That federal reserve credit administration, hinging upon discount policy and open market operations, would be turned over to a committee of five of which only two will represent the banks themselves; eligibility of paper for discount would be dictated by the board; commercial bank credit would be controlled by vesting in the board power to vary reserves which member banks are required to carry in the reserve banks against deposits; currency issuance would be controlled by the

Probably the outstanding characteristic of the career of Rickert Fillmore is his transition from the realms of pure art to the practical stage of municipal affairs without losing the vision of the former nor unduly idealizing the latter. From his boyhood he wanted to be an artist and he was encouraged by his mother, herself a painter of some talent. He studied at the Chicago Art Institute and abroad, and for some years his interests and associates were exclusively

artistic. He didn't see where they could possibly tie in with such things as Chambers of Commerce.

He got a stiff dose of realism when he served in the tank corps during the war. When he returned home he was drawn in as an active member, as secretary in fact, of the Unity School of Practical Christianity, founded by his father, Charles Fillmore, and growing rapidly in its activities and sphere of influence. In 1920 the Unity farm project was launched, an idea and ideal in which Rickert Fillmore was deeply interested. Its buildings, and 1,300 beautifully planned acres, show the influence of his taste and skill.

The sharp break in his habits of thought and activity came in 1924 when he was prevailed upon to board through its new power to accept any "sound" assets as collateral behind federal reserve notes.

Framers of the new legislation apparently overlook the fact that the recent bank difficulties were brought about largely because banks had too much of their funds tied up in long-term or "frozen assets" such as real estate mortgages. To again encourage locking up of depositors' money in long-term assets will in no way create confidence in our financial stability. We already have suffered enough from this.

Another criticism of the proposed legislation is the imminent danger involved in political control of all credit. This conclusion is based on general unreliability of political authorities, their instability of official tenure and their lack of continuity of policy. The distribution of the communities funds on a basis of political favoritism or even on a basis of numerical quality or pure democracy is inconsistent with the attainment of even a very moderate level of productive efficiency.

H. Parker Willis, writing in the *Annalist* says: "Generally speaking, foreign experience is clearcut and definite against public ownership of banking institutions or the use of anything more than a negative voice on the part of the political authorities in the management of the central bank, while it is almost wholly adverse to the intervention of the political authorities in connection with private banking. . . . Proposals for government supplying, or government directing, of capital investment in banking institutions, have not found favor or given any indication of efficiency or success. . . . The experience of other countries with currency management has been far less distinct and definite than in the cases just referred to, but we are fully warranted in saying that there has no take the Rotary membership left open by the death of his younger brother. It wasn't at all a congenial idea. Business and civic politics seemed particularly remote from the beauty and idealism of his art and of his work with Unity. He found to his surprise that they could be linked closer than brothers.

By 1927 he was president of Rotary and by 1928 general chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Bond Committee. In 1929 he was listed as a vice president of the Kansas City Theatre Association and in 1931 he was among those most active in promoting the scheme for a municipal outdoor theatre. It is significant in this connection to recall that the very successful series of light operas given last summer was located in the outdoor theatre at Unity.

In 1932 he was elected president of the Art Institute. Was it the result of his newly acquired knowledge of practical necessities that the following year saw the first Kansas City Art Fair on the Country Club Plaza?

Bonds, and opera, charity campaigns and struggling artists, anything that will benefit Kansas City interests him. He believes in clean politics and stands steadily against machine methods,

and he isn't at all backward in saying so.

where been any unquestionable success in the direction of business through currency manipulation. Thus far, the managed currency idea cannot be reckoned in any sense an addition to banking theory or practice." B. O. B.

POLISH EXHIBITION AT THE GALLERY

As a tardy note, (this show will be gone soon), there are on exhibition at the Gallery two portraits by Wladyslaw Koch: "Miller" and "Mountaineer," and upon "Street in Sabdomiecz" and "After the Rain," by Eugenjusz Aret. The two Kochs are done almost entirely with a palette knife, with great force; the Arct scenes in a little town are painted with the most beautiful reds to be imagined, on the walls of peaceful old houses, and the sky gleams with soft waters. Let us have more of Poland, and soon..

