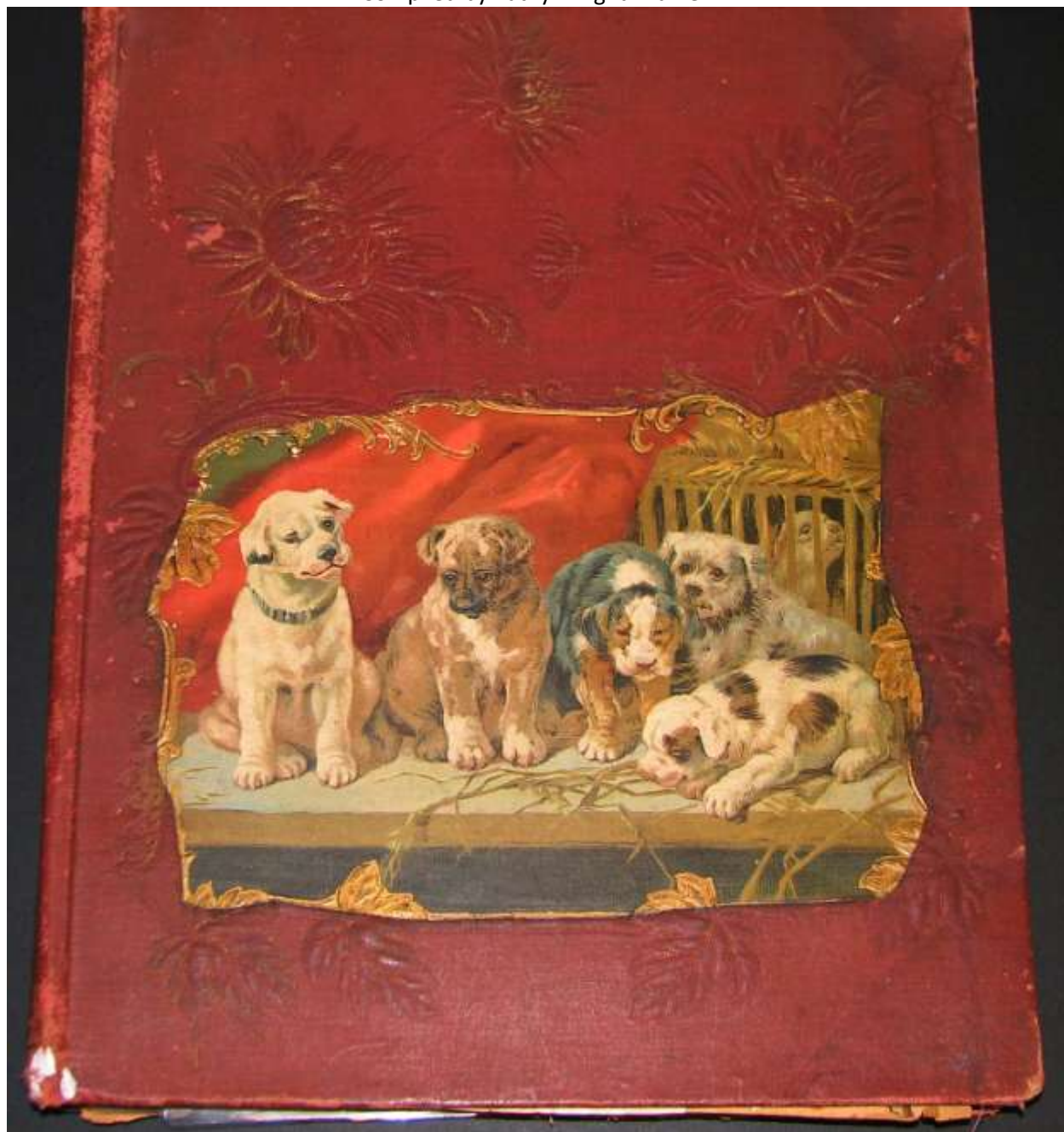


Scrapbook of Esta Hamilton-Wright
Compiled by Kathy Wright-Wainer









BREAKFAST FOR THE PUDDIES









COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE WEST



GRAND
Business College
ISLAND ISLAND, NEB.

A Thorough Course of Business Training
A Penmanship Course, Shorthand
and Typewriting.
Salesmanship and Civil Service
Branches
All Taught by Experienced Teachers
School Open All the Year
and Students Admitted at Any Time
(Scholarships, Tuition and Fees at Parent's Discretion)

1c. Paid

Grand Island, Neb.
Permit No. 2.

*I want this when school
is out.*

(Virginia Power)

IN LOVING MEMORY of Roy
Gannon, who passed away one
year ago Nov. 14.
"One sad lonely year has passed,
Since our great sorrow fell,
The shock we received that day,
We still remember well.
It was bitter grief, and a shock
severe,
To part with one we loved so
dear.
You left us in your hurried way,
But trust in God, we'll meet some
day."
Sadly missed by Edith Gannon
and Children. 11p

