

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today

Vol. I No. 18

Kansas City, Missouri, May 10, 1935 Single Copy 5 Cents

SNAPSHOTS OF THE WEEK

Out of the doubt, confusion and tragedy of the TWA air disaster there emerge three names. They are the names of two men on duty at the airport last Monday morning, and the girl at the switchboard. Harassed and anxious as was everyone down there during those hours of waiting for definite news these three met repeated inquiries and anxious questions with a patience, interest and courtesy that never slipped. When there was news they gave it fully and intelligently. When there was not they explained. When help was needed they put the facilities of the company at the command of the necessity with imagination and sympathy. Out of the welter of investigation and doubt we take pleasure in presenting these three who did a hard job excellently well: Mr. C. H. Mutchler, Mr. S. D. Welsh, and Miss Ruby McCully.

Jimmy Woods, aged three, reared under Medical Center supervision, is reported as talking eagerly and happily into a microphone, while his untrained brother refused to speak. That's the best argument for untraining we've ever heard.

Recent reports state that Stalin now puts workers ahead of machines in importance. Up to now the machine has been counted as more important than the people. Has T. J. P. been Communistic with us all this time and we never guessed it?

TELEGRAM

Herewith the telegram received by FUTURE from Dr. J. A. Gray, whose anti-machine speech was cut off the air in Jefferson City. Dr. Gray's speech is printed in full in this issue of FUTURE:

A Democrat friend obtained radio date for me. I told several friends I would not get to finish address. Was not surprised at shutdown, as I fully expected it would happen. Did not think invisible government could take the truth. Mr. Gordon, radio manager, did not ask for advance copy of address. None was obtained. He was not present when address started, but arrived in few moments. I noticed operator receiving telephone calls. I was stopped after speaking five minutes. They said a transmitter tube costing 225 dollars had burned out. The whole incident is further proof invisible government controls every state department. It is a one to ten thousand shot I was deliberately shut off the air. They do not want the people to know the truth. After careful consideration and having received the opinions of many people in Jefferson City I am convinced the thirty-nine minute shutdown was deliberate. When the station reopened I asked Mr. Gordon if I was washed up. He said he could not give me any more time today. They then began broadcasting music. He promised a later date, but I have no faith they will let me give the full fifteen minute address, though I am willing.

DR. J. A. GRAY.

THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. GRAY

You read in the daily newspaper last week what happened to Dr. J. A. Gray, state representative, who had the temerity to make an anti-machine speech over station WOS in Jefferson City. That is, he had the temerity to start such a speech, but as he warmed to his subject, station WOS blew up. In the column to the left you will see a telegram which FUTURE received from Dr. Gray. We print herewith Dr. Gray's speech in full and so far as we can see at the present time nobody is going to be able to prevent this speech being finished. Wish us luck.

Fellow Citizens: If you pay taxes to the state of Missouri, hear this message. If you do not pay taxes to Missouri send me your receipt, I would like to know how you beat the game.

The subject I want to call to your attention is invisible government. By the term invisible government I refer to the power and influence in Missouri state government of men who are commonly called political bosses, not elected by the people, therefore not responsible to the people. But who do in fact control every state department, including highway and highway patrols. Every commission, bureau and institution, including educational, asylums, hospitals, homes and penal

Follow to page four

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FUTURE

May tenth

FOREIGN

Franco-Soviet Pact Signed

After weeks of negotiation the long delayed Franco-Russian pact of mutual assistance was signed at Paris May 2, and, while it does not measure up to Russian expectations it has been received, nevertheless, with marked enthusiasm in both Moscow and Paris.

According to the "New York Times," the outline of the five articles of the pact is as follows:

"1. Immediate consultation to apply Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations and to appeal to the Council in case either party is a victim of unprovoked aggression.

"2. Immediate mutual aid under Article XV, Paragraph 7, if the Council fails to reach a unanimous decision.

"3. Mutual military, economic, and financial aid in accordance with Articles XVI and XVII when the situation calls for such action.

"4. The stipulation that the pact shall not interfere with the fulfilling of all its League obligations by either party.

"5. The fixing of the length of time the treaty will run and the indication that its action is to be confined to Europe." *

French Views Predominate

The prominent part given League Covenant principles in the pact is especially pleasing to the French who feel the withholding of aid until the Council of the League has decided the aggressor protects them from becoming involved in any Russian adventure in which they might have no interest. They are also gratified by the provisions which limits assistance to an actual violation of the other's territory and which provides that the pact is not to interfere with existing international engagements of the signatories.

Bid for German Participation

In the protocol of signature it is recalled that this treaty is the result of negotiations that had begun with the intention of arriving at a mutual assistance pact between Russia, France, and Germany, but although circumstances have prevented the conclusion of this desirable agreement, as well as that of the so-called Eastern Locarno, the present pact "should be understood to come into play only within the limits contemplated in the tripartite agreement previously projected." Most observers see in this a definite bid for German and Polish participation, especially since the powers listed in the pact as eligible to enter a security

agreement in Northeastern Europe are: Russia, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Baltic states contiguous to Russia. As Lithuania is not contiguous to Russia, and as Hitler has stated repeatedly that he is willing to enter non-aggression pacts with any country in eastern Europe except Lithuania, the inference is clear.

Hope for Polish Approval

Because of Poland's antipathy to mutual assistance pacts, she has not received the Franco-Russian treaty with complete approval. She is grateful, however, that the pact is not the pre-war type of military alliance that the Soviet Union had hoped to conclude.

G. L. C.

LUNCH-HOOKS OUT OF THE COOKIE JAR

Disappointed by the Roosevelt administration's policy of avoiding Kansas City in the location of offices of the various government recovery agencies, due to the local political situation, a group of business men will attempt to put the city's plea for a part of the \$4,880,- 000,000 relief fund outside of politics.

Denver, Memphis and St. Louis have been getting the lion's share of middle-western offices of the various government relief agencies. Kansas City has lagged far behind. The reason has been the Roosevelt-tian animosity toward political organizations modeled after Tammany. The administration's dislike for the organization here is well known. And well known by the organization, too, though they keep on hypocritically shouting about standing by the President.

The crowning event evidencing this animosity was when the head of the organization here went to Washington and was refused an audience with the President.

J. E. Woodmansee, president of the Chamber of Commerce, a Democrat who is said to have ambitions to be city manager or mayor, has named a committee of thirty-six men to attempt the forming of a program to be financed by the huge relief bill which would later be submitted to the President.

That the chamber president would like to appeal to the President on a non-partisan basis is seen in the selection of H. M. Langworthy, long-time Republican, as a member of his committee. Men from Wyandotte, Johnson and Leavenworth counties in Kansas and Clay and Platte in Missouri also were included in Woodman- see's list.

Gone are the days when all that had to be done to get political pork was for the "word to be passed down the line." The President and his associates have shown a dislike for that, as evidenced in failure of the politicians to get government relief agencies located here.

Woodmansee will try a new tack in the city's plea for a share in the \$4,880,000,000. He has invited business men and -Republicans to join him in making the request a nonpolitical and civic one.

It is sincerely hoped that the sincere Mr. Woodmansee has more luck than his more political predecessors in their appeals to Washington. Sen. Bennett Champ Clark of St. Louis, who defeated the Pen- dergast candidate at the last primary election, is much closer to the ear than the man who is generally credited with controlling the political fortunes of Kansas City and the state as well.