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W. Rickert Fillmore is secretary of the Unity School of Christianity, president of the Art Institute, and an active agent in half a dozen civic enterprises. He was born in Kansas City and lives here with his wife and two children, a boy fourteen years old and a girl eight.

Marble Games Struggle Along

From page three

were lifted and the stickers placed where they could be seen by the officer. They meant "hands off" to the officer. The raiding officers are supplied with a list of protected marble game owners. When they visit a place they ask the keeper about the ownership of the games. If he is OK the officer departs.

The marble or ball games come in many different types. When the players begin to tire of one game, convinced they have no chance of winning, they will find new kinds of marble games appearing, the old ones gone.

Some cost the player 5 cents for one ball. Others call for ten balls for a nickle. In some downtown cigar stores, hotel lobbies and other places the machines are very popular as a means of competition between players. The players put up 25 cents, 50 cents or some other sum and the one making the highest score takes the pot. If the player should make a winning score the machine also pays off | The payoff percentage is almost nil.

There are various estimates of how much the machine take is from the marbel game racket. The small business man is approached on the theory the machines will at least pay his rent. Some small places are "advised" to put in the machines.

The slot machine is reappearing here but its revival for the present is expected to be limited to favored night clubs and resorts.

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FUTUE

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MANNERS MODES

All the talk last year about "One More Spring" seems to have turned now that Spring has rolled around again to "One More Color" —in fact colors seem to be piling up on each other these days with a rapidity that puts Insull's pyramiding to shame. Moreover they've taken on a national character recently, one New York firm even going so far last week as to advertise a "Blue and Gray" sale in honor of Lincoln's birthday! All of which goes to show how an idea can be sold to the public, particularly when that idea is teamed up with an already popular one— "Suits and more suits for Spring."

The thing that makes suits and colors so interesting (besides being necessary if you want to

keep in fashionable form) is that they offer possibilities at last for expressing the individualism in dress that American women are always envying the French. For the very fact that suits, and more specifically suits for street wear, have become a household byword this season means that if your outfit is to be distinguished at all from your neighbor's, it must carry some mark of individuality. And the easiest way to accomplish that is by careful attention to color— either in the suit itself or in its accessories or in both.

Smart Suits

Color in the suits themselves should not be a new idea to Kansas City, for a good many shops have shown them long ere this, but never before in such appealing arrays of designs and shades. Blacks, browns, and blues, to be sure, are popular as always, and monotone suits (a brown one at Hennessey's in Jaeger material has an ascot scarf and self-covered buttons, and a black one at Taylor's has a plain three-quarter box coat that should solve any of your "fat and forty" problems) are here to stay. But the more exciting outfits use these tones for background and carry them out often in new checks and stripes that may make you a little dizzy at first. Harzfeld's present this idea with good results in a tailored outfit consisting of a brown striped skirt and topcoat (fascinating stripes that aren't conventionally stiff but look like finger-painting had taken to material) and a contrasting plain suit-coat; and Chas-noff's version in brown and green checked Kenwood cloth with a soft green undercoat is equally stylish. (At Chasnoff's you can order any combinations of Kenwood materials you want and in several styles—so let your own optics be your guide!) Rothschild's, too, have the same idea and, besides, vary it successfully, for those who don't like checks and plaids, in the first suit sketched here. This duotone model consists of a man-tailored suit in a tannish color with a topcoat of darker brown—a combination that aims to please— and does. Or if you're out for more color in solid doses, they have pastel tweeds at the same place (see sketch) that can be worn under your polo coat right now. (There's one in soft green that is just aching for someone with a brown blouse.) But maybe you're aching to get on to brown blouses and the like. . . .

Colorful Accessories

Color in accessories is such an

SWEET

EMERGENCY

By KATIE KITCHEN

Have you ever come to your senses with an awful jolt, about thirty minutes before dinner time, and remembered that you haven't fixed any dessert? Of course you can always send an S. O. S. to the drug store for ice cream or you can open that can of peaches you've had on the shelf so long, but those are expedients of desperation. If your headache, shopping or bridge or whatever distracted your usually methodical mind hasn't unstrung you too completely don't resort to these devices, in themselves confessions of inadequacy. There are plenty of last minute things that are just as satisfactory as though you'd spent hours planning them. And sometimes the results of such emergency inspirations are surprising.