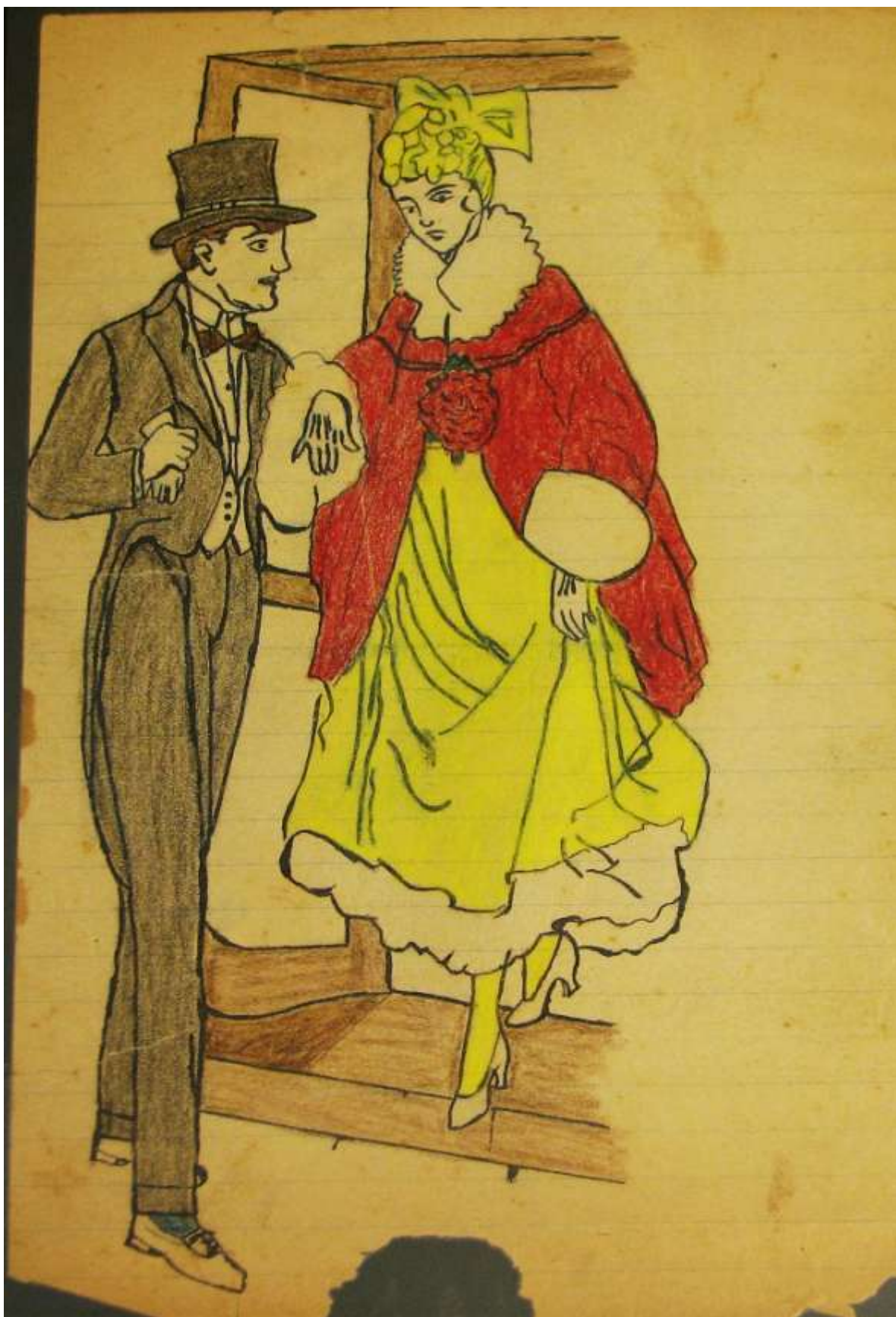




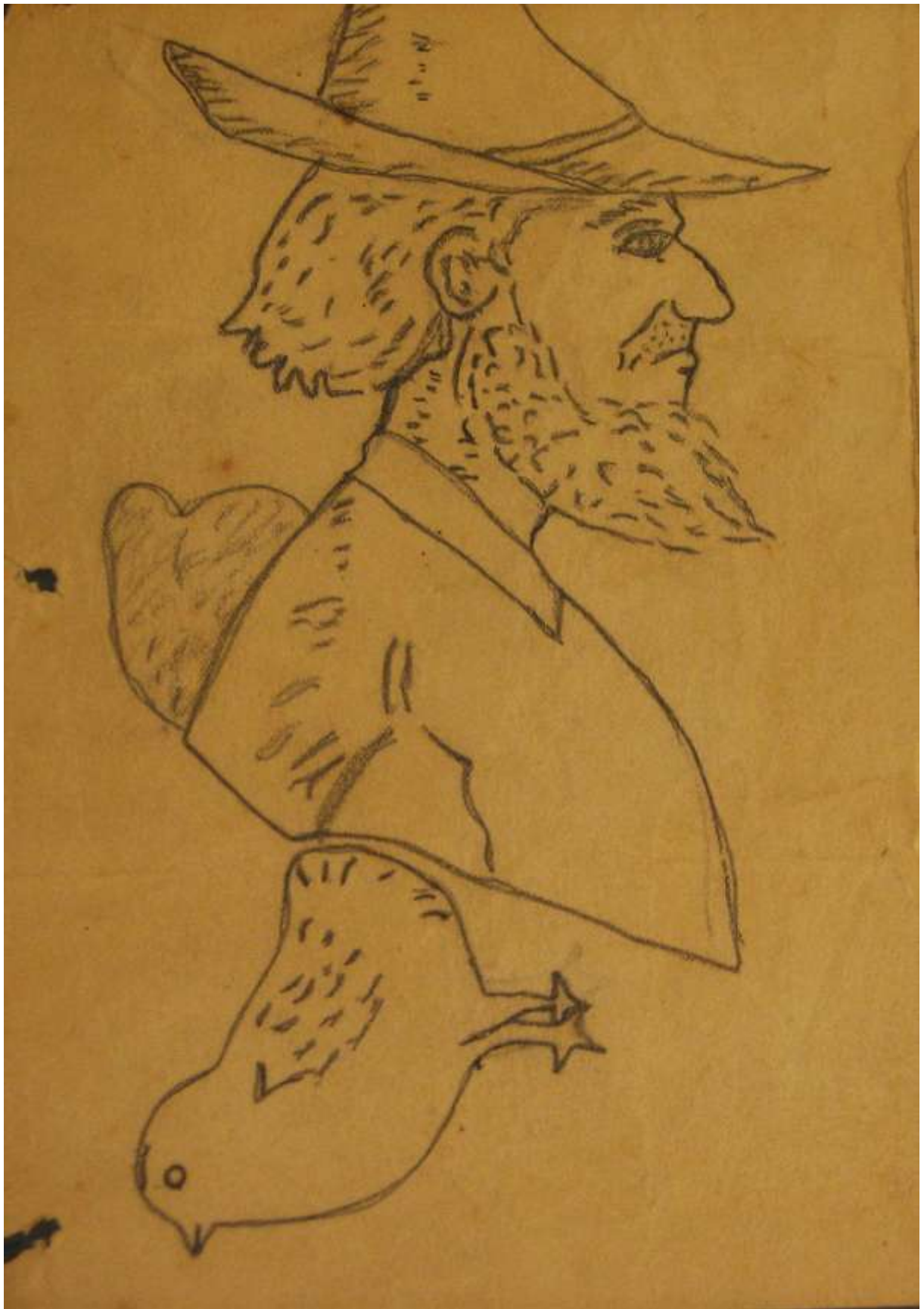
Drew by Esta Hamilton





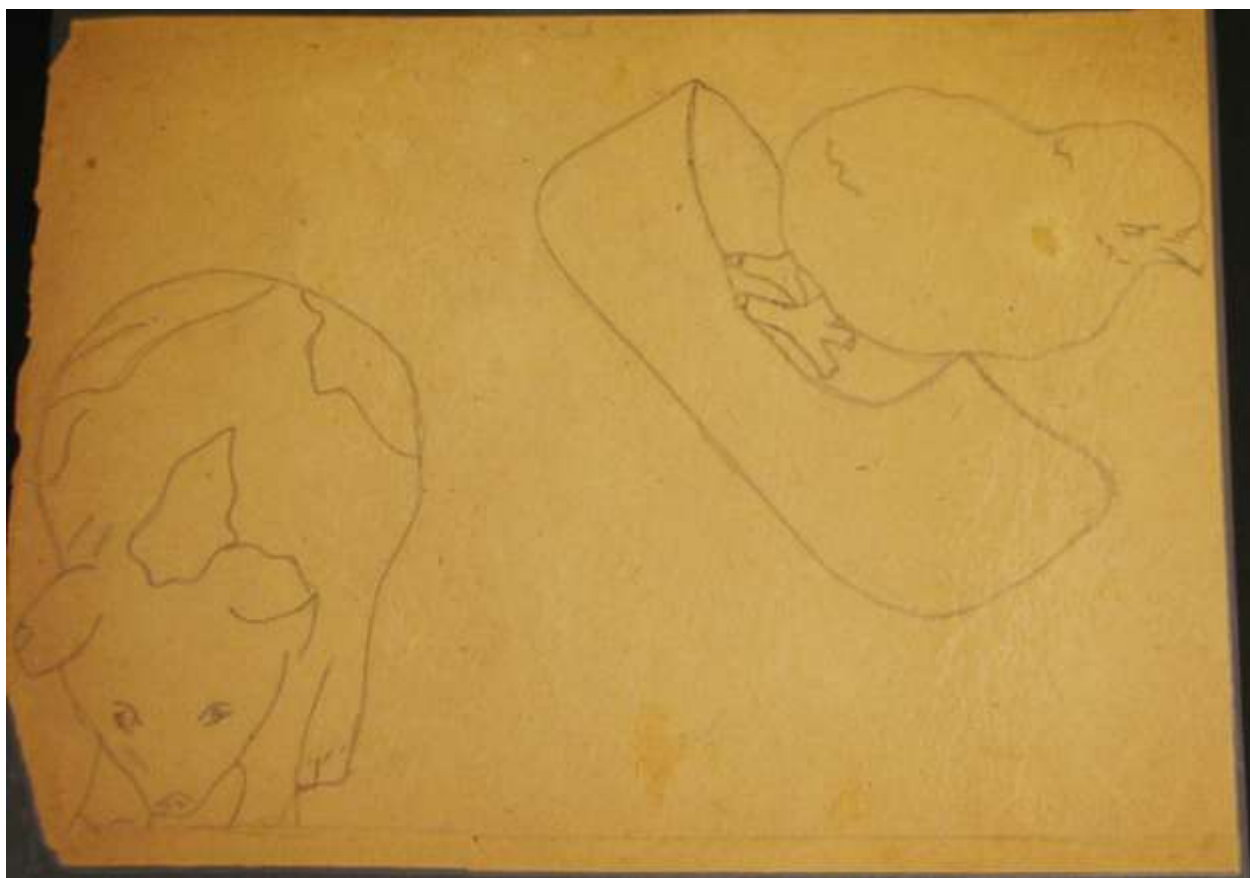
















EXPECTS TO SELL 50 AVERY MOTOR CULTIVATORS

THIS WINTER

Missouri Valley, Iowa
Oct. 1st, 1919.

Avery Company,
Peoria,
Ill.

Gentlemen:

Now that the season is nearing the end in the power farming game and we are getting ready to go after it again harder than ever, we would like to give you just a little idea of what a fine proposition you now have in the new six cylinder Avery Motor Cultivator. As you probably already know we have had this season nine of these machines and they have given more than the satisfaction one could expect of them, or any other machine put out new among a crowd of farmers who have had to be shown.

One of our first machines went to Mr. Walt. Latta of Logan, Iowa, who put it to discing and then right into the corn field. He had over two hundred and forty acres of corn and his boy ran the machine while he and a hired man used double row cultivators drawn by horses. He was unable even with the aid of a hired man to keep up with the power cultivator and the class of work he did could not be improved upon by any horse drawn outfit. As the hot weather set in he was more and more able to do the largest end of the cultivating with the power cultivator until he was finally doing more a good deal than both his horse teams. This settled him on the cultivator proposition for we were able to easily sell him his second machine and his boy and the hired man easily finished up the cultivating while the worn out horses were turned out to pasture waiting a chance to be wished on some of the less progressive neighbors.

Our second machine went to Mr. Peyton Heff of this place who farms a 700 acre ranch. He took the machine under protest and assured us he was "stung" before he started in. One of his young hired men was delegated to drive the machine which he did perfectly from the start. This was tough, wet gumbo and a terror of a place to try a new article but we are glad to report he made a success from the start. This machine tended eighty acres practically alone clear through the season and besides had plenty of time to help out a good deal on 120 acres more and still plow some for a neighbor who was woefully behind. Then along with a tractor it cut over 400 acres of grain and at the speed it travelled with an eight foot binder it was a wonder and the tougher the grain the better it worked and in fact it was never held up but for binder repairs. It turned square corners perfectly and could open up all the fields quickly and with little loss of down grain. After this feat it was hitched onto the grain elevator while threshing and proved its ability at light belt work.







Drew By Basil Pomeroy
Luncheon No.
Feb. 12, 1916,

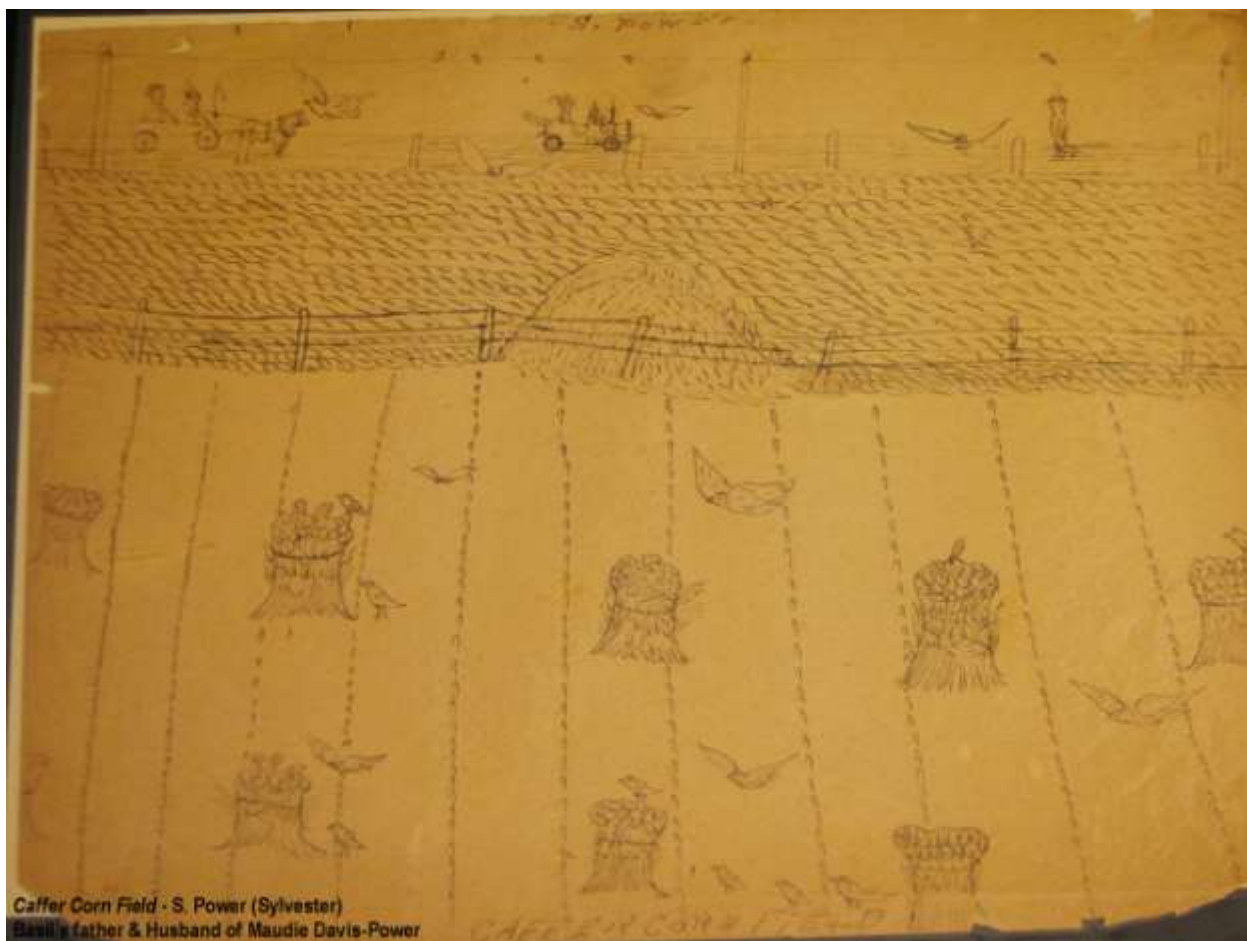
Reverse side of the Thanksgiving turkey.



Reserse side of the farm sketch.
She also said it looked just like the property.

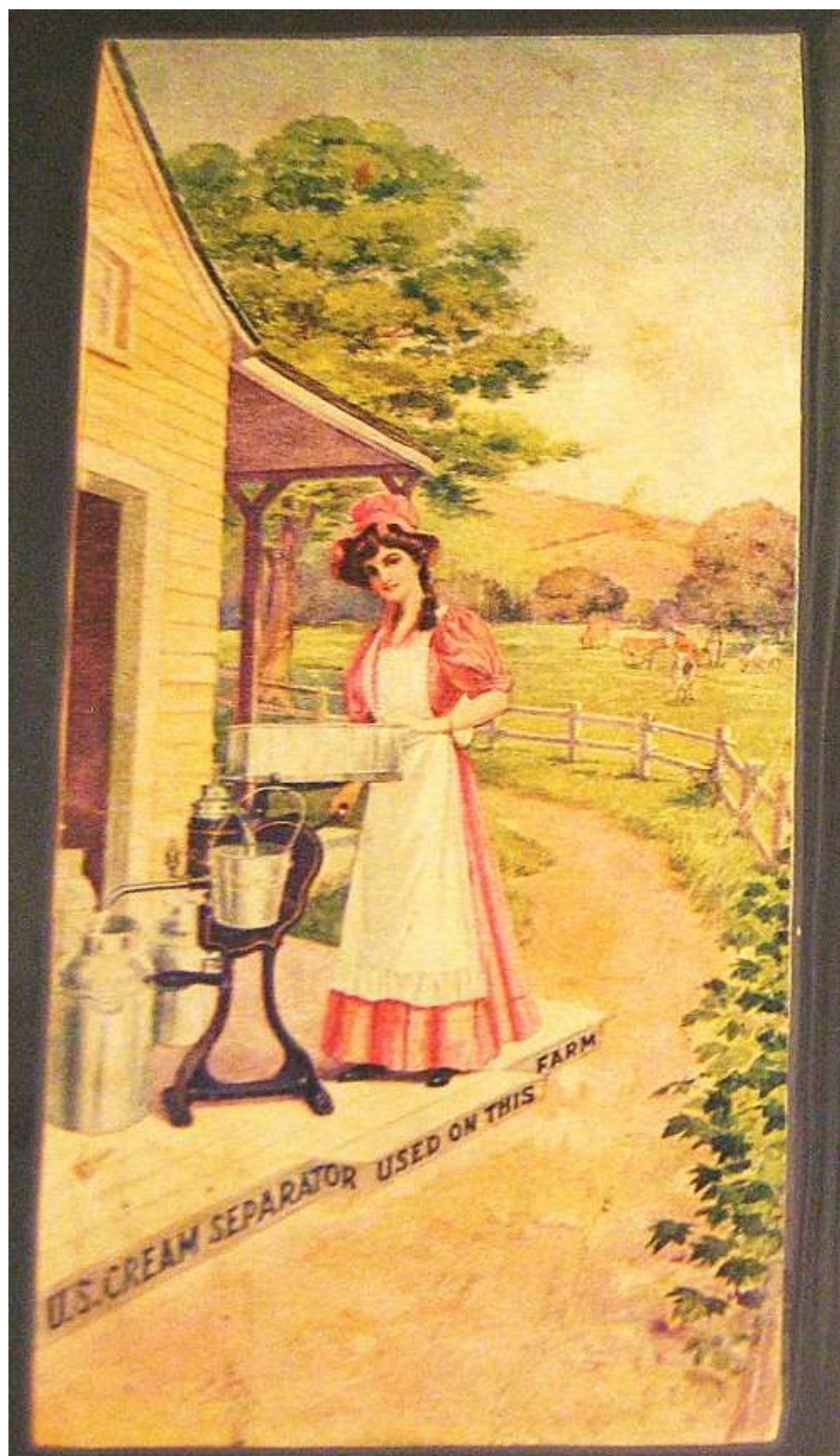
"Pop" Johnson (Emory & Eunice.)
in front of his barn. My Grandmother,
Esta Hamilton Wright grew up here.
She said her cousin Basil Power
sketched this. This drawing was
dear to her as she really lit up
in telling of that being her Pop
on their farm. This took place
when we visited her & Grandpa in
Ava, Missouri in the late 1960s
when she gave me her scrapbook.