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FUTURISMS

Professor Fennelly Mr. J. C. Fennelly, president of the NYM, spoke last Monday before a class at the University of Kansas City. His subject was the organization, growth and activity of the National Youth Movement, and its immediate aims. It looks as if the gentlemen who consider the NYM a dead dodo are due for a shock.

Classified

A friend of ours (?) said the other day that we had not yet reached a point where we could claim membership in the Fourth Estate, and suggested we rated the 3.2 estate.

Aren't We All?

Best crack of the week was Ben Bernie's "I'm a fugitive from a chain letter."

Never Say Die

The conviction of L. L. Claiborne, former Kansas City policeman, on a perjury charge growing out of the Gargotta murder trial, was upheld by the U. S. circuit court of appeal. Now he's meditating taking it to the Supreme Court. Perhaps he thinks TJ can have the same power over that august body as he has over the WOS radio tubes.

Ready! Aim! Fire!

Senator M. E. Casey, in speech on Missouri Senate floor: "If I didn't vote the courage of my convictions, I'd ask the adjutant general of this state to line up before me the firing squad and I myself, would give the order to fire." If all our politicians would do this, what a carnage!

The City

Dr. Lyman Bryson, specialist in adult education, has figured out why people live in New York. Five per cent have to and ninety-five per cent do either to say "I live in New York," or because they think they need excitement. Let's see, what was our explanation for thinking of going on there this year?

Geese

We fear that Germany will never get very far in diplomacy until she learns to laugh at the goose-step.

WELL KNOW PRETTY SOON

How to make less than \$1,500,000 in funds pay off almost \$5,000,000 of city bonds that will mature July 1 is a problem which the city manager, publicly at least, does not appear to be worried about.

A makeshift plan to avoid refunding of the maturing bonds that would keep the city's sinking fund as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard, with more bonds maturing from year to year, has been hinted at Mr. McElroy.

However, likelihood of legal barricades for any plan to transfer city funds bobbed up this week with interest being shown by out-of-town holders of such bonds. Any charter violations could be thrown into the federal courts.

Most bankers believe the logical procedure would be to refund the bonds. The city's credit is good. What the taxpayers get for their money is of course a matter of question as to value. The profits of the administration outside of taxes, chiefly to keep the machine financed, also is a question.

The chief reason for the city manager's refusal to meet the issue in a refunding operation appears to be that during campaign days and since he had repeatedly stated that he would

meet the maturing bonds without refunding and he refuses to change his mind.

If the money to meet the bonds could be spirited out of some hiding place temporarily it would put off the day of reckoning. And if McElroy were not city manager then, it would not be his worry.

The picture is this, using the figures of the Civic Research Institute:

On July 1 will come due \$4,274,- 000 of bonds issued in 1915 for several purposes, including fire protection, hospitals, police, courts, viaducts, parks, traffieways, sewers, garbage disposal and others. More than \$600,000 of the bonds was illegally used for operating expenses of the city government and not for the purposes voted.

Other bonds coming due will Follow to page five

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BAD WOLF WEBER

When the cat's away the mice will play, says the proverb.

Patrolman Henry Weber was the mouse and Otto P. Higgins was the cat that was not away in a police reenactment of the old proverb here a few days ago.

Patrolman Weber, it developed, imagined he was a big, bad wolf. He had not read Director Higgins' rules on good police manners.

One day last week he drove his car up in front of a cafe and double parked. He went inside in all the glory of being able to violate the parking law. He was full of his power.

When he was inside eating, another car parked double just in front of the police car. Out came the strutting officer.

He gave the driver of the other car the full benefit of his power of abuse. The driver of the other car turned out to be Director Higgins. He took the loud talking police- man's badge away from him and gave him a book of rules on how to talk like a courteous officer.

"Learn them by heart and then you can go back to work," said the police director.

Bad Man Weber took his book, went home to memorize. Back he came, a good boy now, but said he had been unable to memorize the rules. Back to the corner to study them some more he was sent by the director.

"But the other officers are making fun of me; the kids on the street ask me if I have learned my lesson," bawled Bad Man Weber.

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FUTURE

LILLIE KNIGHT MAKES CHARGES

A short time ago Miss Lillie Knight, attorney for Walter McGee, telephoned the FUTURE¹ office and said that she had certain charges to make for which she could get no publicity. Last week she filed a petition in the Supreme Court of Missouri for power to take depositions, claiming that if the authority was granted she could prove that certain serious abuses were tolerated and fostered by the city. We feel that these charges, if false, should be refuted. If they are true the public should demand an investigation. We quote from the text of the petition, signed by Miss Knight:

“Appellant alleges that if said commission be granted and he be permitted to take depositions of witnesses he will be able to show that the names from which his jury panel were selected from the jury wheel were not placed in said jury wheel according to law but were names of certain political workers affiliated with the local Democratic organization, which were given to the jury commissioner so that said persons might obtain employment as jurymen of the Circuit Court of Jackson County.

“That during the time the jurors were held in the Commonwealth Hotel they were permitted to use the telephone in violation of the law regarding conduct of jurors in capital cases.

“That since said verdict certain of said jurors have made statements in the presence of witnesses in which they have said that they were told to bring in the death sentence in the

case—and that they do not believe that the defendant should have been sentenced to hang.”

If our jury system here is a farce, let's know it. We take no sides in the case of Walter McGee, but tampering with legal procedure is something else.

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LIQUOR

LICENSE

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SUGAR IN ASPHALT

Like FUTURE, J. B. Martin, president of the Kansas City Retail Beer and Liquor Dealers' association, estimates there are 3,000 places in Kansas City selling hard liquors, 291 licensed.

A survey of the liquor enforcement situation here reveals:

2,700 places selling hard liquor without licenses.

Drug stores, grocery stores and other package places selling to minors.

Liquor is delivered on phone call, to minors or otherwise.

Almost no observance of closing laws, many places advertising they are open 24 hours a day, including Sunday.

Only a few observing the federal requirement that bottles be broken after they have been emptied of original contents.

A large number of places openly selling non-licensed or moonshine whisky.

Sale by drink to minors of both sexes in a large majority of the unlicensed places.

Most of the small so-called night clubs running a gambling game in connection with the bar.

The majority of the places are operating on the low cost 3.2 per cent beer license.

A large percentage of the places take out the government license of only \$25 rather than to take a chance with the federal officers.

The legitimate dealers, losing money as the result of this wide- open condition, are attempting to get some enforcement of the liquor regulations. The bill now in the state legislature will put some teeth in the law but what the situation lacks most here is a few molar in the enforcement.

Mr. Martin believes it is high time that the legitimate, licensed dealer do some complaining. He says that there is no attempt here to enforce the liquor law. A meeting of about fifteen representatives from the 291 licensed dealers met for the purpose of seeing if anything could be done about it. They decided to appeal to the authorities, with little hope of any action.

Mr. Martin admitted legitimate dealers had been forced, in most cases, to become law violators themselves to partially meet the illegal competition.

The case of Hotel Muehlebaeh was pointed out. A diner goes into the hotel Sunday night,

asks for a drink. He is told there is a Sunday closing law. The diner picks up his hat, takes his friends and goes across the street where they sell all the time. It hurts the hotel's business to observe the law with the condition existing in other places.