If you will permit a bit of personal reminiscence, I was in just such a fix not two weeks ago. I poked hopefully in the ice box and turned out a little grated cheese, some jelly and half a bottle of heavy cream. With haste and guess work as to quantities I mixed up a small amount of very simple cake batter, with an extra allowance of baking powder, beat in the cheese, and baked several little cup cakes and one dividend cake in a small pan. When dessert time came I turned

the cup cakes upside down, split them crossways, tucked in a spoonful of jelly and topped them with whipped cream. The result, bo lieve it or not, was awfully good. The cake in the little pan I hoi lowed out, filled it with the whipped cream that was left and shoved it back in the freezing unit of the refrigerator. The re- suit of this experiment was another unusual and unusually good dessert for next day. All the result of an emergency and culinary pride.

Another good and rapid dessert is jelly roll. Mix up a simple sponge cake, one egg, a cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla beaten together, and flour, with a teaspoonful of baking powder, added to make a soft dough. Spread it thin in a wide and and shallow baking tin, and bake in a quick oven until lightly brown, about fifteen minutes. Take out of the pan at once and turn it onto a damp cloth, cut off the crisp edges, spread it with jelly or jam, plenty of it, and roll it. Do all this as quickly as possible before the cake has time to cool. Tie the roll in waxed paper and put it aside to get cold. Serve it in slices with whipped cream or some other sauce. It's a snap dessert and surprisingly impressive. Rolling the cake seems to the untutored mind a remarkable feat. Well, let 'em think so. You'll do plenty of really difficult things and never get half the credit you deserve for them.

important theme this season that they're probably writing theses at Columbia about it this very minute (and they've picked less vital subjects than this to discourse on before!) At any rate, one mustn't forget in discussing it that the point this season is not what color can be relied on to supplant several outfits, but what colors and more colors can be combined to

Shown at Rothschild's

haps gloves to match, with the inevitable brown shoes and bag; and (3) a white hat, white gloves, white blouse, deep red geraniums, blue bag and shoes. And the same sort of ideas apply to black tail- leurs and beige or brown suits.

However, good though some of these may be, the best combinations are not laid down by law, but are the spontaneous results of your own likes and dislikes. So if it's a red or green or yellow hat you're after take a look at Ethel Bentley's or Miss Shadwell's, not neglecting a natural pigskin beret with brown lacings at Chasnoff's or the Avon's suede ones in any color. And if you crave a new posy try the new "leatherish" carnations at Emery Bird's or the pique grapes at the Avon. They're all exciting and new, and may open your eyes to color schemes you've never dreamed of before!

I. E.

ENGAGING

GADGETS

(Milady's quest for something new and different reveals a wealth of new gadgets that promise every conceivable kind of aid. The widely divergent few listed below are only examples of the new discoveries being marketed daily.)

TWIZZORS is the name given to the new appliance put out by a famous company specializing in eye beauty. It combines the gripable handles of a pair of scissors with the mechanics of the old-style tweezer—and is said to make the "art of the arch" a steadier and less painful task.

REVOLITE is a new material these days that is waterproof, crinkle-proof, and washable. It comes in a metallic finish or a

Shown at Rothschild s

give variety to a single outfit— which should be chalked up as one of the great

accomplishments of the Depression! Suggestions for these combinations are now running rampant on the field of fashion; some are good and some are bad—and one must take one's pick. It is suggested, for instance, that a gray flannel suit be worn with (1) a yellow felt hat, yellow chamois gloves, sailor blue blouse, brown and gray scarf, cornflowers and yellow daisies, brown shoes and bag; (2) a gray felt hat, dusty pink blouse, deep wine and pink scarf, wine and pink sweet william flowers, brown gloves, bag and shoes; or (3) and more daring, a brown hat, lipstick red blouse, bright blue scarf, red carnations, brown gloves, bag, and shoes. Similar combinations to wear with a blue taylor include (1) a bright green hat, bright green sweater, orange nasturtiums, brown gloves, bag and shoes; (2) a violet hat, dusty pink and violet dotted blouse, and perchintz one; both recommended for slip-covers, drapes and the like. Another discovery in the material line is an unscuffable leather in several finishes that will make the heels of your new Spring shoes "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Discoveries in kitchenware are always lucky (at least until they've been proved failures), and the latest should prove helpful. A double-sifter, for instance, works somewhat on the principle of the hour-glass, eliminating the old bother of sifting your flour out onto paper and scooping it up again for a second sifting. Handy, too, is the pliable metal device for ice-cube containers. It's more durable and less slippery than the old rubber kind, and will make ice-water as easy to mix as cocktails. And there's a gadget of hammered aluminum around town now that produces cream by emulsifying melted butter and milk. It's recommended for whipped cream and makes good French dressing in the bargain.