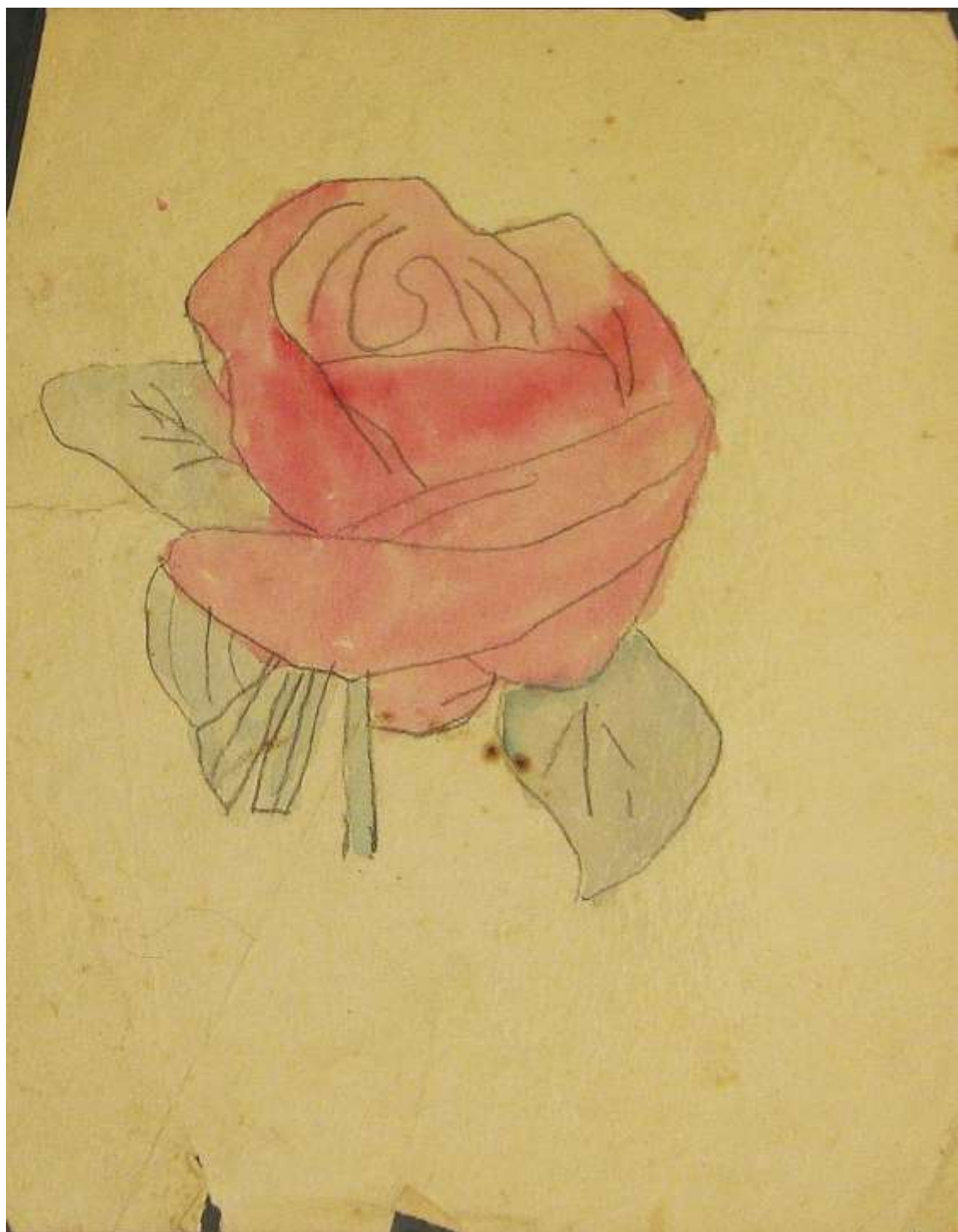
Kathy Wright-Wainen
August 14, 2005



Calfer Corn Field - S. Power (Sylvester)
Basil's father & Husband of Maudie Davis-Power







address I'll write and tell her you treated me as you would your own son, but that I wanted to get out into the world, and make my way."

"Well, lad, you can do as you please."

It was so arranged; the farmer gave Rodney a few shillings and that was all the money he had to give. He fitted the boy out in other ways as well as he could, and the lad one night quietly stole away. He did not let his master know the hour of his intended departure, so as to make it a genuine runaway.

The lad met with numerous adventures on his journey. He was robbed of all his provisions on the first day, relieved of his extra clothes, and of all his cash, but he was not discouraged, and forged ahead. He was two months and a half on the road, but one night he arrived in sight of the lights of the great city, and all weary, yet hopeful, he stood on the corner of a street, when a gentleman spoke to him. The lad frankly told him he had no place to sleep. The gentleman looked into his face, and seeing that he was a bright-looking, refined lad offered him money. Rodney drew back, with a look of pain upon his face, and exclaimed:

"No, sir, I'm not a beggar. I came here to work."

"Where will you sleep?"

"I don't know."

The gentleman then told him he could get one night's lodging at the station-house, and offered to show him the way to one. Rodney accepted the service, and appeared in the station as has been described, after having the second time refused to accept any money, and the lad muttered to himself:

"I will take a piece of bread, that is a sort of hospitality that a gentleman can accept, but money, that I do not earn; no; that would constitute me a beggar."

The lad was very spirited and proud, and, as he will learn—brave.

"Why not go west?"

"Oh, I am far enough west, and I'd like to go east."

"What would your mother say?"

"No need for her to know anything about it until I am on my feet."

"Do you think you can succeed?"

"You mean well by me, colonel, but at your best you cannot do much; you have a family of your own, you really do not need me here."

"I could spare you, yes, but your mother sort o' left you in my charge."

"I am nearly fifteen now."

"That's so."

"I can get along in New York, and I will have some show there. It's a big city."

"Why not go to New Orleans, or St. Louis?"

"I've a fancy for New York, things are big there, lots of western men have gone to New York, and they have become rich and respected."

"Well, lad, I won't stand in your way, but I haven't got any money to give you."

"I don't need any money."

"How will you get there?"

"Oh, I'll get there."

"But what can I say to your mother?"

"She may not come back for years yet, and she don't write often."

"But I'd have to say something."

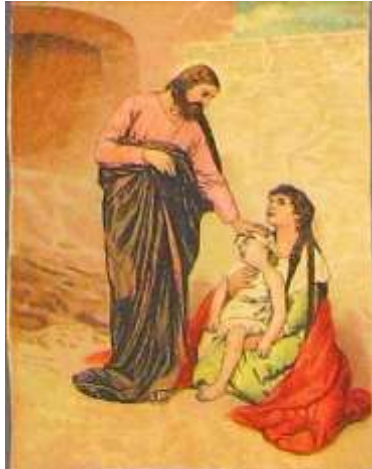
"I can fix that."

"How?"

"I'll run away and you will not be responsible in any way."

"She might think I treated you badly?"

"Oh, some day we can explain it all, and if I run away no fault of yours; in fact, if I ever get her



**FIRST
PREMIUM**



**WEBSTER
COUNTY
Achievement
SHOW**

**Fort Dodge, Ia.
Sept. 11, 12, 13
1929**



NOVEMBER

of the AMERICAN FARMER and HIS F.



Paul
Barnes



What has won for the beautiful RED STAR Oil Stove its place of supremacy? In the two rings of fast, clean, intensely hot, blue gas fire, produced without wicks or wick substitutes by the patented RED STAR Burner, you have the answer.

The RED STAR Burner cooks as fast as gas. It gives you a hot gas oven for baking, and saves one-quarter of the fuel. No woman in her city kitchen can do better work.

Q Are you entirely satisfied with your cooking? The RED STAR merchant in your town is showing the latest RED STAR models. At present reduced prices any average home can afford one.

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY - DETROIT, MICHIGAN

RED STAR
Detroit Vapor
STOVE

Reverse side of fox picture.

This Size U. S. Post Office

"The Farm Paper With a *Wagon*"

November

1921





Residence at Newtonville, Mass.

George H. Sidebottom, Architect

A "FISKLOCK" BRICK HOUSE

1. A Cheaper House
2. A Fire-proof House
3. A Damp-proof House
4. A Beautiful House
5. A Warmer House in Winter
6. A Cooler House in Summer

"Fisklock"- "Tapestry" Brick is the best and, owing to the low cost of construction and maintenance, is the most economical of all building materials.

It provides an eight-inch wall with a two-inch air space.

It is stronger than solid brick, and has all the advantages of solid brick but none of its disadvantages.

It has all the beauty, permanence and low cost of up-keep of solid "Tapestry" Brick with better insu-

lating qualities than any other material.

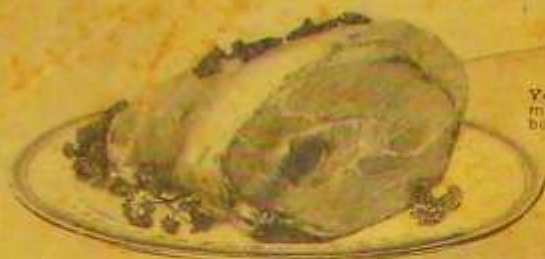
"Fisklock" is made in a wide range of reds and golden buffs, and has been used successfully in almost every type of building.

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FISKE & COMPANY, Inc.
1951 Arena Bldg., New York City

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HARDONCOURT-FISKE PATENTS

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They will enjoy it when you serve the savory center slices broiled or fried, without parboiling.



All the rich, yet mild flavor brought out in baking the butt.



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So popular are they for their flavor, that thousands of women buy "Swift's Premium" Hams whole.

They find that with a whole Premium ham they can give their families a greater variety of dishes than with any other meat—each dish so good that the family asks for it over and over again.

You would understand why the flavor of "Swift's Premium" Ham is so delicious if you could see the care and skill which is lavished on every detail of preparation. Experts select the very choicest hams. They are given a special cure which

takes longer, is more expensive and troublesome than that ordinarily used, but which produces a far more delicious flavor. In the spicy, fragrant smoke of hickory wood, all the mellowness, all the savor is brought out. Even with all this care, only one ham out of five is considered so perfect as to be branded "Swift's Premium."

Get one of these hams today and see how much your family enjoys its flavor—how quickly it disappears once they taste it.

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U. S. A.