"Speakeasies and joints are more flagrant in their abuse of the liquor laws than they were at any time during prohibition," Mr. Martin said. "It's pretty tough for the legitimate dealer who puts out \$1,050 for a license to see the business go to the illegal dealer who spends only \$37.50; for a license that does not entitle him to sell hard liquors.

"What is taking place is no secret. Both city and state officials know what is going on. We must get the public to see the gross injustice of the present law but first we must get the law enforced."

Mr. Martin and the other legitimate dealers are not very hopeful of accomplishing anything in Kansas City under the present conditions.

John J. Pryor, Democratic political leader and Kansas City's "Paving King," got his political education and enthusiasm as a North Side saloon man in the old days. It was there he became a leader in the Thomas J. Pendergast organization that was to pay him big dividends in later years from public works contracts in Kansas City.

Things were not so so-and-so with Pryor back about 1928. Prohibition had destroyed the saloon business and there was not much money in minor political jobs. His style of politics appealed to Pendergast and there was a close friendship between them.

Presto, one day, it was reported the ex-saloon man and politician had become a contractor. It was announced that he had become associated with the late Thomas P. (Tim) Thomson, a contractor doing only a fair business. Shortly after Pryor blossomed out as a contractor the firm of Thomson & Boyle, a silent partnership, city contracts went their way. The partnership lasted from some time in 1928 to some time in 1930.

The partnership broke up in some kind of a row, it was reported. Thomson said unkind things about Pryor's experience as a contractor.

Thomson died April 6, 1932'.

About a year later Pryor sued his former partner's estate for half of the money he alleged was due him under the partnership. Not a scrap of paper appeared from the estate side of the case. No books had been kept.

The estate fought the demand. Into a Pendergast court went Pryor and out he came with a judgment for a partner's share in the estate. A referee, John B. Gage, was named by T. J. Seehorn, a judge of the circuit court. He found the estate, under the court's ruling, owed Pryor some \$123,000.

At the trial Matthew S. Murray, director of public works, testified for Pryor. Others from the city hall testified for Pryor. At the trial appeared a pocket bookkeeping system used by Pryor to establish the amount of his claim on the estate of the dead contractor.

When all the jobs done by the partners were totaled for the three-year period it added up a profit of \$429,271.17. There obviously were other contracts but these were the ones that could be presented in pocket bookkeeping form by Pryor. This neat profit from the home-owners over a three-year period revealed that profits on the individual jobs ranged as high as 50 per cent of the total costs assessed against the property owners or taxpayers.

It must be remembered that the figures were the ones produced by the attorneys for Pryor and as he had to show the profits made on the various projects these figures became public

knowledge. Otherwise the public would have known nothing about it.

When Gage reported back to the court on the award to Pryor the case was appealed to the supreme court of Missouri and there the case stands today. It is from the records in this appeal that a few cases are picked at random to show how much profit was made from the property owners, by Pryor's own admission and figures:

1. Profit of \$52,834.97. Grading and paving of Eighty-fifth street from highway 71 to Prospect avenue; construction of culverts between the two points; grading and paving of the outside strips on Holmes street from the south limits of Kansas City to Eighty-fifth street; grading and paving center strip on Holmes street from south city limits to Eighty-fifth street; grading and paving of Eighty-fifth street from Wornall road to Prospect avenue. Total cost to taxpayers, \$169,325.01, and Pryor listed the profits to the two "silent partners" as \$52,834.97.

2. Profit of \$23,348.78. Paving of Fifteenth street from Van Brunt boulevard to Bennington avenue, in two contracts. For one contract the partners were paid \$47,198.20 and for the other \$48,778.24.

3. Paving of Washington street from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh streets. This contract, the records state, was let to D. T. Brosnahan, who sublet to Thomson, the two agreeing to share the profits equally. The records show the Thomson-Pryor split on this job was \$4,116.30. The job cost the property owners \$14,327.60 and as the Thomson-Pryor split was \$4,116.30, the total profit on this \$14,327.60 job must have been in the neighborhood of twice the Thomson-Pryor share of the profits.

4. Construction of sewers at municipal airport. The records in the supreme court show that this work was paid for to Thomson in cash. The original contract called for a payment of \$14,607.07. There were two extensions to the original contract, one calling for the sum of \$8,116.63, which was paid in cash, and the other for \$2,780.06, also paid in cash. For this total of \$25,431.76 paid in cash the records show Pryor claimed they made a profit of \$8,359.27.

5. Construction of curbing on both sides of Washington street from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh streets. The cost to the taxpayers, \$2,795.93, profit on job to Thomson-Pryor, \$1,292.30.

6. Construction of the so-called Shuttle Creek sewer. Cost to taxpayers, \$161,050.28; profit on job, \$49,755.

7. Paving of Cherry street between Twenty-seventh street and McGee street trafficway. Cost \$35,953.56, profit decided upon by referee, \$8,877.93, after higher claims made by Pryor.

8. Paving of Cleveland avenue from Fifty-third street to Swope parkway. Cost to property owners, \$14,865.92; profit claimed, \$4,711.92.

A score or more of other jobs in Kansas City, Kansas City, Kans., Topeka and North Kansas City are listed in the claims of the alleged silent partner of the late Thomson Also the extensive asphalt business carried on under some rather mysterious agreement with one John J. Dempsey, Santa Fe, N. M., president of the United States Asphalt Company of Oklahoma. Dempsey's name appeared in the South Missouri road scandal a few months ago. He worked with Pryor in the sale of asphalt through political channels in Missouri.

At the time of the judgment in his favor, Pryor was living on a farm near Independence but

his telephone number listed his residence in Kansas City as 1908 Main street, the address of Pendergast's Jackson Democratic club.

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May tenth

FUTURE

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FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

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STINGINESS TO POLICEMEN

Patrolmen Peter McCosgrove and Harry G. Moulder have been given 3-day vacations to celebrate the fact they have been members of the police department forty years. Once, in his hey-day, McCosgrove was a captain in the department and Moulder was a sergeant. Younger men with stronger political pull, wanted those jobs and got them. As life goes with policemen in Kansas City— and most other American cities—Moulder and McCosgrove are lucky to have jobs even as patrolmen, after forty years.

Director Higgins has recommended that they spend their three days' vacation (on pay, such as it is), talking over with one another their forty years on the police department. That should be interesting. They can reflect that, had they chosen to enlist in the United States Army or Navy forty years ago, they would have been retired ten years since, with pay of slightly more than \$100 a month for the rest of their lives.

There are plenty of other occupations that would have taken better care of them in their old age than they are receiving now for protecting life and property for four decades. The policemen will be able to recall companions of the past in the police department who left the force to start crooked private detective agencies, and prospered.

They can talk over how little material reward there is

To FUTURE:

A grave menace to the lives and welfare of God-fearing, law-abiding citizens of Kansas City, Missouri, appears suddenly before the vision of motorists in the form of police cars, cruising without lights consistently after midnight, resulting in property damage, personal injuries including brutal police beatings, arrests, fines or sentences to the Municipal Farm, cash appeal bond fees paid with blood money, thereby depriving needy wives and minor children of home necessities,

for the policeman who elects to go straight and enforce the law as he promises to do when he takes his oath of office.

There is no legitimate opportunity for a policeman to save enough money out of his salary to provide for his old age. Particularly is this true when political necessity dictates a cut of at least 25 per cent for part of each year in his already meager salary. The honest policeman must hang on as long as dimming eyes and creaky joints will let him, hoping that good luck, diplomacy and a measure of human mercy will provide him a job as bailiff until he dies.