Gadgets for the bathroom get more practical every day. A new hamper in fascinating shades has a rod hidden under its cover for drying damp towels!

A perfume flask that won't break and won't spill in your purse is Ciro's latest contribution. Its name, Peti-Pat, refers to the little pat one has to give the bottom of the flask to release the perfume.

Follow to page seven

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FUTURE

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WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

Engaging Gadgets

From page six

And there are fillers for it in any of Ciro's odors.

Milady's devotion to the smoking habit has brought forth a novelty cigarette case worth noticing. It has a roll-cover top and a built-in flameless lighter that will light in the strongest wind because there's no flame to blow out. Ask for LEKTROCASE.

Novelties for the bar have been the rule rather than the exception, but the latest one is practical, which has not always been the case. It looks like an old-fashioned measuring cup dressed up in silver plate; but it's really a glorified "jigger" with measurements marked off up to eight ounces.

MARINES

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton and outstanding authority on Political Science, speaking in Kansas City recently, has served on election commissions in South American countries when he found it necessary to put U. S. Marines in charge of the ballot boxes in order to get honest elections. Why go clear to South America to use your marines?

MUSIC

Philharmonic

Miss Lois Craft, harpist with the Philharmonic, earned the praise which the audience at Tuesday evening's concert expressed in waves of applause. Miss Craft is both nimble and musically sufficient; the audience was fortunate in hearing a solo work from so charming a warden of the most ancient of instruments.

The Debussy *Danse Profane*, *Danse Sacree* which Miss Craft played is the only Debussy composition for solo harp and orchestra; the natural genius of the harp fits it uniquely for Debussy's departures in rhythm and harmonic progressions. The orchestral support for Miss Craft was restrained, very well judged to the power of the solo instrument in the space of the

auditorium.

Little need be said of the von Weber Invitation to the Dance, familiar as it has been for years in American homes. It is not inopportune to mention in connection with Weber, however, that for a composer so beloved for the few works which are familiar, he enjoys little favor in American orchestral programs. Aside from the overtures to *Der Freischiütz* and *Oberon*, he appears to be little heard. Weber's position in the long line of musical genius, as well as the sheer charm of a great deal of his music, entitle him to generous appreciation.

As a solo piece, the Saint-Saens Tarantelle for flute, clarinet and orchestra is graceful, evocative of lightheartedness and speed, and pleasant to listen to. The solo instruments, given a bold and active part, are favored by orchestral accompaniment which is clear and elegant, yet unobtrusive, never offsetting the single and double flights and play of the flute and clarinet. Messrs. Schoenheit, flutist, and Joste, clarinetist, are artists who have proved style and ability on previous occasions.

Stravinsky's *Fire Bird* suite, since it was first received in amazement and some horror a generation ago, has grown in public favor and honor until now. *The Fire Bird* is Stravinsky and Stravinsky is modern music in the estimation of many people. Whether or not the composition has been handled too much and regarded with awestruck ignorance, it seems never to fail to please, and it does not grow wearisome either to musicians or the occasional concert-goer. Stravinsky's command of color and his resource in tone-combinations keep the suite interesting to every one who hears it. In its rendition at this concert, the orchestra, well disciplined, used its mutes and attended to the rigorous demands of the composer without fuss or confusion. It was an excellent performance.

The Richard Strauss waltzes from *Der Rosenkavalier* are more like in spirit to the famous waltzes of Johann Strauss the younger than to the other compositions of Richard Strauss, and were so played by Mr. Krueger and the orchestra. The *Rosenkavalier* score has little in common with the blasts of *Till Eulenspiegel* and *Tod und Verklärung*.