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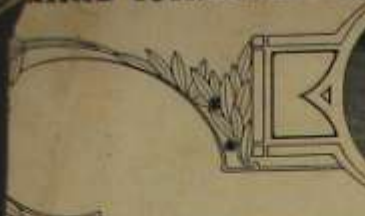
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Reverse side of cows in woods.

By C. W. WOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



By C. W. WOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

tempting to prepare an article upon this subject which shall enlighten the mind of the fully informed regarding this particular cattle, the greatest difficulty presented is finding what to say and what important shall be withheld. The preparation of an thus condensed is much more difficult than was called upon to write a history of the

first place, one should never attempt to a subject without feeling a reasonable assurance that he has acquired a considerable amount of reliable information concerning it. I am aware of the folly of rushing into the of THE GAZETTE with an article which is not sufficiently attractive to interest its

feature which suggests itself to my mind, to my embarrassment, is the thought which seems a well established maxim, that one of expect to be interested in an article of matter who has not natural and acquired should I may say love, for one of Nature's gifts, the cow. An eminent scholar years and I believe truthfully said, that it is

for us to draw correct conclusions examination. That is to say, an object may be small; a subject may be important or not, just in accord with how it becomes comparison with some others. Indeed I find handicapped in attempting to discuss the of the Holstein-Friesian cow without to a extent drawing a comparison between her of her kind, of different breeds.

therefore ask the attention of your readers comparisons, which are not submitted in of partisanship, neither are they intended to edify. I have said that no one should be interested in an article relating to cattle not himself a lover of cattle, and I believe practically impossible for any man to sufficiently and interestingly who has not long followed out a natural inclination by sole association with the bovine family. I ask my readers shall understand that my for black-and-white cattle does not for a stridge my regard for every individual of breed whose merits are such as to make profitable and pleasant.

had in early manhood intimate experience of delightful and charming specimens of breeds whose origin is traced back to the islands. I have found pleasure and profit ownership of that particular breed originated and representing the Highlands of Scotland-remember well in my early boyhood a well-to-do in our New England home, where my was accustomed to the up a large number varieties of what were known as native cattle, which at that time seemed to meet conditions with reasonable satisfaction, only within a few years that there has public attention or has come into public breed of cattle whose capabilities and insensitiveness have placed them in a class by themselves. Within the past decade

what the space which I may occupy I shall purposefully omit giving authors, but will hold myself in readiness to answer in public or private, giving dates, dates and authors of every opinion from which I shall quote or of fact I allude.

The origin of these black-and-white cattle runneth beyond the memory of man or the records of history. Suffice it to say that more than 2,000 years ago these cattle were generally occupying that portion of the European continent known as the Netherlands. History, or rather tradition, has it that their progenitors "came out of India, and that the mother of the race was as white as snow; that long before the Christian era these black-and-white cattle were owned by a race of people who dwelt upon the shores of the North Sea known as Friesians, and that a class of people, subsequently journeying westward, settled upon the island known as Batavia. These also were breeders of cattle, and their cattle were black, and from the cross of the two it is supposed was laid the foundation of the present Holstein-Friesian breed." These of us who have delved into history to some considerable extent will readily recall that white cattle in these early years were held in religious veneration, and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle of modern times oft have impressed upon them by these cattle what seems a most excellent reason for this devotion.

The preservation of the Friesian people and their continued adherence to cattle breeding for more than 2,000 years is one of the marvels of history. These Hollanders have for these many generations exhibited a natural tact and taste for the development and care of their cattle, and with such intensity have their efforts been directed it has become an established fact, known throughout the world, that upon no other place in the world is there produced, measured by acres, so large an amount of milk, butter and cream as upon this very territory. In the early settlement of our own country a careful examination of history informs us that some of these cattle were doubtless brought to this country by emigrants, who settled in what is known as the Mohawk Valley in the state of New York. But little attention, however, was paid to the preservation of the purity of these cattle so that their identity to a considerable extent was lost, and their pedigree entirely unrecorded. They did not fail, however, to impress their characteristics upon the cattle developed in this portion of the Empire State, which furnishes a ready explanation of the fact that a so much larger number of black-and-white cattle are found in this section.

It remained, however, for one of the enterprising citizens of the Old Bay State to first bring an importation from Holland, whose pedigree and production were destined to play so important a part in the development of this breed throughout this country in after years. Less than half a century ago the first registered Holstein-Friesian cattle came into this country. Other enterprising citizens of Massachusetts as well as adjoining states of New England, recognizing the merits of this breed, followed the example of this early importer brought separate herds into New England. breeds were very soon introduced upon gen-

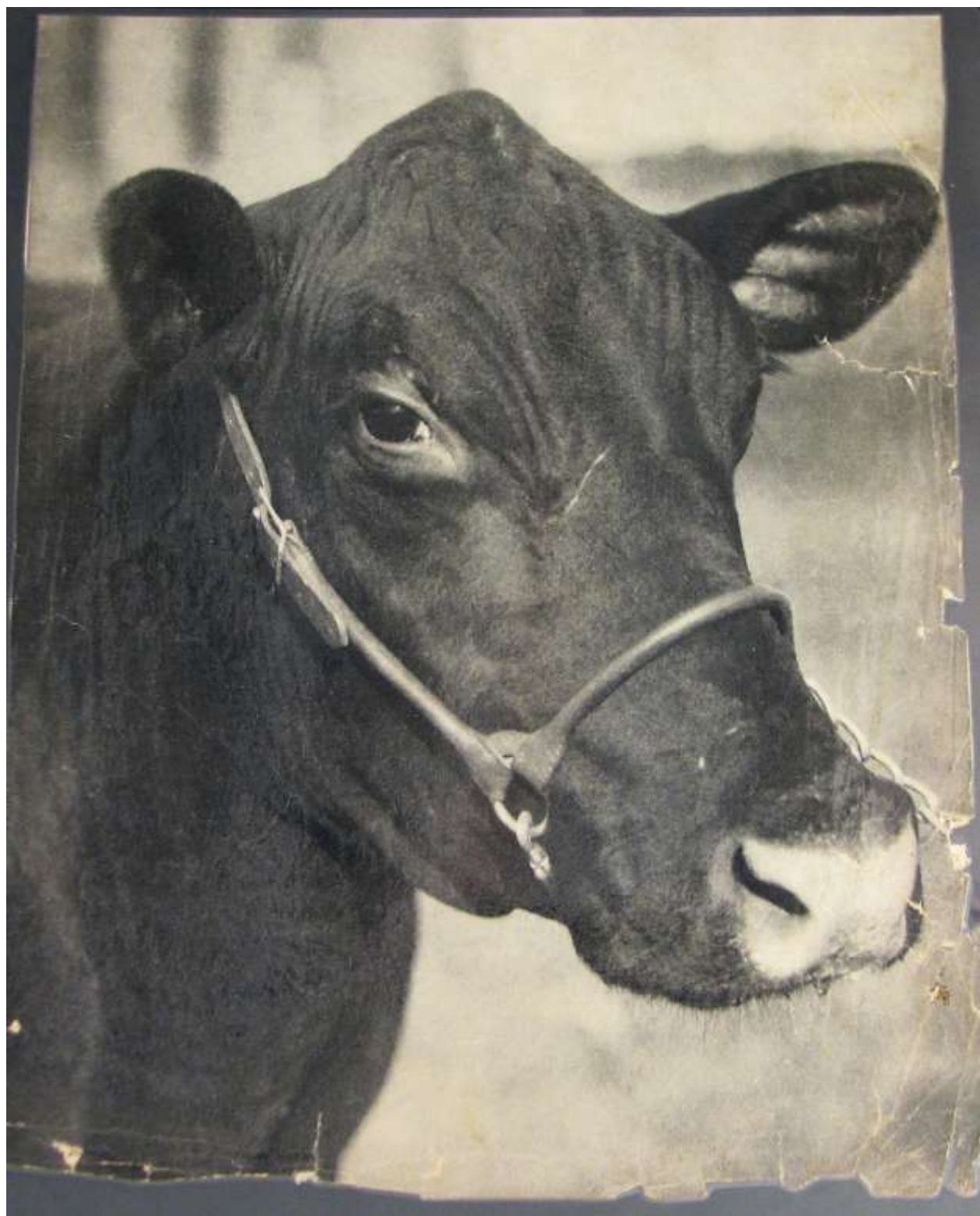
the merits of these cattle became more fully lished their popularity continually advanced.

For a number of years local associations maintained for the purpose of superintending securing the maintenance of the histories or relative to the pedigree of these cattle. year 1885 quite a number of these organs became welded together under one charter, by the state of New York, and there was established for the first time in this country a legal corporation known as the Holstein-Friesian Association, America. This association was formed for mutual advantage which was sure to come breed, for a systematic conduct of its affairs general oversight of its development. And then may be gathered of the importance of great association when it is briefly stated that day it is the largest in membership. One of the finance of any organization of its kind world, it has the largest number of registered cattle upon its records of any organization world; it has the most systematic and comprehensive for the development of its cattle the preservation of records of performance organization in the world. Indeed, its methods systems, its practices, are being very generally copied by representatives of every other breed of cattle, and if "imitation is the sincerest flattery" this association has every reason to feel it established and well recognized as an organization without a peer.

Its composite membership is compassed a that territory which encircles the globe. The of its various members and other represent are dotting the fields, plains, hills and valleys of this entire continent, while the inhabitants of the sea, both far and near, having of the great merits of this breed of cattle, in the past quarter of a century have been busy in selecting some of the best representatives of the breed and carrying them away to their distant homes. Thirty years ago hundreds and thousands of knew not of the existence of this breed of cattle, one might traverse through miles of agricultural territory without observing a single representative while today it is hardly possible to go in any section where cattle are feeding without observing preponderance of black-and-white, either pure-bred or else the progeny of pure-bred sires.

What has brought about this wonderful development? It has not been systematic advertisement; it has not been the work of this national association entirely, but it has been the steady, positive able, and prodigious product and prosperity breed. It has been because upon every hand a man has failed to meet with success with breeds of cattle, and the fame of this production breed has come to his attention, and he has most directly directed his energies to their development has universally and uniformly met with decided success.

Forty years of history of this breed of cattle its development has established a history of large proportions, and year by year this breed goes upon record, and is passing containing the facts which will establish upon the credibility of the uninitiated reader confidence in the





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**STOCK,
RAISERS'
MANUAL**



THE WATKINS PLANT AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



GIANT PANSY COLLECTION 50c Postpaid

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They do well in either partial shade or full sunshine. Pick the largest and the oldest blooms, but leave plenty in the bed at all times.

This strain grows large blooms, long stems, and lots of color. The collection consists of 8 named varieties, a package of mixed color, and complete cultural instructions, all for 50c.

Or if you want blooming plants instead of seed, we can furnish them early in the spring, at 75c per dozen or 3 dozen for \$2.00 postpaid. Order plants now and we will send at the proper time.

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50c. POSTPAID

This collection contains just about every sweet pea color imaginable. It includes eight named varieties and to make sure we had all colors we put in a package of mixed. You will find most everything from the bold striking colors to the most delicate tints and all deliciously fragrant.

There is enough seed in this collection to plant a fifty foot row which will give you a continuous supply of bloom with enough extra to supply your friends. With the instructions we give with every collection anyone can grow large blooms and lots of them, with very little effort.