That is bad for the policeman. It is also bad for the citizen whom he is appointed to serve. It is very poor economy for the citizen, for it puts a premium on crookedness. When you put fear of his job and worry lest his family go hungry in the heart of any public servant, and then give him a job where he can make a little easy money on the side by winking his eye at crime— well, you're an incredible sap to be surprised if he takes the easy money.

It is to the everlasting glory of our humble, underpaid policemen and other public servants that so many of them stay straight and scorn easy money all their lives.

It is greatly to our discredit that our indifference permits them to toil all their lives at difficult and dangerous jobs, and at the end gives them not even the assurance of a living. coupled with loss of time from employment, or, maybe, of jobs, creating a situation apparently hopeless to these victims of circumstance, and sometimes resulting in suicide and bereaved

homes and relatives, as occurred in our midst, all within the past two weeks. "God forgive them, they know not what they do."

Yours very truly,

Evan H. Hammitt, Attorney-at-Law, Kansas City.

The Strange Case of Dr. Gray

From one

institutions. Moreover invisible government selects and elects candidates for office from constable to Governor. The supreme court is not excepted. Invisible government has hand-picked and elected a U. S. Senator, and every congressman in the state, save one. Every elective state officer, even county officers are not overlooked by this sinister power.

Invisible government has dictated the appointment of the head of every state department, commission, institution and all other appointive officers, including subordinates and personnel whenever and wherever their selfish interest desired. And make no mistake, they desire Missouri body and soul. Missouri state government has degenerated into the hands and will of a selfish dictator. Perhaps King would be a more fitting title. Especially if you include crown Prince. The King is none other than Tom Pendergast and the Crown Prince his nephew, Jimmie. Hundreds of men and woman pass before these two men every week. If their pleadings find favor with the throne of Missouri's kingdom they are given this reply: "You will be taken care of.". You do not need a contract with invisible government, a nod of the head, a wave of the hand, promise, or word is good as gold.

It is a fundamental principle of intrigue and machinations to be successful in carrying off the spoils. There has to be a code of honor, so with invisible government the word is not only law and gospel, it is also indisputable, inviolate and woe be unto the man who breaks his pledge. Yes, the word of invisible government is good as gold; gold supplied by tax-payers. At least we can give the devil his due and praise the king for at least one dependable trait. A note written on a piece of sack paper is sufficient authority for man or woman to be received into any state department or institution, immediately placed on the pay roll, regardless whether their services are suitable or needed.

As witness this session: 68 useless employees, over and above the 150 allowed by the state constitution, were placed on the permanent seat of government commission payroll, carried as janitors, paid \$5.00 per day. Clearly in violation of our constitution. Thus our departments and institutions, and none are excepted, are packed to overflowing, burdened with needless employees totaling a cost of millions to tax payers.

Missouri's invisible government has grown and spread to every village, town, city, every job holder, all state employees. In fact every man, woman and child is paying tribute through taxation to the kingdom throne of the Pendergasts.

The coffers of the King are being filled to overflowing, by the pouring in of millions. Thousands of Missouri homes and farms are being sold under mortgage fore closure and for taxes. Yet invisible government orders 50 million added tax burden to Missouri for 1935-36.

Invisible government has the power to unlock jail doors, open prison walls, protect evil doers, before the bar of justice, to dictate court decisions.

The House of Representatives and Senate are under the will of the master. The king has absolute power to control any legislation he desires; all that is necessary is to start the word

down the line, the old man wants so and so, and legislators jump through the hoop like so many trained canines. If you doubt this be reminded of the Kansas City permanent registration bill. The good people of Kansas City have been begging for it all this session, and for years past. The king refuses to allow the signature clause written in the bill for obvious reasons.

All decent, respectable, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens loathe and despise all political bosses regardless of political creed. But we do love a leader of men who is respectable and a friend of all the people. The Missouri King has built up his prestige and power by a ghastly voting fraud, backed by intimidation, coercion and brow beating administered by the underworld. There is a King's province located on the east side of the state where you find Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

If you would like to see some action of invisible Government come to the Capitol building during this session. Two large rooms are used for beer and lunch, both free, and the beer lobbyist has free access to the Senate floor.

It is amazing how much legislation has been bought this session with a bottle of beer and a sandwich. It is no longer necessary to buy them one at a time. They take them now by the string, like sun-fish.

Be reminded of the reduction in tax on 5% beer from \$1.00 per bbl. to 62c. Brewery legislative activities is an insult to Missouri people.

It was at this point that WOS "broke down," cutting Dr. Gray off the air.

The thousands upon thousands under the thumb of King Pendergast are not a free people. Every one must contribute a part of their salary to the King under the guise of campaign funds. It amounts to a vast sum. They dare not support any candidate for office, either primary or general election who does not have the Pendergast stamp of approval, under penalty of losing their job. Witness the house cleaning of former friends of Supt. Lee.

Thus Missouri has its thousands of political slaves of the King and by reason of the selfish influence which holds the bonds, they become apart of invisible government, costing our taxpayers millions each year, while the King's family become millionaires at a time 620,000 Missourians are on relief.

It is not only your taxes but the Follow to page eight

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.

Medical Economics

On Saturday the 27th of April the Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association held the first meeting ever held by the organized profession for the discussion of this one theme. It has only been in the past few years that economics was considered a legitimate topic for discussion at medical gatherings or was granted any space in official publications, or was included in the lecture courses of medical schools. This may seem like idealism carried to extremes, but it is nevertheless true that not until the depression had dragged a good many doctors of medicine into the breadline, that officialdom began to act.

On Saturday, April 27th, Raymond Moley in his editorial in TODAY discussing the administration's Social Security program, made the significant statement that "Health Insurance is not included (in the program). A violent controversy on this subject is raging in the medical profession, and the government is wisely refraining from action until public sentiment, in one

way or another, shall have crystallized.”

On April 30th a letter left the office of the editor of the Debate Handbook of one of our large universities inviting the opinion of one of our colleagues on the proposition for national debate “by more than 100,000 students in high schools, colleges and universities throughout the nation.” The topic chosen is “Resolved: That the several states should enact legislation providing for a system of complete medical service available to all citizens at public expense.” In other words, we are to rehash the subject of state medicine for another year.

In previous issues of this magazine we have discussed medical service to the American people, and quite recently quoted from statistics compiled by the League of Nations agencies, to show that countries which have had state medicine for 50 years are deteriorating from the standpoint of public health, morbidity from communicable diseases and time lost from sickness and accident, while we Americans who still depend largely upon private medical practice stand head and shoulders above them.

At its meeting at Excelsior Springs, May 6th to 9th, the Missouri State Medical Association devoted a whole evening to a discussion of Medical Economics. While we have incomplete information as this goes to press, we shall be much surprised to find that the delegates did not endorse the action of

Follow to page five

Nineteen Thirty-five

May tenth

FUTURE

5

FINANCE

Speculative sentiment is a funny thing. One factor will be the dominant influence for a while and then suddenly it will all but be forgotten. This has been particularly true in recent months. Securities have been alternately affected by inflation, the press of idle funds and business news for some time and when one is riding the crest it is virtually to the exclusion of the others.