N. L. S.

THEATRE

The Ballet Russe has come, making an all too brief stay, but leaving Kansas City with the first feeling of balletomania it has had in almost twenty years. Although we were privileged to see only six ballets from the troupe's incredible repertory of sixty-seven, they were certain proof that the ballet, which was thought to have disintegrated, due to Diaghileff's death, and world depression, has made a glorious revival.

Colonel de Basil's ideal of international ballet was admirably demonstrated on Saturday. At the two performances we had the international variety of music by Borodine, sets by Albert Johnson, costumes by de Beaumont, choreography by Petipa, and libretto by Archibald MacLeish. There were no stars. The many outstanding dancers of the troupe had equal chances at performance.

In the afternoon, "*Les Sylphides*," "*Union Pacific*," and "*Le Beau Danube*" were given. "*Les Sylphides*" was a romantic dream done in Imperial Ballet Russe tradition, to music by Chopin, and choreography by Mickel Fokine. The scenery depicted a landscape that was reminiscent of Corot. The costumes of the sylphs were of white, flimsy voile, which fell below their knees, and gave their dancing a floating quality. The outstanding dancers of this ballet were Tatiana Riabouchinska and the phenomenal sixteen-year-old Tamara Toumanova, whose exquisite toe

work, and graceful leaps marked her for future consideration.

"Union Pacific" is the first ballet Russe ever performed on an American theme. It is concerned with the completion of the Union Pacific railroad in 1869, and with the camp life of the rival construction gangs of Irish and Chinese. The Russian composer, Nabokov, blended American folk tunes into his score, and Massine's choreography has an American twist based on Negro motives. It is rapid, deft, and inventive, realistic rather than symbolic. The high points were Jasinsky's dance of the Irish surveyor on the railroad right of way, Petroff's and Irina Baranova's dance in the saloon tent, and most important of all, Massine's own barkeeper's dance, which brought appreciative applause from the audience.

The last ballet of the afternoon was "The Beautiful Danube," consisting of holiday dances in the Vienna of 1860 to music by Johann Strauss. Riabouchinska as the young girl, and Massine as the Hussar were particularly notable, and another high light was the first appearance of Yurek Shabelevsky as the King of the Dandies, who danced with another sixteen-year-old marvel, Irina Baranova, who is famous for her ability to do thirty-two spins (fouettes) without stopping.

The evening performance featured "The School of Ballet," which is based on an eighteenth century play by Carlo Goldoni; "Aurora's Wedding," with scenery and costumes by the immortal Leon Bakst, and music by Tchaikovsky. This ballet introduced the amazing David Lichine, whose dancing has the suspension-like quality of Nijin-

Follow to page eight
GALLERY

Pavel Tchelitchew

The show of paintings, water colors and drawings by this young Russian will be at the Nelson Gallery until March 1. It is in Kansas City by courtesy of the Julien Levy Galleries, New York.

In the medium of oil paints, Tchelitchew behaves with the greatest of technical freedom; the effect is stimulating and not at all improper even to an academic eye. Among the paintings are several distorted camera effects in which the color is blurred and softened to create an out-of-focus area: see "Tennis Player." In this canvas, the player on the near side of the net is so close to the point of vision that her left arm and shoulder bulk entirely out of proportion. (The far player is seen through the stringing of the other's racket; a note of mock Sur-realism.) A very similar effect is got in "The Apple Tree," where one arching bough is almost in the artist's eyes, and only the stem of the tree is sharply drawn. A very strong illusion is created in two respects, of a photograph taken too close; the drawing is cunningly awry and the color laid on in indeterminate and blurred hues.

The accepted approach to Tchelitchew is apparently as to a Surrealist. If we are to apply that sometimes frightening term to this man, we must turn abruptly from its connotation in the melted watches and ladies-with-holes-in-their-backs of Salvatore Dali and compose for Tchelitchew another psychic (it cannot be Freudian) element which is not more than a very sensitive, conscious feeling. Such an element is not far from what all of us possess and show when we say that music is cold or that a man looks as if he were native to certain ground. Most people have an awareness of such things; as a specific instance, one is aware of the Midwestern quality of "American Gothic." It is reaction to unspoken attributes, but is conscious. So far does the Sur-realism of Tchelitchew go; if it is a plumbing of sub-consciousness, marginal consciousness or what you will, psychic shadows are nearer than I think. Dali is reported to have said that oftentimes he did not know, any more than strangers, what his paintings were

going to look like when he was through. If that is Sur-realism, Tchelitchev has not made the most of it; his visual sense is startlingly dramatic (see the bullfighters in the northeast corner of the room) and he creates in strong and in quiet paints, but there is order and direction in every canvas.