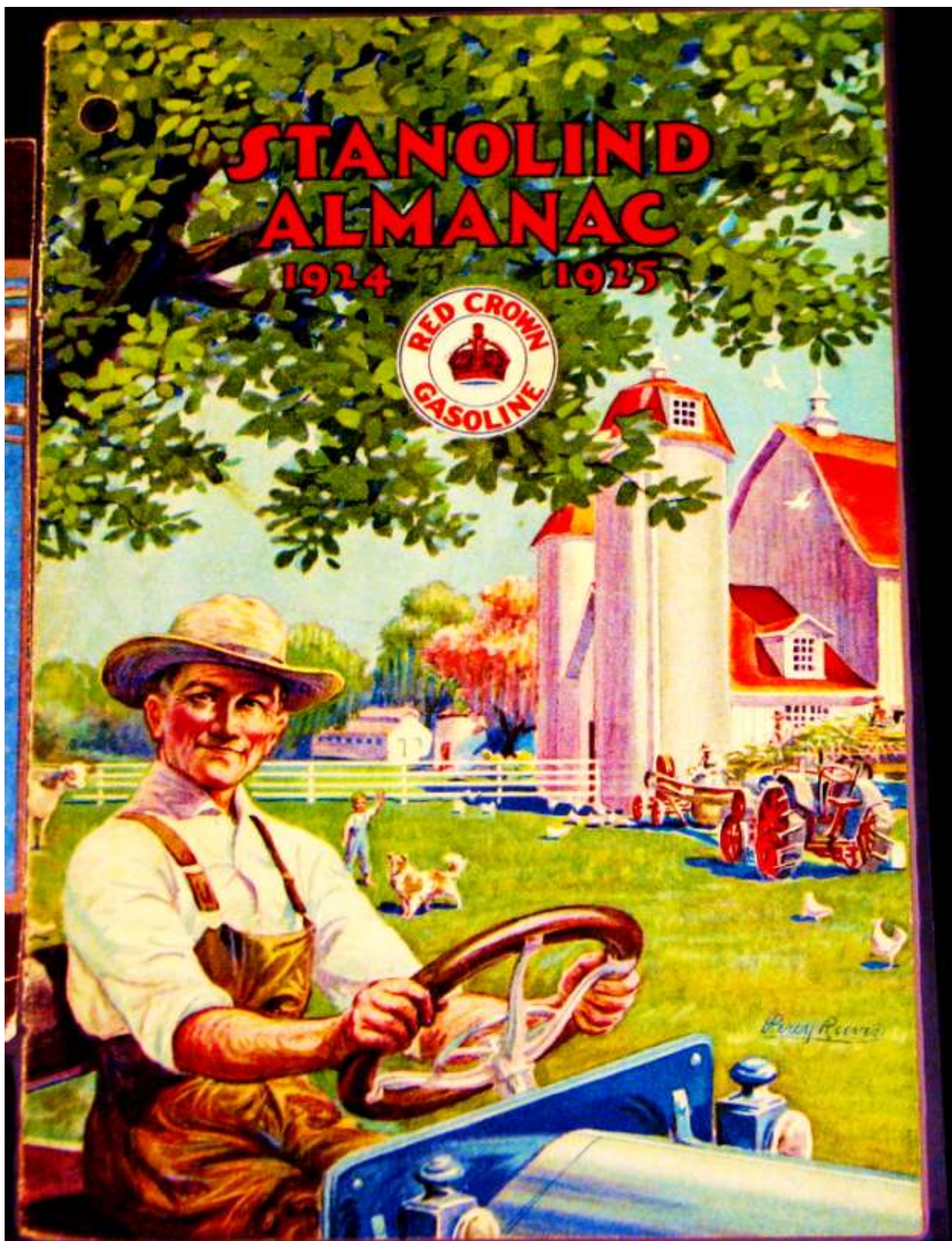
Eight named varieties, and one of mixed, all for 50c.

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 Shenandoah, Iowa



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1924 1925



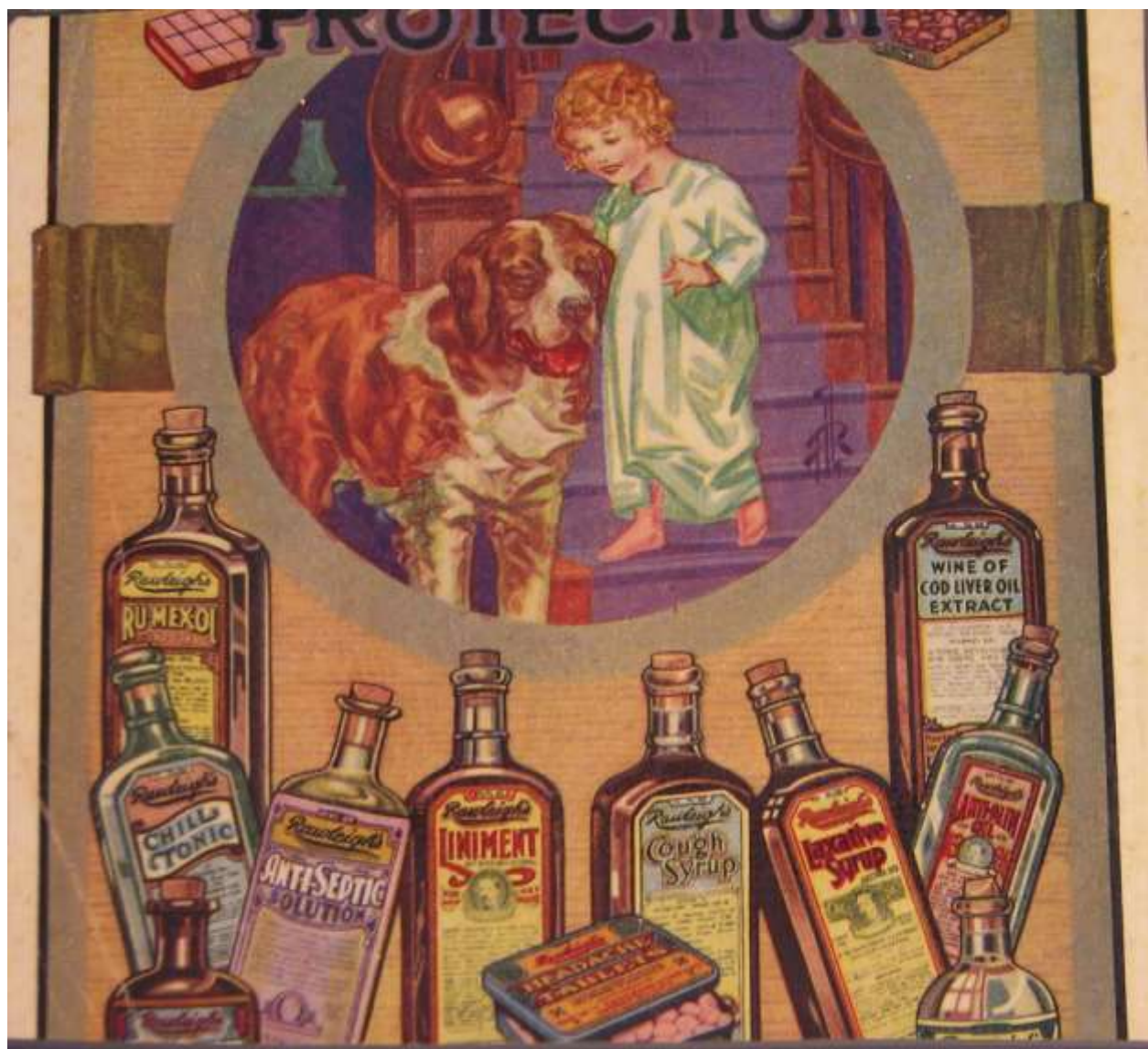


STANDARD FARM NECESSITIES









I think the small lock
of hair is Basil Power's
& the other is Abraham
mother's hair - Effie Davis-
Hamilton.



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Our Leader Quality Velvet Rug.

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In appearance and quality this rug stands in a class above anything ever offered at the price. Nicely made from good materials. This quality would cost you at retail about \$1.75.

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"Mary Had a Little Lamb," reproduced in the beautiful colored worsted yarn of this Axminster Rug, ought to find a welcome in every home. We have sold large numbers of this design and it is growing in popularity every day. The quality and price are both in line with our policy of the best merchandise for the least money, or your money returned.



Navajo Design Smyrna Rugs.

No. 37H6140

Price

No. 37H6140

Price

No. 37H6140

Price



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HOW YOU SAVE

[illegible][illegible]

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Your answers to all of the questions below are necessary in establishing credit and will be held strictly confidential. Fill them in completely or your order may be delayed—Write your order on the opposite side.

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Ward's Plus
\$179
and rubber
base hammock
with mosquito
net and
air cooling

Baker
 (2) Baker's Low-cut jeans
 in a new color. Baker's
 Former plaid—same
 high quality as Baker's
 modern setting for \$10 in
 gold plaid. Simple to wear
 of the family sports or shows it
 (3) Baker's Low-cut jeans
 in a new color. Baker's
 Former plaid—same
 high quality as Baker's
 modern setting for \$10 in
 gold plaid. Simple to wear
 of the family sports or shows it

69¢
Erasers

[illegible]

\$1.95
 World's Finest
\$2.98
 Gold Plated
 Stainless Steel
 Chain Bracelet
 14K Gold
 Chain, \$2.98
 14K Gold
 Chain, \$2.98

[illegible]

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ALL THREE PIECES
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REPLACES \$100
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 A Dust Mop, an Oil Mop and a Pint of Furniture Polish—all three
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DUST MOP 1) Walnut Finishes the brilliant luster, polished finish. Heavy Gauge 2) Walnut Finishes the	OIL MOP 1) Walnut Finishes the brilliant luster, polished finish. Heavy Gauge
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the "Baby" feature
surprised the man
treated while the
park removed dirt
his and at the
time please your
living center. Long
into one's throat in
found remarkable
working. Soft lunch
and dinner perfect
taste. 21 in. sperm
See Gas on 2
1944

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Your answers to all of the questions below are necessary in establishing credit and will be held strictly confidential. Fill them in completely or your order may be delayed—Write your order on the opposite side

Cash Price of This Order \$

Down Payment With Order \$

Unpaid Balance (Cash Price less Down Payment) \$

Carrying Charge (10% of Unpaid Balance) \$

Balance Due (Unpaid Bal. plus Carrying Chg.) \$

Montgomery Ward & Co. I am enclosing \$ as a first payment on the Time Payment price of the goods listed on the opposite side.

Thirty days after I receive the goods I will pay \$ at the place to which I send this order, and a similar amount each thirty days thereafter until the total Time Payment price is paid. Until the goods are fully paid for, title and right to possession shall remain

Your Signature _____

Write—DO NOT PRINT

Full Name or Signature of Wife (or Husband) _____

Street and Number _____

Post Office _____

State _____

(If your Business is different from Post Office use in giving Shipping Point on Opposite side.)

Your former address _____

His address _____

in you. I will not sell, remove, or encumber them without your written consent and I will assume any loss or damage to them. Should I fail to make any payment when due, you may make the goods at any time after such default, or you may hold the undersigned jointly and severally for the full unpaid balance, which shall then become due and payable. I submit the following statement to induce you to extend credit on this basis:

If order is for \$100 or more, you and your wife (or husband) must both sign, otherwise, SIGN your name and give full name of wife (or husband). Minors must have parent or guardian fill in and sign.

<p>Route _____</p> <p>Box _____</p> <p>How long have you lived here? _____</p> <p>Do you own your home or rent? _____</p> <p>How much rent do you pay? \$ _____</p>
--

In what other Town do you trade most? _____

If you rent, give name of owner of the property _____

Age _____ **Are you married?** _____ **What does your regular income average each month?** _____ **(If husband and wife both work, give income of each.)** _____

Do not in business for yourself, give name of Employer _____ **Employer's address** _____

Are you now steadily employed? _____ **How long with present employer?** _____ **What kind of work?** _____

Do you have a Time Payment Acct. so & us now? _____ **Your Account Number** _____ **Have you had a previous Acct. with us?** _____ **At what Ward Mail Order House or Retail Store?** _____ **When closed?** _____

Name of your bank _____ **Address** _____

Please also tell the names of two references with whom you have had credit dealings. List 2 names if more preferred. _____ **Name** _____ **Address** _____ **Business** _____

_____ **Name** _____ **Address** _____ **Business** _____

Fill in spaces at right of goods ordered are to be attached to land or buildings such as Plumbing, Heating, Building Material, Paint, Fencing, etc. _____ **Give complete address or location of property to which goods will be used or installed. Copy for a description from your deed or any tax bill.** _____

Name of Mortgage Holder _____ **His address** _____

How much have you paid on this property? \$ _____ **How much do you owe on mortgage?** \$ _____ **What is value of property?** \$ _____

MONTGOMERY WARD ORDER BLANK

PARCEL POST CHARGES are easily figured by adding up the weights given for each article, then using Table on Parcel Post Page in back of issue. Don't be afraid of sending too much postage; we promptly refund every Penny not used.