For instance, last month the market was extremely sensitive to the silver news and for a period of about two weeks other factors were pushed far into the background, although they undoubtedly continued to operate. When the United States treasury refused to be hurried in its silver purchase program, silver dropped from the limelight after the market had a temporary reaction. Now idle money and favorable business news are struggling for supremacy, but silver or inflation may be expected to pop back any time.

Through all this the securities markets have been pushing steadily forward. Stocks are near their high level resistance point and there is much interest in whether they will be able to break through.

There has been increasing evidence of a loosening-up in the capital jam. Some day capital will grow tired of its nominal earnings and become venturesome. Recent buying of blue chip stocks for investment is an indication of the trend. As it becomes more difficult to find a satisfactory or “safe” medium, the funds will start flowing into speculative channels. That those with money still regard United States bonds the safest medium is indicated by the long-term treasuries which continue to establish new peaks.

Sinking Fund for Banks

If Congress approves proposed changes in the banking laws, the double liability clause

imposed on stockholders in National banks will be supplanted by a new safeguard for depositors.

A proposal by J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of currency, would have congress eliminate double liability and in its place require banks to set aside annually one-tenth of their earnings for surplus until the reserve equals the amount of their capital. In effect, he pointed out, that would afford the depositor as much theoretical protection as the practice of assessing stockholders in bank failures to the amount of their investments.

In reality it would give more protection, he said. For bank receivers have found that collecting from stockholders under the double liability clause is no easy job. From shareholders of national banks, collections have averaged less than 50 per cent of their total liability.

Holding Companies

The administration has conceived a new way to squeeze out public utility holding companies. Acting on the belief that congress might be reluctant to pass the bill legislating public utility holding companies out of existence administration spokesmen may ask congress to pass legislation to permit oppressive taxation on dividends paid by one corporation to another. This dual tax will grow as it passes along from one company to another. It is proposed, of course, to force holding companies to simplify their capital and corporate structures.

B. O. B.

MAY WE PRESENT

LYLE A. STEPHENSON

The appeal of a typically American success story is sure fire. Start with a boy on a farm, say a farm in Nebraska. His name, in this particular story, is Lyle Stephenson. Have him struggle with the stubborn soil. Move him to town and, in an effort to help support his family, have him take on all sorts of humble, exhausting jobs, from selling popcorn to being a brakeman on an obscure railroad. Move him to Kansas City, where, as a self-taught telegraph operator, he works long hours in a bucket shop. Let him climb upwards, suffer from set-backs. Have him drive a laundry wagon about the streets of the town. He will be learning about life, men, and living all the while. On his own, he begins to sell insurance. He has energy, enthusiasm. He's a go-getter. He sells more insurance and more insurance. Finally, he wins the game.

That's where the average success story stops. And that's where Lyle Stephenson's story breaks away from the old pattern and goes plunging vigorously ahead over new trails. There is, in Lyle's story, this curiously exciting fact—he is a go-getter who knew all along where he was going and what he was getting. It was never Success spelt with a dollar sign and symbolizing solid comfort, a set of smug convictions, membership in the town's better clubs and an expanding waistline. From the earliest days, he has gone after a rich life in contrast to riches and, thanks to his imaginative will, he knew how to go after it and where to get it. Thus his success story continues, for there is no limit to the income of the intellect, no possible surfeit.

First, he sought the trail in books. Maeterlinck, he read, as he drove the laundry wagon about town. The Belgian writer may be a hazy philosopher, but when he writes of bees, he balances mysticism with sound entomology. He gave Lyle a clue to an interesting, rarely explored world and sent him outdoors. Equipped with a naturalist net and a cyanide bottle, Lyle followed the clue. He collected rare bugs and insurance policies simultaneously. And he successfully mixed the two activities. That was the most extraordinary feature of those early days. He talked of insurance to professors of entomology and of unique beetles to other

prospects. He did more than talk, too—he sold insurance and he found several new species of beetles which gave him assured standing in scientific circles.

To the study and pursuit of the insect world he added, in logical sequence, the study and pursuit of fossils. He became an ardent paleontologist. And he sold insurance to the engineers and scientists brought into his path by his new avocation.

Lyle mingled business and pleasure so expertly, he himself cannot now make a distinction between the two.

He enjoys writing his interest- provoking advertisements. His
Public Health

From page four

the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association which went on record unanimously on February 16, 1935, against any plan of control of medical practice by governmental agencies. For the information of the forthcoming crop of debaters we might say that as far as the medical profession is concerned it is practically a unit in opposition to State Medicine and the meeting in Chicago in February was attended by 162 of a possible 168 delegates from the continental United States. Certainly this was a representative meeting.

Finally, to avoid confusion in the minds of some of our readers we might explain that government control of the Medical Department of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, Federal, State or Municipal care of the indigent and insane, and control of communicable diseases is not regarded as an infringement upon private medical practice. But the medical profession does believe that it is fighting for the rights of all responsible citizens when it attempts to preserve to them the traditional relationships to physicians of their own choice. Michael Davis, Epstein and Kingsbury to the contrary notwithstanding, the American people of modest incomes can, and do, and will find means to secure the medical care they want, at a cost they can afford to pay.

We'll Know Pretty Soon

From page two

make the total due July 1 \$4,740,- 000. During the remainder of the fiscal year, ending April 30, 1936, other maturing bond obligations will bring the total to \$5,117,000.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year, May 1, there was approximately \$978,000 in the city's general sinking fund. It is estimated by the Institute that another \$600,000 will have been collected by July 1.

Thus on July 1 the fund will be short about \$3,260,000. McElroy has said he would have available another \$1,350,000 due from the state in payment for the A-S-B bridge. He said he might have to borrow on that debt; that he could get all the money needed at 2 per cent. The city manager has had much credit at his disposal through one of the large banks here.

Also, and here is where a rub may come, there is about \$1,750,000 in the water bond sinking fund. It has been proposed the city manager take over this fund into the general sinking funds, which would be a violation of the city charter.

This phase of the city manager's plan to meet the bond emergency has attracted opposition from out- of-town bondholders and if the fund is transferred there is reason to believe the matter will be thrown

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Frank G. Backstroin

Merchant Tailor (Est. 1905)

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Penny Whistl, that weekly postcard he mails to his friends and prospects, is a lively testament to his highly individual style. He collects and reads classic poetry and he knows about art as well as knowing what he likes.

His dream for Kansas City is of a generously endowed Natural History Museum. He knows that this entire section of America is practically unexplored from the ethnological standpoint and, for that reason alone, certain to be concretely interesting. Not many of us have Lyle's drive and energy for the pursuit of the good life, but we can heed his suggestion. If the children of our city could be inspired by such a museum to seek out the mysteries and wonders Lyle continues to find in the trees, rocks and insecta of Missouri, it stands to reason they might discover, as he has done, a way to be happy though successful.

into the federal court. This probability may be a deterrent to such action.

The city manager, with the \$1,-
760.000 in the water bond fund, \$1,-
478.000 that will be in the general sinking fund and the possibility of the state paying off the \$1,350,000, would fill in the rest by a shortterm loan.

Just how the city manager is going to get over the legal hurdles, such as borrowing money for the sinking fund obligations and transferring funds, is a problem that yet may be threshed out in the court.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

6

FUTURE

May tenth

MANNERS

MODES

New York, May 6, 1935.