From the paintings alone, it is indisputable that Tchelitchev is a clean and powerful draughtsman. From the pen and sepia washes in the exhibit the point is twice as strongly made that he has the force to draw and paint about as he pleases, without the limitations of an acquired technic. Some of the drawings have the economy and justness of Rembrandt etchings and studies; others are more complete black and whites, with bold modelling and strong lights. See "Phantasy," "Negro Actor," and the brush drawing "Melancholia."

N. L. S.

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SPORTS

Santa Anita

A hundred thousand dollars is lots of money and its magnitude will be well displayed tomorrow, Saturday, at the Santa Anita race course. This hundred-grand purse has accomplished its twofold purpose; the best thorbreds of the country have been entered in this race and just about all the racing fans in the country are now in Los Angeles.

The crowds have been good through the whole meet and the pari-mutuals have had an exceptionally big play' each day. This huge purse certainly has done the work for the boys out there, creating publicity that would not have been otherwise.

Cavalcade being withdrawn, on account of an injury, has left it pretty much a horse race. Equipoise, one of the favorites in the winter books, lost a race the other day at the Santa Anita track, so now the odds are up on this entry.

Old Twenty Grand has a fair chance and with good odds our money might go there.

Hockey

The Kansas City Greyhounds continue to do right well in their own bailiwick. By their recent victory over Tulsa they are now just two points out of second place in their league standing.

Their game with Minneapolis Friday night, February 22, will be one of those fast, rough and tumble affairs. Both teams play the "wide open" type of game.

Basketball

The Kansas Jayhawkers may still have some difficulty in repeating as champions of the Big Six in basketball. Iowa State has dared to threaten K. U.'s No. 1 position in the conference right now.

It has become such a habit for Kansas to win all the basketball honors that it is hard to take seriously any other team's threat. It would be a good thing for the Big- Six conference for some other school to win the .championship— just once.

Glenn Cunningham

Kansas' greatest gift to the cinder path, Glenn Cunningham, continues to demonstrate his mastery of American milers. His victory in the Baxter mile now gives him four wins out of seven races with his arch-rival, Bill Bonthron, the former Princeton star.

Cunningham has so consistently and decisively defeated his two main (you might say only) rivals, Venzke and Bonthron, that time is about the only thing he has to race against. Every time Glenn lowers the mile record in the future he will be breaking his own record.

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Estb. for BO Years

Springfield Conference

From page two

There were no votes cast for G. W. Duval, Jr., and Miss Alta Chilton, who had been the choice of the Horton group.

Mr. Hanna said in his statement to the association, "To begin with, the fifth district was called to meet at 2 o'clock. Horton held the proxy of one vice president, Carl Willbrand the proxy of the other. Doctor Horton's meeting was called by himself, no permanent chairman was elected and the meeting was over in thirty seconds.

"The other meeting was held at the right time. Willbrand was elected chairman. I am presenting you, not 29 votes, (the number cast in the Horton meeting) but 37 votes. These ballots are signed, and all were cast by residents of the fifth district.

"Following the adjournment of the meeting, it came to my attention that not more than five or six in the other meeting were even recognized as residents of Kansas City. I have in my hand the names of four residents of Springfield, all of whom gave me statements to the same effect.

"They told me that last night or today they were called to a room at the Colonial hotel where they were handed ballots on which the names of Duval and Miss Chilton were written, each in the same handwriting.

"These persons appeared at Doctor Horton's meeting, today, on the promise of receiving \$1.00 for their votes, which was to be paid after they had appeared and voted," Mr. Hanna charged.

"As further assurance of full payment of the promise, a stakeholder was appointed, and the local citizen assisting Doctor Holton with his convention gave the stakeholder a watch."

At this point Hanna held up a closed-face watch, such as commonly worn by women twenty years ago.

"Has it got Tom Pendergast's picture in it?" someone shouted.

In defense of himself, Doctor Horton declared: "If anyone was there outside the fifth district of Kansas City and voted, it was not to my knowledge.