FREIGHT ON EXPRESS CHARGES should not be sent with your order except where you have no agent at your station. If you want to know how much the freight will be, refer to Rates on Freight and Express Pages in back of book.

GET ALL YOUR NEEDS NOW! By including more of your needs in this order you will save ON POSTAGE. For example, it costs \$2 to ship a 1-lb. package in the 3rd zone. A 10-lb. shipment costs LESS THAN 3x A POUND! You Always Save More When You Order More.

Mail All Orders Direct to Words Hearest Mail Order House
or Warehouse as Directed in the Catalog

Name _____

Street _____
Address _____ Route _____ Box _____

Post Office _____ State _____

HOW SHALL WE SHIP? ☐ Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐ Freight-What Railroad?

TAX NOTICE

To Our Customers Living in Missouri

The State of Missouri requires all merchants to collect a sales tax equivalent to 2% of all retail sales made within the State of Missouri. The prices in the catalog do not include this tax, so it will be necessary for our customers LIVING IN MISSOURI to add 2% (at the rate of 1¢ on each \$50 purchase) to the price of all goods purchased from our Kansas City Branch. Sales tax tokens may be submitted to cover a fractional part of a cent of tax thus computed.

NOTE—If the rate of the tax as shown above should be changed, the tax should be computed at the rate in effect when your order is placed.

CUSTOMERS OUTSIDE MISSOURI ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THIS TAX

If this order is to be placed to another address or person, write directions here.

DON'T FORGET

to tell us Size, Color, Pattern or other information needed. Don't guess about size. Take measurements accurately. If in doubt, see Measuring Instructions on Page following Index.

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Plaque Du Nord - Writin de Thana Jomane

If you have moved since sending your latest order, write old address here

Name _____

Small

Assessment Method

AMOUNT FOR GOODS

FOUNDED	1890
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AMOUNT FOR POSTAGE
(We refund any net loss)

TOTAL WT. IN LBS.

AMOUNT I OWE WARDS
(If you have an unpaid order)

PARCEL POST ZONE

AMOUNT FOR TAX
 (Minimum Taxable Only. See Above)

If entering on
Time Payments,
Fill In and Sign
the Facts
on When Will

TOTAL AMOUNT
ENCLOSED

Times

NOV. 22

Pennsylvania



THANKSGIVING
DREAMS!

P. H. S. HIGHLIGHTS

School was dismissed at noon Nov. 10, so that those who wanted to go to the Albany game could. Princeton was well represented too. We came out with another victory and are Conference Champions again. Our football season ended here with that game.

Richard Overton is home on furlough after completing several missions overseas.

Dudley Torrey, a graduate of P.H.S. and Lois Herman were married last week.

The first part of the assembly Friday was spent singing and the last part was skits from the operetta given that night.

Bill Powell returned to Tarragut, Idaho, Saturday. He has finished boot training.

Barbara Larson spent the week-end in Unionville.

Bob Crawford left Sunday for Leavenworth for induction.

Joe Keaterson will leave Saturday for the Army.

The Vocational Agriculture boys sponsored a box supper November 10, at the grade school gym. Dick Coon acted as master of ceremonies. A program was given by the Ag. boys with John Buren and Montye Belle Keaterson adding two musical numbers. Boxes were auctioned by Loyd Covey. A profit of \$141.10 was made. Mr. Shaffner got the jar of pickles for the sourest man, Mrs. Mabe got the box of candy for the most popular girl, and guess what for the biggest baby. Barbara Tysor and Wayne Cunningham got the rope for the widest couple, Mr. Neil got the bar of soap for the man with the dirtiest feet. Bill Gamet got the hose for having the biggest feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Gamet entertained at a surprise birthday party for Bill's seventeenth birthday.

Sharley Perkins and Mary Butcher visited school Friday and went to the Albany game.

Berlene Whistler, formerly a student of P.H.S. visited here Monday.

Dol and Patsy Bohr had a party Nov. 11th. Twenty-five were there. Everybody enjoyed it.

Mrs. Franke chorus presented the operetta "Up In The Air" Friday and Saturday nights Nov. 17 and 18. About ninety pupils participated. \$107.40 was taken in after expenses are paid the profit will be added to the music fund. The main characters were: Nadeen Goodin, Richard Miller, Montye Belle Keaterson, John Buren, Phyllis Combs, Phyllis Derry, Louise Cox, Rosalee Hamilton, Bill Gamet and Dale Boxley.

Mr. Collings has moved to the place recently vacated by Herbert Koch.

Wilbur and Willa Dean kept store for Lathrops Sunday night.

Lots of tickets have been bought here for the Missouri-Kansas game Thanksgiving day. Its something to have a last years graduate playing on the university club. Yea, Joe Dan!!

Ted Standruff of the U.S. Navy, is home on furlough. He is a former student of this school.

Loyd Studebaker died in K.C. last week. Mr. Studebaker was a former bus driver for P.H.S. Many students and teachers attended his funeral.

GOSSIP

Wolf Frank wanted to take Dol to Bill's party and Mary Jo to the show afterward. He really gets around.

Rita Faye cars won't run without gas you know. Too bad you didn't get to the dance.

These people are very chummy Bill Rutledge and Jackie Hicks, Ralph Morris and Norma Owen

We hear that Helen Weaver was very mad Sat. night because Bill kissed all the girls.

Kathryn Cox has decided that she would like to go to Ravenna High School. Could Johnny M. be the reason?

We hear that Mr. Seeley has "turnip termite" on his bus.

These quarrels! How its Marjorie Hart and Roy Hill.

Is John Frank falling for Jackie Hicks?

Florence and Bill Ray became 18 over the week-end.

We wonder who gave Phyllis Collings jandy? Could it be Georgie Summers? What will Johnny think Phyllis??????

We hear that Bonnie Hunter was very happy Saturday night. Who is her man?????

It is said that Jackie Hicks was a little disappointed because Donnie didn't get her pie at the box supper.

We hear Ila Mae and King Moore, Deloresa and Jim Evans, Patay and Gene Coon were at Spickard after Doloresa's party. That was going on town there kids?????

What was the trouble with Betty Thomas and Fred Phillips??

Florence Gump is pretty good when it comes to rubbing football boys legs.

Eckhart keeps her eye on Bobby Boyer. Did you see that gleam in her eye, Bobby?

Maxine Lowel and Billy Murray got that Powell and Astaire jive in their feet a week ago Sat. night

How come Hubert and Glen didn't get Madean's and Mary Jane's box Friday night was it because no one would tell them which one it was not even the girls?????????

Ask Mary Lou Moore, Norma Ruth Axtell, and Harriet Smith why it cost them extra to go to the Albany football game????

Why did Miss Epperson blush at Bill's party when she was asked about receiving personal letters from the Navy???

Why didn't Billy Joe get back to work Saturday?? Wouldn't Edna let him????

We wonder how Wallace Trump and Gene Foglesong would have liked for Mr. Shaffnar to put them under the shower with their clothes on instead of whipping them. They put Lyle Kinnison and Glen Poland under without the thought of the sickness it might have caused and besides why don't they pick on some their own size.

Wayne Moore has started taking some training too, just like Bill Moore's.

Dick Coon got hit by a Chillicothe Hornet.

Be sure and call Richard Miller "sugar foot" from now on.

Who is the boy who gives Madean Emerson the wicked eye in the study hall?

GOSSIP

From Woodrow McHargue to Thelma Pollard:

Hi Sweetheart,
I Love You. Write me a letter.
Don't show this, it will be embarrassing.

Love
Toody

Goodin and McQuerry just can't resist each other can they??????

What was wrong with Marquis Sunday night, he couldn't remember where he was. He had to go around asking everyone Monday morning????

How long is it going to take Romeo to get acquainted with his new mad roads????

Ask Dick if that was his Mother's lipstick he had all over his face Sunday night when he came in the Haven, we wonder where else he could get it his mother said that there would be no Trenton for him this week because of a (hornet sting).

Glen Arney and Phyllis Derry were out together while Mary Jand was making up with Jimmie Ruth.

Florence says Wayne Moore is really cute she says he is her pin up boy.

Mr. Collings went hunting Sunday and was sure having fun killing duck. Garden it was mud hens.

Ask Nadene who called her Sunday afternoon. Could it have been Joe Dan????

Wanted- a cook
Apply-Jack Ruth-Blond Preferred

Ben Hyde escorted six girls to the Haven Saturday night. Look out girls he's foot loose and fancy free.

Slayton and P. Derry get along ok.

Jerry Brayles escorted Phyllis Derry to Trenton Saturday night

Barbara Larson said she felt like an Indian Sunday night with all her warpaint on.

Ruth Martin and Johnny Goodin were doing alright Saturday night

Norma Shirley and Bill Campbell seem to have quite a case.

Ila Mae had a nice chat with Mr. Shaffner. Looks like some more will be having them with him too.

Bill Murray sits in 8th hour study hall talking to Lila P.

What is John Buren going to do this winter? He'll freeze sitting in front of the hotel, better move Lila?

This sisterly love for your best girlfriend's boyfriend may be killing. You'd better watch it gals.....

Why did Jack Ruth feel so funny when M. R. Shaffner yelled at him Thursday.

Norma is certainly a frid that something more than a hot will come out of that love scene between Goodin and Miller.

Have you read about "Th-Ry" in Dick Tracy- it's not just a tech Billy Hugh give a speech and you'll get an idea-ooo ooo.

Ronald Davis has been hanging around Harold Larson.

What are these notes about that Montye Bell has been writing to Bob Boyer and signing them "Your secret pal".

Where did Norma Day get her new lockset? It really is pretty, Norma.

Be no. call Ben Hyde "Burg"

Fashions

SEW NICE!!! To prove how handy they are with the needle and thimble, the home ec. girls got busy and have been sewing furiously for the past few weeks--here's the result: Daphne sports a black and white checked suit--very cute, Walter!..Next came Montya Belle with a black and white checked tailored dress set off with red accessories, Ralph, you should have come along as cub-reporter! Wanda looked very pretty in a blue tailored dress set off with pearls and high-lighted with alligator pumps and bag...Lelia Rose was very fetching in a light blue wool suit with black accessories...Carol Hamilton wore a flowered silk dress with a feminine touch of lace and ribbon...Irene Moore looked stunning in one of fashion's newest colors--a purple wool suit, completed by black accessories...Phyllis Shandrew wore a 2-piece red dress trimmed with black saddle stitching and black buttons, flattering to her dress, was a red beanie. Kathleen Cooksey looked very nice in a 2-piece pink wool dress blue trim added fashion interest Donna Osborn wore a purple wool dress with tailored lines and brown accessories--very becoming. Evelyn Foster sported a tan suit with becoming lines...Delata Hamilton looked very sweet in a light blue crepe-lace trim added charm...A bit different was Clarice's black and yellow plaid gored skirt and weskut with matching beanie...Twilla Moss and Marjorie Hart looked super in light blue wool gored skirts and matching jerkins...Simple and smart was Mary Lou Moore's pink crepe blouse and tan skirt--added to that was a pink beanie...the Cunningham sisters wore darling navy jumpers stitched in white and worn with blue and white flowered blouses Donna Orndoff wore a pretty gold wool dress with brown trim and accessories...Erma Delameter and Lorene Rockhold had light blue dresses stitched in tan...

Last but not least, Miss Shipman was slim, bright, and charming in a purple crepe dress--Hu-m, very nice!--Our hats off to Miss Shipman and her Home Ec. girls they do a very nice job of sewing. **ON THE CAMPUS:** Jack Ruth's green and black checked shirt--Naomi Ruthledge's swanky purple coat with velvet collar and quilted lining--Ragan has the cutest 2-piece green twill dress with button trim--Martha Robbins has a pretty black dress with white trim and Willa Dean sports a new blue-wool dress--Jo-Ann Stacy really looks pert in her new red and green plaid skirt and yellow sweater--Eina Barton has the sweetest red dress with a sweet heart neckling--Amber has a cute short sleeved fuzzy yellow sweater--Ruth Martin has a new Indian bracelet and ankle chain--Jennie has a new blue and white plaid dress--Have you seen Lucille Hanns blue cordigan?