And still they talk about linen . . . linen gloves with mesh palms, linen belts, linen flowers, linen jackets, blouses, and hats . . . all from McCreery in the new "racing" colors . . . Saratoga natural, Belmont blue, Santa Anita pink, Calient© yellow, Churchill Downs red, Jamaica violet . . . and linen blouses from Best's that lengthen out into slips . . . like Altman's taffeta ones I wrote you about . . . even the new foundation garments are in linen . . . corselettes de luxe from Saks' Fifth Avenue. Rita.

Old King Cotton may claim the Southland for his home, but his influence around these parts is certainly getting too strong for just a summer visitor—in fact, it looks as though he had attempted and carried out a real Huey Long attack on some of our downtown shops. Anyhow, there are racks and racks of cotton about these days, and in such varieties of colors and weaves, that "one for you and one for me and one for Sister Mandy" may all come under the heading of Nelly Don and still suit each individual personality.

Speaking of variety, of course, brings up all sorts of fascinating piques, seersuckers, linens, and cotton laces, with a special accent, according to New York, on linen in its heavier phases. The consensus of opinion in this matter—and our own shops seem to be less than one jump behind the Avenue ones on the same subject—is that linen lends itself better both in color and texture to stylish cuts than do the other cotton materials. All of which sounds very logical, one must admit, after seeing Coventry's stunning two-piece crash linen model with a gored skirt and a sleeveless top trimmed in crescent pockets and leather buttons or Woolf's pink silk linen shirt-waist frock—see illustration—that buttons all the way down the front and dashes a contrasting kerchief around the neck with real athletic chic.

Linens Are Varied

The case for linen is enhanced, too, by its great adaptability; for it looks well in plain colors, like Chasnoff's yellow and brown number with a clever squarish neck; or it can be printed like Deutsch's ensemble featuring a geometric patterned blue, red, and white dress with a plain blue yoke and a plain coat with printed sleeves and lapels; or it can be embroidered, like Emery Bird's crash colored button-down - the - front number cross-stitched here and there in green and red with green buttons and a green kerchief. In fact, the possibilities for variety in the latter are so tremendous that they represent almost a case in itself—for which there's probably no better plea than one look at Rubin's stock where a nautically embroidered seed linen in navy and white hangs side by side with a most feminine white frock embroidered in delicate pastel flowers and topped by a pale blue linen scarf.

Seersuckers, Piques, Etc.

Enough is enough always, however, even in the matter of linen, and to relieve that monotony seersuckers and piques seem to be the thing. They're not second best,

ACES ALL ACES

By KATIE KITCHEN

We intended to say something about aces in our headline last week, but the typographer fooled us, and instead of sounding very modern we sounded like the melancholy Jacques, and everything was very puzzling. This time we crib from Captain Applejack of somewhat later fame, although we doubt if he was referring to culinary tricks. However, we are, and still along the line which we have been pursuing for the last two weeks: how the independent woman who has a kitchenette and a job can combine the time and space elements and cook for herself or for the occasional guest.

So far we have avoided the can. Of course you may have canned soup, canned meat, canned vegetables, canned salad — though, thank Heaven, they haven't canned lettuce as yet—and canned dessert. You can even dodge the arduous job of heating more than a couple if you shop carefully. The result will be discouraging. I don't urge you to sit up nights and boil down a soup bone for yourself in case you want a cup of consomme. There are several brands of canned soup that are excellent, but they're every one better if you heat, taste and season carefully before serving. Canned vegetables are a boon when fresh ones are out of season, but they, too, need fixing. Take canned peas, for example. Don't just dump them out and warm them up. Drain them into a sauce pan with a little sugar, salt, pepper, a bit of butter and enough milk to cook through them. Then you can serve them as a dish and not as an apology.

As far as amounts go, anything left over will always mix up in a salad, or blend with those left-over bits of meat into hash. The point is again, and always, that food which has been properly prepared can always be used with a little care, thought and seasoning.

Let's plan a dinner for yourself and a friend who is coming home to dinner with you. And just for variety let's assume that the friend is a man—and a gentleman—who has heard you brag and is calling your bluff. We'll omit the cocktails, as Katie is not a graduate bartender, and only mention in passing that small crackers spread with a creamed Roquefort cheese make a speedy and excellent hors d'oeuvre. While your guest looks over the current issue of FUTURE, put on the soup, cream of asparagus out of a can, but doctored with salt, pepper, and a little additional cream. At the same time cut up those cold potatoes that you have in the ice box and put them to brown with a little butter and bacon fat. And don't forget to put on the coffee. As lamb is the cheapest meat on the market just now we recommend lamb chops, cut thick and not Frenched. Put these on the broiler, and then turn your attention to your salad. Of course you can serve lettuce with a bought Thousand Island or French dressing, or you can produce a melange of the bits of vegetables left over from your last three meals, or you can slice tomatoes and serve them on lettuce and feel perfectly safe. In the brisk interval between turning the chops and stirring the potatoes you can mix a couple of biscuits and tuck them into the oven. Or maybe you'd better do that before you put the chops on. For dessert we'd suggest cake, cheese and coffee if you have the cake. If not, you could make some and serve it hot, and it's not hard, either. If you can't make pie it's safer to let dessert slide into crackers and cheese than to attempt something fancy. In matters of food men are strictly realistic.

either, for their colors and cut are often as clever as their more "Voguish" sisters. Take a multi-colored striped affair in seersucker, for instance, from Deutsch's; two-piece with a cunning top pannelled down one side with self-tabs and on the other with metal triangular buttons; or, better still, the new Nelly Don number in white seersucker that Taylor's and Harz-feld's and all

the rest are showing with red bulls-eye outions and lastex shirring at the waist and pockets, (the lastex looks like Molyneux shirring, by the way, and that's going some for cotton! Besides it's guaranteed to live as long as the dress itself) and then try to resist old King Cotton's sway!
Cotton Laces and Drawn Cottons

But that's not all, and if you're not to be Svengalied by the aforementioned, you're sure to fall prey to at least some of the cotton laces and drawn cottons on display everywhere. They're remarkably airy and cool looking and yet they're just heavy enough to get away from that "house-dressy" appearance that eyelets have never been able to throw off. (Eyelets, by the way, may have their place in the dead heat of summer, but if they do, there ought to be some law requiring matching and well-fitting slips and petticoats!) To prove this point, there are probably no better examples than a red drawn cotton model from Chasnoff's edged in white grosgrain and belted in white pigskin and a pink white- pique-trimmed lace from the same place, or a turquoise brown-buttoned lace number from Deutsch's.

So stands the case for cotton— just "in case" you haven't seen the short at the Newman or the fashion showings at Taylor's or read about National Cotton Week—and it sounds like a mighty good one, even the best of fashion's barristers will have to admit. But the brief would not be complete without just one more word of advice (no reflection on the verbosity of the legal profession intended!), and that is that although you may consider all this ballyhoo an untimely matter of "Cottons, cottons, everywhere and not a place to wear them," the places and accompanying weather may sneak up on you before you know it with the old "early bird" story not far behind.

BETTER THAN MOTHER SILL'S

The American College of Physicians, in session at Philadelphia last week, learned a couple of new ones beginning with hyper. If you're seasick you are simply hyperventilated and need a little carbon dioxide in place of all that nice sea air you're conscientiously inhaling. If you hold your breath for sixteen seconds occasionally you'll feel better about it all. The second hyperosity was hyper-insulism which will set you to throwing dishes at your spouse and starting for Reno. Lack of sugar in the blood, they say. We thought incompatibility was lack of sweetness but not that kind.