"I was chairman by my proxy and I conducted the meeting according to Hoyle," protested Horton.

Trivia

From page four

committee, depending usually on the number of votes controlled by the protestants or proponents.

If the bill is reported back to the house it receives its second reading, and amendments are offered, either by the committee, or from the floor. This is called the engrossment. The bill is then ordered to be printed, so that each member may have a printed copy before him before the final vote is taken. At the third reading the vote must be taken by yeas and nays of every member present. If a majority approves it, it is signed by the presiding officer and sent to the other house. There the entire procedure is repeated. If amendments are made here, they must

be sent back for O. K. If the entire bill with amendments is approved by both houses it is sent to the governor who, within ten days, must sign or veto it, and return it to the house in which it originated. Then, unless it be an emergency bill, it becomes effective 90 days after the session adjourns.

So if there is a closed season on bullfrogs, you will know that a good deal of time was devoted to the question. Does it sound like too much? Me, too. F. R.

Neither Do They Spin

From page one

list. It may be pretty hard on some poor boy who is depending on his dividend from the city to supplement his actual earnings, but it's really rough on the employees who depend on the city for all they get, and who do the actual work. What right have we to ask for upright and devoted policemen when these same officers of the law see their already small salaries cut to enable the city officials to carry a load of deadheads? What right have we to ask for honest work from any city servant when he sees the loafer draw pay for the work he never does?

It is rumored that another cut is coming in city salaries, a cut that will help to balance the budget. Please note that this is not an election year. Also note that jobs are hard to find. Any job at small pay is better than no job. The city officials bank on this, and the employees pay. Some of them have been at the job, faithfully, for years. Some are recent appointees on strictly party lines. It makes no difference. There is a budget to be balanced and fifteen hundred hopeful hangers-on to provide for, and anyone knows that it's easy to control the man on the job, because you can always threaten to fire him, but the outside voter must be handled considerately, and kept on the payroll.

The four departments, Health, Public Works, Water, and Welfare, are the main feeding grounds for the municipal lilies. It is said that the spectacle of the non-professional employees at General Hospital stampeding at the sound of the dinner bell is awe-inspiring. In all the departments there are two classes of deadheads: those who appear on the job, in at least an ornamental capacity, and those who just collect. Nearly any street repair gang offers a splendid example of the former classification. The amount of heavy observation that goes on for each small street patching job is impressive. A nice sample of the latter is found in the water department. There is a group of men known as hydrant walkers. Their job is to cover designated territories and check up, in cold weather, to see if any hydrants are frozen and report same. A few may check, but a lot of hydrants go unchecked all winter. Some of the inspectors are getting along in years and don't care for cold weather. Anyhow, if a hydrant freezes and bursts somebody around will notice and turn in a call.

These at least have a nominal calling. There are plenty who haven't even that. They are undoubtedly down on the books as something in civic employ, but they don't even bother to bluff. As has been said already, many have other forms of employment. There is a classic example of a gentleman who was drawing pay for city work while he was down in Tia Juana playing the ponies. City Hall was quite upset when it was pointed out.

The point is, City Hall is not an eleemosynary institution. It is not its part to carry deadwood with the tax money appropriated to secure for the citizens efficient municipal service. There are other ways of caring for indigent voters and at the same time pay adequate salaries to the employees who are doing the work.

FUTURE

For News Behind the Scenes
Nineteen Thirty-five
Theatre
From page seven

sky's. His Blue Bird dance with Riabouchinska was breath-taking in its perfection of technique.

The Polovtsien Dances from Borodine's "Prince Igor" made up the final ballet. Based on the Russian historical epic of the twelfth century, it provided a perfect opportunity to display a set and costumes by Nicholas Roerich. The two principal dancers were Sha-belevsky as a warrior, and Touma-nova as a young Polovtsien girl.

Their vigor and primitive style seemed the very spirit of Russia in the moyen age. "Prince Igor" was memorable for its color, brilliance, and superb dancing by all the members of the corps de ballet.

We may look forward to their return engagement next year. Col. de Basil has presented us with four young dancers—Toumanova, Baranova, Shabelevsky and Jasinsky— who are destined to possess famous names. We are indeed fortunate to see them in the first few years of the ballet's revival. M. J.

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