SPORTS

The Princeton Tigers defeated Albany in a hard fought game by a score of 8 to 7. The winning of this game won the conference for the Tigers. Coach Shaffner started an all Senior team consisting of Alley, Pollard, Broyles, O'Banion in the back field, Ruth McQuerry, Collings, Covey, Moore Foster and Gamet in the line.

There were only two substitutions in the game, Murray and Boyer replaced Broyles and O'Banion at different times throughout the game.

Alp--Is George very tender?
Betty--I don't know--I never bit him.

Jerry--Does your face hurt?
Mary Jo--No.
Jerry--It's killing me.

BUY U.S. BONDS AND STAMPS

Editor-Amber Haley-Raymond Morris
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 Moran
 Gossip-Talter Alley-Phyllis Conbe
 Maxine Lovel
 Sports-Jack Rath-Job Boyer
 Fashions-Betty Sealey-Ralph Mo.
 Art-Florence Gump-Ruth Bagley
 Advertising-Bill Gumbert

Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving in the United States and Canada is a day set apart annually for the giving thanks to God for the blessings of the year. Originally it was a harvest Thanksgiving and while the purpose has become less specific the festival still takes place late in the autumn. Such celebrations are of very ancient origin being nearly universal among primitive peoples.

In 1621 when the first corn crop was gathered in the Plymouth Colony Governor Braddford decreed a day of thanksgiving.

Although food was prepared for days ahead the day was not merely spent in feasting. There were prayers, sermons and songs of praise-three days went by before the Indians returned to the forest and the colonists to their tasks.

Our Thanksgiving now should be for giving Thanks to God-rather than just huge feasts-asking for more.

American people have obviously lost the original purpose of the holidays-For Christmas we give gifts just to receive, forgetting its more blessed to give than to receive. On the fourth of July we race around celebrating by making terrible noises and causing accidents.

On Thanksgiving we go visit our relatives celebrating by hunting and eating-All of these days should certainly be a day of prayer and thanks for all that God has given us.

More than half the Pilgrims died during the winter when they first landed on Plymouth Rock but during the summer their hope

was renewed. The Pilgrims and the Indians joined as one large family gave Thanks together on that day.

Now that the world is so war torn could we not unite in our homes although certain members may be across the continent fighting for us so we may have the opportunity of being free--Freedom of speech, freedom from fear, freedom of press, and freedom of religion.

For all that God in mercy sends:
 For health and strength for home and friends,
 For comforts in the time of need,
 For every kindly word and deed,
 For happy thoughts and pleasant talk,
 For guidance in our daily walk,
 For all these things give thanks

For beauty in the world of ours,
 For verdant grass and lovely flowers,
 For songs of birds, for hum of bees,
 For the refreshing summer breeze,
 For hill and plain, for streams and wood,
 For the great ocean's mighty flood
 For all these things give thanks.

For the sweet sleep that comes with night,
 For the returning morning's light
 For the bright sun which shines on high,
 For stars that glitter in the sky
 For these and everything we see,
 Oh Lord, our hearts we lift to thee,
 And give thee hearty thanks.

Lieut J.G. Buddy Lathrops has been at home on furlough after almost two years overseas.

Well, everybody, enjoy the holiday and vacation Thursday and Friday. Don't eat too much Turkey! Why not give part of the time on your schedule for Thanksgiving day, to giving your thanks for all your personal blessings. Go to Church Tomorrow

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 13, 1944

Removal of Stilwell Raises China Issues

Emphasizes Critical Internal Situation Confronting Chiang Kai-shek's Government

FUTURE U. S. POLICY IS PONDERED

Action Needed to Stifle Chinese Resistance Against Japanese Gains on Mainland

The removal of General Joseph W. Stilwell from the China-India Burma theater has dramatized the critical turn of events in the Far East. Not only did Stilwell's removal take place at a time when China's military position was becoming more dangerous and desperate, but it brought into the open the internal political conflicts which have divided China and have been at least partially responsible for recent military reverses. It also tends to emphasize sharp disagreement between our top military man in Asia and the officials of the Chinese government.

In explaining the reasons for the removal of General Stilwell, President Roosevelt confirmed the reports that it was Chiang Kai-shek who had made the request, that the two men had had sharp disagreements, and that there was a clash of personalities. Inasmuch as Chiang Kai-shek is head of the Chinese government and commander of the Chinese armed forces, Mr. Roosevelt explained, his request had to be accepted.

Reorganization of Command

With the removal of Stilwell, there has been a reorganization of military commands in the Orient. The China-India Burma theater has been divided into two areas, one including China and the other India and Burma. Major General Albert G. Wedemeyer has been named commander of the United States Army forces in China, and Lieutenant General Donald L. Hickey has been placed in charge of the American forces in India and Burma.

The nature and extent of the disagreement between General Stilwell and Chiang Kai-shek was not made public by the President, nor is it likely that details will be known for some time. Reasons of military security make that impossible. However, American and other correspondents who have been in China for a long time and who are now free to speak are agreed that the conflict between the two men is more than a personal clash. They agree that it is a symbol of the growing internal conflicts within China—conflicts which may have a serious effect upon the future prosecution of the war against Japan.

In previous issues of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*, we have discussed certain features of the internal rifts in China. We have reported the concern with which our government and military leaders have viewed the military situation.

(Continued on page 8)



Problems of the Air Age are being discussed at Chicago

World Air Problems Debated at Chicago

Delegates from 50 Nations Seek Formula to Govern Postwar International Aviation

RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABSENT

At Last Minute, Soviet Union Refuses to Join Parley with Hostile "Fascist" Countries

In the world's largest hotel, the Sheraton of Chicago, representatives of about 40 nations, united together for the government of the United States, are discussing one of the most difficult and yet most important of international postwar problems. They are trying to reach an agreement about the regulation of traffic in the air.

It is necessary that agreements of some kind be reached soon. Everyone expects a tremendous increase in commercial aviation when the war is over. The whole world has become alerted, and facilities have been developed for travel and transportation by air on a scale scarcely dreamed of before the war.

When peace comes we will have in this country (trains, ships, highways, trucks and airports). Millions of Americans will have become accustomed to transportation by air. Air fields, with modern equipment and trained ground crews, dot the landscape from coast to coast.

When the war is over Americans will want to fly and to transport goods by air. They will want to fly all around the world. The people of other countries will have the same desire.

Many Difficulties

But difficulties are in the way. An American plane cannot fly across another country without the consent of that nation. Flares from other countries cannot fly here without our consent. National borders are barriers to the sort of international commerce by air which people everywhere will expect to carry on. These barriers will stand in the way of world commerce by air.

World trade by air will be in a position almost as chaotic as railway commerce in the United States would be if every state forbade a train to cross its borders from another state without its consent. If we are really entering an Air Age, in which air traffic will be increasingly important, international regulation of air traffic will be as important in the future as the regulation of interstate commerce is within the United States.

Before considering plans discussed at the Chicago conference, it will be well to get an idea of how international air commerce is now handled. The accepted rule today is that each nation owns the air above its own land. Therefore a plane can travel over the territory of a foreign nation, the company flying the plane must have the consent

(Continued on page 7)

Harmonious Living

By Walter L. Myer

The Reverend Edward W. Ziegler, a Presbyterian minister of Bellefontaine, Ohio, writes in *The Kansas Magazine* about one of the most important of human problems, the problem of getting along with people, particularly the people for whom we care most. It is usually easy enough, he says, to avoid irritations and misunderstandings with those whom we do not like or with whom our associations are not close. We can keep away from them or be on guard when dealing with them. In the home it is different. We cannot avoid close and long continued contacts. Hence differences or disputes arise. Irritations multiply. These for whom we have unquestioned affection frequently "get on our nerves."

These irritations rob life of pleasure and contentment. In my opinion, they are the number one enemy of human happiness. War, disease, accidents and economic insecurity take a heavy toll, it is true. Calamity from the outside may strike an individual or a family with devastating force. They may inflict pain, grief, or anxiety as deep and bitter as positively to intensify hope and happiness.

But, except in times of world tragedy like the present, the ordinary family feels the force of these external and uncontrollable blows only on rare occasions. Meanwhile the associations in the home go on hour after hour, day after day, and year after year. If these daily relationships are unpleasant, there is little satisfaction in life, however pleasant conditions in the outside world may be. If you start the day angry, or depressed or worried because of friction in the home, it will not be a good day. If there are too many such days, you will not enjoy a good life.

But suppose we gave attention to the problem, what could we do about it? Dr. Ziegler makes a number of helpful suggestions. Each person, for example, might study the causes of such irritations as develop in the home or among his best friends. He could avoid many unpleasant situations in that way. Each person could also plan consciously to make things pleasant wherever possible for relatives and friends. If you perform some little act that brings pleasure to others, they will have an appreciative, friendly feeling toward you, and you, yourself, will be made friendlier and more sympathetic because of what you have done. You can choose to be pleasant and agreeable, to avoid williness and grumpiness, to pass lightly over the mistakes of others, to be generous in all your attitudes and associations.

The Chicago World Air Conference

(Continued from page 1)

of that nation. When, for example, Pan American, a United States company, wishes to fly its planes over the Central and South American nations, it must have the consent of the governments of those countries. It must have consent to land and refuel, and to carry passengers and freight.

It has not been hard for Pan American to obtain the privilege of flying in the Latin American countries. These nations have no resources which are competing with it. They are not themselves engaged in international flying, or at least not to any great extent. Hence, they welcome Pan American when it asks to establish air routes.

But Pan American, the only United States company which has done any great amount of foreign business, has had greater difficulty when it has attempted to establish air routes in certain other parts of the world. When it asked the British for the privilege of establishing a service between the United States and Great Britain, the British refused to give their consent except on condition that they be permitted to establish a similar line between our country and Great Britain.

The United States has interfered with air traffic which other nations have wished to carry on in the Pacific Ocean. In order to establish these Pacific routes, the foreign planes would be made use of the landing fields in Hawaii. Our Government, however, refused foreign companies the privilege of landing in Hawaii.

Our reason was that Hawaii was a military base and we did not want foreigners flying over it. This action on our part, however, kept other nations from using the Pacific Ocean for air traffic as they wished to use it. The United States company, Pan American, was allowed to use the Hawaii airport and so it got a monopoly over the air business of certain parts of the Pacific.

It can easily be seen that the present

system is in many ways unsatisfactory. There is much friction among nations. If existing conditions continue in the future, they are likely to cause even more friction. As air traffic increases and becomes more important, nations will compete more sharply for air trade routes. It is quite conceivable that there may be wars in the future to come over the right to establish air trade routes if satisfactory forms of control are not developed.

Several proposals for air traffic regulations have been made and are being considered. One proposal is that the nations recognize the principle known as "Freedom of the Air." If this plan should be adopted, the planes of any nation would be permitted to fly anywhere they pleased without securing the consent of any government.

American planes, for example, could fly over England or France or Russia just as they fly over this country. They could use the airports of the nations over which they traveled, paying a fair price, naturally, for the service rendered. They could pick up passengers and freight in any foreign country.

There is not much support for this plan. The people of the United States, for example, would not want foreign air lines to establish routes across our country, competing fully with American companies. They would be afraid that other nations might manufacture planes cheaply and charge low freight and passenger rates.

It is very likely, therefore, that Americans will insist that all domestic business; that is, all hauling of passengers and freight within our country's borders, shall be done by American planes. Other nations will likely take a similar position about their own domestic business.

Another proposal suggests that the planes of every nation be allowed to fly over any other country without consent and that they be permitted to stop at air fields for refueling and supplies,

but that they should not be permitted to do domestic business within a foreign country.

If that plan should be put into effect, the British or any other foreign people might establish a route across the United States on their way to some other destination, but they could not pick up or discharge passengers and freight in this country.

The right to travel over a foreign country in this way is called the right of "Innocent Passage." It is thought that the United States government is working at the Chicago conference to have the right of Innocent Passage recognized. We wish to establish regular lines in many parts of the world and would like the privilege of crossing foreign boundaries without negotiating for the privilege in every case.

The Russians, on the other hand, have, during recent years, been suspicious of other nations and do not like the idea of permitting foreigners to fly over their country. Their policy has been to forbid foreign flights, and they are not likely to accept fully the right of Innocent Passage.