GALLIMAUFREY

DEPARTMENT

The Inspiration Home sitting demurely in the Journal-Post's front yard has more little tricks to the square inch once you get inside. Some of them are good; others a bit too fancy for our idea of an inspired home. We watched the young man in charge demonstrate one of the fancier items to a middle-aged couple. On the arm of the most comfortable chair in the living room lay an oblong thing with three buttons on it. There was a wire coming out of it. These buttons gave the person seated in the chair control, remote control, over the lighting system in the cozy living room, he announced. The lady was impressed. "You hear company coming and you can light up for 'em, can't you?" she exclaimed. "And when you want 'em to go," her husband said with considerable enthusiasm, "you can turn them off."

We understand that those milk bottles temptingly ranged as targets in the concession Glead Gaylord and Faxon House operated at the Pembroke-Country Day party were made of iron and were full of lead. One fond father complained bitterly about them after he had repeatedly failed to knock one over. He really wanted a cane for Junior, he insisted. We pointed out to him

that this use of iron bottles for targets was strictly in accord with the present administration's policy for the conservation of national resources. We also told him to get in touch with a Boy Scout, one with an axe, preferably. The Scout would be charmed to cut a little old-fashioned switch for him which would serve nicely on, or for, Junior in lieu of a cane.

An almost glamorous lady with hair the shade of dandelions recently gave a few very bad seconds to one of the town's distinguished interior decorators.. She entered the place of business, demanded his presence and said to him, straight off, "Well, I've decided to go tubular." He was slightly thrown by this announcement, but he felt he was covering his confusion well enough with a laugh. "Meaning, of course, you want a modern inter-

Follow to page seven

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May tenth

FUTURE

7

LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

BOOKS

The production of beautiful books, usually confined to the limited edition or fine press editions, is subject to revivals. Such a revival is now taking place. Many publishers are employing artist-printers and the current-book shelf in almost any store bears witness to them. Trade editions at moderate prices, even editions brought out in the wake of the dollar book wave to put good and pretty good literature on every man's shelves, are handsomely bound, with a carefully set page on good paper.

Random House is not the only publisher to bring out beautiful books at a price most people can afford. This much about Random House is unique; in the past almost their entire output was of a limited edition or "rare book" kind. Today they are putting out well-made and beautiful books at regular trade prices and, in addition to this, they are working with the Nonesuch Press of England and are bringing to this country the fine trade editions of England. One of the Random House productions that is especially striking is the edition of William Saroyan's "Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze." This work is remarkable for fine bookmaking as for literary merit. There are many who feel that Saroyan has struck a lingering note on the sad lute so many young men carry today; whether he will ever again seize the public fancy as he did in this first book cannot be known, although it is much discussed.

Such revivals of printing and binding in trade editions seldom last long; specimens of the movement are likely to be of value. The collector of fine press books would do well to add a good selection of these high class quantity-production books.

There Is Another Heaven—But Only One First Issue

In Robert Nathan's "There Is Another Heaven," there are two issues. The first issue makes no mention of the fact that it is a first edition, and the second issue (by means of a tipped-in title page) calls attention to the fact that the book is a first edition. This was due to an after-thought of the publishers. Only recently, there was seen a variant binding of the first issue—this had the proper title- page and the binding was a smooth green cloth. W. N. H.

fresh flowers for Mother's Day Sunday, May 12

REINHARDT'S

Hlland 1181 56th and Mission Road

THEATRE

Caprice Von Sternberg

"The Devil Is a Woman" is a fantastic little oddity. It is important because it marks the end of Marlene Dietrich's long directorial association with Joe Stern of Brooklyn. High time, too, unless the necessity for a comeback is a privilege.

Set in 1900, the story is adapted from "Caprice Espanole" by Pierre Louys with reminiscent dashes of "Carmen." It is never strong enough to stand on its own feet. The scene is carnival week in a provincial Spanish town, but the cutbacks are so numerous and so badly managed that you never know quite where you are. Everything is overdone. The sets are too opulent and reek with an excess of local color. The rain is a la Pago- Pago. The costumes are Beaux Arts Ball. The photography is too consciously pictorial.

Miss Dietrich, however, is underdone. Her new make-up is ruinous, her eyelashes shadowing her face with zebra stripes, and the gauntness of her cheeks resembling something slightly tubercular. Even the famous legs are never shown except in one insufficient shot through a stair rail. Her acting is uneven. She never works toward a convincing climax. Her attempts at petulance and naivete are pretty grim.

There is one highlight, and that almost redeems the picture. Ralph Rainger has written a song for her called "I Have Three Lovers." It is strictly 1935, and Dietrich sings it in her husky, insinuating voice, with her intriguing facial expressions, in her old Berlin manner— pre-Sternberg. During this song she lifts the picture out of its mediocrity, and she's grand.

Irish Realism

This is not a story. Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran" is a pictorial of life on a rocky, barren island off the Irish coast. The people wrest a living from the seat and the rocks. The women seek soil in crevices, pack it on a base of kelp, and raise potatoes. The men go to sea in tarred-linen boats and struggle two days before they can bring in a vicious shark. After you've seen their tremendous fight to live, you might wonder why they don't move.

You can't be superlative enough about the photography. There are breath-taking shots of the surf pounding the cliffs. The sky is taken very effectively, and the cloud banks are especially beautiful.

The picture was cut from seven to four reels, and although the subtitles are not well arranged, this is evidently an improvement. Seven reels would have been too much of a good thing. Of its type, "Man of Aran" is perfect.

On the same program is a fair- to-middling opus called "The Hoo- sier Schoolmaster," from the novel by Edward Eggleston. The stars are Norman Foster and Charlotte Henry. Now and then you have a feeling that they are about to forget their lines.

M. J.

Webber's Market

cordially invites, you, to come in and see their

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A R T

"Sunday painters" are those who, in their leisure, find more relaxation applying oil to canvas than reading a book or playing bridge. Like amateurs in other fields, a great many of them are self-taught; they find by themselves the problems and joys of those men for whom Art is a seven days out of the week occupation. The rest are artists who earnestly began a vocation of painting, but were forced to take positions in the world of affairs—food being the necessity it is, and independent incomes being few and far between. Pity is due the sincere artist whom money has disallowed all the time needed at his work; and the time needed is from now until the day he dies.

I would be the last to discourage the Sunday painters. Of them were Henri Rousseau and Paul Gauguin. There is, however, but one set of rules for amateur and professional; consequently, both must be judged by the same standard. In spirit, if not in practice, the members belonging to the Kansas City Society of Artists are Sunday painters. Except for technical improvement here and there, the present exhibit at the Art Institute might be any the Society has held since its beginning. The artists are eclectic in choice of style and subject; but their paintings show unrelieved dullness. By no attempt at kindness can you dismiss the fact that most of the landscapes resemble Davie Tree Surgery advertisements, and that the still-life subjects might be illustrations from Better Homes and Gardens. Those people who seem amused by the "primitive naivete" in several of the pictures can not gloss over, for me at any rate, the bad painting accompanying it. None of the pictures induced me back for a second look, but thrice I visited the exhibit to be sure my judgment on it was not too harsh. The judges were sensible in their selection of 1st and 2nd awards; and I liked a smart quality in Gertrude Freyman's "Interior," a watercolor obviously intended for a decorator's illustration.

Gallery 13 at the Museum is hung with prints by modern Americans. Some of these (the ones not marked "lent by" were shown first in town at Emery, Bird, and Thayer's; and comprise the beginning of an experiment to see if prints less costly and of greater editions than usual could be sold in America. I hear that one or two artists were appalled at the thought of \$5.00 price-tags on their work; but Benton, Curry, and Lucioni submitted interesting lithographs and etchings.

If you have followed the color reproductions of paintings in Vanity Fair, you will be interested in the series on American art started 3 months ago in Life. The first was a reproduction of Grant Wood's "Arbor Day" (the color processing is a bit faulty on comparing it to the frontispiece of the catalogue for Wood's new show in New York); the second, Reginald Marsh's "Gaiety Burlesque"; and the third, John S. Curry's "Baptism in Kansas." T. K. B.

Gallimaufry

From page six

ior,” he said. The lady was annoyed with his levity, more annoyed with his supposition. She emphatically did not want to go modern. Modern stuff looked like soap boxes to her. She wanted to go tubular which was much newer and smarter than modern, she explained. He admitted it was a nice distinction, once you got the idea.

A friend told us this story: It seems her lawn, a spacious, rather hilly affair, needed attention. She called a local employment agent for a husky man to roll it. The man they sent out looked too slight for the heavy job, but he insisted upon being given a trial. For several hours he pushed the big roller back and forth valiently. Our friend decided to lighten his labors by sending the house man out to give him a hand. The house man came in shortly and reported to her, “He don’t want me to help,” he said. “He’s doing fine. He likes it, he says on account of how he is a holy roller anyhow.”

Two or three times last month a firm looking middle-aged woman came into Bennett Schneider’s book shop to find out if the new Vanity Fair was to be had. Her eagerness impressed everyone in the shop, also it baffled them a bit. She told them on one of her unsuccessful visits that her son’s photograph was to be in the new issue. When it finally arrived she proudly displayed an entire page of pictures showing Everett Marshall, the wrestler, in a series of painful catch as catch can poses. Everyone agreed with her that they were lovely pictures and that her son looked handsome even if he did seem to be getting the worst of it.

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“Jockey Baloski was crying when he tossed his whip to his valet and jumped off Roman Soldier’s back.” (From the Sunday Star’s account of the Derby.)

We listened to the Derby broadcast and our one outstanding impression of it was the brevity of the occasion. It took the horses two and one-half minutes to line up. The race was over in two and one-half minutes more. Five fast-moving minutes in all. They probably crawled for the jockeys. Consider Jockey Baloski’s case as an example. He certainly ran the gamut of human emotion from A to Z while his horse almost won the race. When they lined up, the little jockey was, undoubtedly, full of hope and excitement. At the start, he burned with hatred for the crowding horses about him and his mount. Then, with a resurgence of hope, he got his charge out of close quarters. He began whipping the colt, who felt his response and loved him for it. They moved up on Omaha. That clear instant of exultation passed. Omaha pulled ahead. Roman Soldier lagged. Black despair squeezed Baloski’s heart. He lost the race. He wept. That’s packing about twenty-five emotional years into a compressed little package.

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FUTURE

May tenth

The Strange Case of Dr. Gray

From page four

receipts of the state departments and institutions, totaling millions each year, all absorbed by invisible government.

The King plays ball with those who follow his orders. Senator Clark won over the King by reason of his illustrious father but the order is now out. "Take Bennett Clark out." The next primary will defeat the Senator. The King's influence has covered Missouri like the dew.

No city in America has ever registered as many voters as Kansas City according to population. Well over 50% of all the people including children. Citizens die in Kansas City but they do not cease to vote for the King. Invisible government does not even respect the dead.

Repeaters are voted up to 15 or 20 times. To oppose the King in Kansas City election day and escape altogether is because the thugs missed you. Yet we call this a free country and Missouri a free and civilized state. While thousands famish, suffer want, and misery for lack of food to fill their stomachs and clothes to hide their nakedness.

A Pendergast wedding a few days ago drew a king's ransom in gifts from the faithful. Sounds like the old king days of Europe. Queen Marie told her subjects to eat cake, when they cried out for bread.

The King business has not been very popular in many parts of the world since the world war, and Missouri's Kingdom is only holding on by the grace of the devil.

I am reminded of a city dude leading a three-year-old Missouri mule, green broke, by the halter strap. The mule could turn around and kick the day-lights out of the dude, if he had that

rush of sentiment. Missouri is famous for the greatest mules in the world. Let's stampede them.

How long will 31 million energetic, intelligent citizens of Missouri tolerate wholesale graft and greed by this invisible government forced upon our people by King Pendergast? The King can be made a ward healer again. Invisible government is grossly wrong and must perish from our midst. What is the remedy? First, let us organize a taxpayers' league in each county of Missouri. The average rural county would have around 3,000 members. Each county would select a member to be in the capitol during each session. The league would have rooms in the capitol building and hold sessions similar to the regular sessions of the House and Senate. Observers would note the vote of every legislator. The league would select its own candidates for Representatives and elect them, and no doubt elect many Senators. Politics would not be a consideration in selecting candidates. Their known qualifications and pledges would be to represent taxpayers and tell the King's lobbyist to go to the Devil.

A House of Representatives that would refuse to vote for any salary increases, job grab bills, any increase in taxes and cut down the fat appropriation bills could easily save our people millions in taxes each year and government would be more efficient and honest.

The rural counties could thus set aside dirty politics, both republican and democratic, work for the public weal, by absolutely controlling the House of Representatives. The task is not beyond reasonable hope even if the Senate was lost. The league representatives would drive a wedge between the King's invisible government and the treasury. That would save many millions in taxes. The league is effective and inexpensive. The taxpayers would respond so readily, one or two leaders in a county could start the organization to functioning in a week's time. What a power for right and justice the league would have.

Mr. Taxpayer heed this warning! You will never get fair consideration in the legislature until you organize and send your observers to Jefferson City during each session. Meet invisible government with the same weapon they use—votes—and show the brewery what a real lobby is. The people of Missouri did not build their beautiful capitol for henchmen of invisible government and brewery lobbyists who have now occupied the premises and converted the capitol into a citadel, the treasury included.

The second remedy. Provide a secret ballot. In fact, placing consecutive numbers on ballots has given political bosses a card index record of every voter in Missouri. When a voter marks his ballot it should be a matter between the voter and his Maker. It is barbaric to allow any one to check our vote and know for whom we voted. This gives invisible government the weapon to "put the heat on" property owners, business, professions, job holders and what not. He who escapes must wear armor plate and be as independent as the proverbial "hog on ice."

Your vote record is known and the practice extends to the sticks and bushes, but my friends there is a ray of hope. Greed has been the downfall of many a King. He is vulnerable. Once Missourians are fully aroused to righteous indignation and they will be, the Kingdom will be swept away like chaff before the wind.

To the end that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the great state of Missouri.

Citizens of the INVISIBLE Government

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CORRECTION

In a report, published two weeks ago in FUTURE, of the findings on the school situation in Missouri as set forth at a meeting of the University Women's Club, a mistake was made in setting down the average salary paid to Kansas City teachers. The correct figure is in the neighborhood of \$1,200, not \$660 as stated. We assume the responsibility, although we really think the original report was at fault.

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