The British, like the Americans, want to establish lines in various parts of the world, and they would like the privilege of flying over foreign countries. At the same time, they are afraid of American competition. They think we might be able to cut passenger and freight rates and get business away from them. Hence, they would like to see international air traffic regulated by an international authority. They think that this international authority should fix freight and passenger rates so that no country could undercut the other. The United States will probably oppose this plan.

There is general agreement that some kind of international authority should be set up. A commission appointed by the United Nations might, for example, make safety rules providing that no planes should be allowed to fly across national borders unless

they came up to certain standards as to construction and safety devices.

The problems which have been indicated in this article and many others are being considered by the international conference now sitting in Chicago. It is expected that a number of important agreements can be reached. It will be hard, however, to get world-wide acceptance of the agreements which are made because one large nation, Russia, has refused to take part.

A Russian objection was on its way to Chicago to participate in the meeting but was suddenly called back. The reason given was that Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland had been invited to the conference and that these nations do not have diplomatic relations with Russia. The Russians say that these countries are fascist and anti-Russian.

It will be noted that the United States, in losing the invitations, did not invite Argentina, since Argentina does not have diplomatic relations with our country.

We can understand, therefore, why Russia would not care to sit with nations with whom she does not have relations. It is difficult to understand, however, why Russia, after having accepted an invitation to the conference, should have so unceremoniously withdrawn.

It is quite possible that Russia wishes to continue her rule that no foreign plane shall pass over her territory, and that she feels that not much would be gained by attending an international conference to regulate air traffic. She may, therefore, have had the presence in the meeting of the three nations especially unfriendly to her as an excuse to stay away from the conference.

Though Russia does not attend the Chicago conference, the United States, Great Britain, and other nations will continue to negotiate with her concerning the establishment of rules which will encourage the peaceful development of air traffic.

World Airways
Of Tomorrow



Below is the probable route of the world's first airway, the New York to London route. The route is shown as a line connecting New York and London. The map shows the route of the world's first airway, the New York to London route. The route is shown as a line connecting New York and London.

NEW YORK TO—
LONDON—11 hrs. 15 min.
PARIS—11 hrs. 15 min.
BRUSSELS—11 hrs. 15 min.
AMSTERDAM—11 hrs. 15 min.



Spain is again settling with unrest as the wounds of the civil war are being expressed. Above is the Plaza de la Libertad in Barcelona, one of the cities which felt the full impact of the internal war of 1936-1939.

Spain Torn by Internal Strife

It has been apparent for several weeks that a serious crisis was developing in Spain. Threats of renewal of the civil war which ended only in 1939, after two and a half years of tragic bloodshed, are becoming daily more real. There have been outbreaks in certain regions of northern Spain, and along the French-Spanish border between supporters and opponents of the government of General Francisco Franco.

In order to understand the roots of the present unrest in Spain, it is important to examine some of the basic facts about Spain—the country and its recent history, for they figure prominently in the present troubles.

The population of Spain is approximately 25,000,000. The country is as large as California and Ohio combined. The greatest distance from north to south is 500 miles; from east to west, 600 miles.

Spain—with Portugal—makes up the Iberian Peninsula which juts out from the body of Europe. The country is largely shut off from France, its only large European neighbor, by the Pyrenees. The effect of Spain's geography has been to keep her separated from the rest of Europe.

Most of Spain consists of small villages and farms. The majority of Spaniards live in villages and work on nearby large estates or on their own small strips of land. Life for these people is almost primitive. A few of the cities, such as Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia, are modern, but the country as a whole is backward.

Spain is not a poor country in soil and natural resources. It is true that much of the land is rugged, parched, and waterless, but with proper irrigation, a great deal more of the land could be cultivated than at present, and modern agricultural implements and methods would produce more abundant crops. Her landholders have

depended too much upon human toil in cultivating the soil. Spain also has large supplies of iron, copper, mercury, coal, and other minerals, but her industrial growth has been slow.

Except for brief periods before 1931 the Spanish government was a monarchy. It was weak and was dominated by the small minority of wealthy landowners. In 1931, there was a brief, bloodless revolt. King Alfonso fled the country and a democratic form of government was established. Steps were taken to break up the big landholdings and divide them among the farm workers. Many measures were adopted designed to improve the lot of the industrial workers.

The critics and supporters of this program soon came into sharp and bitter conflict. Extremists on both sides fought for their ideas in parliament and often in the streets. There was little willingness to compromise. The extreme radicals wanted to revolutionize the country overnight; the extreme conservatives were opposed to any worthwhile change.

It was in the midst of this internal conflict in 1936 that a number of army leaders, headed by General Franco, launched their revolt. The Franco forces contended that they were fighting to save Spain from communism. They claimed that the leaders in parliament were attempting to place the land and industries of the country under government ownership and control. They also accused the communists of trying to destroy religion in Spain.

The forces defending the government replied that its leaders had been chosen by the majority of people in free elections. They charged General Franco with "thwarting" the will of the people by the use of force.

The Spanish civil war turned out to be the first major battle of the European war. Germany and Italy sent

men and supplies to aid General Franco and his supporters, while Russia sustained the defenders of the government, known as "loyalists" or "republicans."

The United States, Britain, and France adopted a neutral course. They refused to supply either side with weapons. This policy helped General Franco because he was able to get far more equipment from Germany and Italy than the republicans were able to get from Russia.

When the civil war ended in March 1939, with a Franco victory, a dictatorial government was established. The Falange party, strong supporters of Franco, was the only political group permitted. Tens of thousands of political opponents were imprisoned.

The scars of the civil war are still deep. Nearly a million Spaniards lost their lives in the struggle and the bitterness among the conflicting groups lives on. Much of the destruction remains unrepaired and the living standards are miserably low.

Spain's plight would be far worse if the war had not brought certain economic advantages. Both the Axis countries and the United Nations have competed for Spanish minerals and other products essential to the war. But now that the Nazis have been cut off from Spain and we have stopped buying certain products, General Franco may have still more serious economic problems to face.

But the political problems are even more serious. Both inside Spain and out, thousands of Spaniards are working to oust Franco and his government. Thousands who escaped to France have organized the Spanish National Union. The Union is closely linked to the underground movement inside Spain.

The Spanish situation has created a delicate problem for the new French government of General de Gaulle, be-

cause members of the Spanish National Union helped the French underground during the years of the occupation. But Franco's government did not join the Axis during the days when an Axis victory seemed most likely. So far de Gaulle has adopted a "hands-off" policy.

The rest of the world is closely watching developments in Spain. The Spaniards are bitter against France because he sent large numbers of Spanish "volunteers" to fight with the Nazis against the Soviet army. The people of the United States and England are sharply divided on the issue of General Franco. The position of the opponents may be summed up as follows:

General Franco is a fascist himself who came into power by the fascist technique of force and who obtained the major part of his force from Germany and Italy. Without their support, he would never have been able to crush his opponents. He has publicly expressed the hope that the Axis would win the war. He became restrained only when Allied victory became certain.

If General Franco's government remains in power, Spain will become the breeding ground for another war. The Nazi underground will carry on its activities from Spanish soil. It will use Spain as a bridge to Latin America. The United Nations, therefore, have a great interest in destroying the faction of Franco as they have in destroying fascism anywhere else.

There are many who oppose this position and who argue that we should maintain a "hands-off" policy in the present Spanish crisis. Their position may be stated as follows:

We cannot interfere with the internal affairs of any country or dictate the form of government other countries shall have. Many members of the United Nations have governments which are as undemocratic as the government of General Franco and yet we maintain friendly relations with them. The important problem is to organize the peace so that no nation may start another war, and there is little danger that Spain would or would embark upon aggression.

Moreover, if General Franco's words were unswerving in this war, he refrained from joining the war on the



sides of the Axis. Nor did he permit Germany to use Spain as a base for attacks upon the United Nations at the time of the North African campaign. It is true that he sold war materials to Germany and Italy, but he also sold them to the United Nations. Franco remained as neutral throughout the struggle as circumstances permitted.

The conflicting opinions with respect to Spain are likely to become more acute if the present unrest in that country should lead to a renewal of full-scale civil war.

A black and white photograph showing a panoramic view of a city, likely San Francisco, seen through a rectangular opening in a dark, possibly damaged, structure. The city below is densely packed with buildings, and the sky is bright and hazy. The photograph is mounted on a dark album page.

NOTICE

Congress Comes Back

Ordinarily, the post-session period which rounds out the life of a Congress is one of relatively light activity. Rating members are busy getting their affairs in order before returning to private life. Members who will be part of the incoming Congress are concentrating on the preparation of legislative programs for the new year. Knowing that a different group of legislators will hold the final power of decision over what they do, both groups hesitate to introduce any important or controversial matters.

will consider two bills already passed by the House providing for flood control measures and the improvement of rivers and harbors. The House will take up a bill passed by the Senate authorizing the construction of roads and flight strips along highways. A new insurance program introduced by the President will be debated in the House and committee hearings will begin on the oil treaty with England and the question of peacetime military training.

Like most political controversies, the current struggle over Poland is one in which several sets of conflicting interests are involved. On one level, it is simply a fight for power between two rival governments—the London regime of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the Committee of National Liberation operating from Lublin under Russian sponsorship. On another, it is a clash between two of the great powers, Britain and Russia, each of which supports the Polish faction more likely to favor her interests in central Europe after

It has been clear for some time that settlement of the disputed frontier would go far toward ending the other two. If the two primary issues were removed, the British would probably guarantee the return of the London government-involvement, a subsection of Poland's pre-war boundaries as nearly as possible in the light of settlements to be made with neighboring nations, and a promise of change in attitude toward the somewhat underdeveloped constitution or the present distribution of land in the absence of British pressure. The Russians could establish the Labor government and a return to the liberal party constitution, push Poland's boundaries westward on both the east and west, and guarantee the breakup of large estates into small farms for the peasants.

It looks at present as though the final settlement will represent a compromise, but one heavily weighted in the direction of what Russia wants. The land program of the Lublin group is already being carried out. It is believed that Britain has dropped most of her objections to Russia's claim for pre-war Polish boundaries. And at Britain's insistence, the Mikolajewski government has offered a series of concessions to the demands of the Lublin group.

For months Argentina has successfully sidestepped our government's efforts to secure her cooperation with the United Nations. Now, however, the regime headed by President Edelmiro Farrell has indicated that American pressures have not been lost on it by proposing a conference of hemisphere foreign ministers to air the controversy more fully.

As we go to press, it is uncertain whether or not the proposed conference will be held. Many of the other Latin American republics, anxious to clarify their postwar position in relation to the United States as well as the Argentine issue, are inclined to favor the

Mainly what Aspinwall hopes to gain by promoting a conference of inter-American leaders is a chance to harp on her way back into the favor of the United States or, if that seems too dense, to win enough of a following among the other northern republics to offset the ill-will of United States hostility. Deeply concerned about the fact that she has been left out of all present planning, Aspinwall knows she must act quickly to safeguard her future. The war period has been an alarming increase in the power of her couched southern ally, Brazil.



self, and it is clear that Brazil's contributions in the war will be rewarded with American favors which will further increase her power when peace comes. The Argentines apparently regard the present time, when several of the smaller Latin American nations have shown dissatisfaction with their prospects in the United Nations organization now being planned, as most favorable for stating their case.

The process of liberation is proving to be a painful one for the people of Belgium. Hunger, economic chaos, and political upheaval have been their lot ever since the Allies began to drive the Germans from their territory.

The most pressing problem the Belgians confront at the moment is an acute shortage of food. Ration cards have become useless as grocery stores and restaurants are almost completely bare of food. What little there is distributed through black markets at the worst kind of inflation prices—a single egg now costs 26 cents in Brussels. Even the promise of the Allied High Command to send in 4,000 tons of food in the first three weeks of this month has not dispelled the people's fears of a very hungry winter.

The rest of the Belgian economy is in an equally troubled state. Most industry has been at a standstill for weeks. Even essential public services like the provision of water and electricity have been functioning on a limited scale.

The failure of the reinstated government headed by Premier Plesket to deal



UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL. Japanese civilians, on the island of Saipan in the Marianas, are learning that the American soldiers who have taken over are not the brutes their propaganda taught them to believe.

Published weekly throughout the year (except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter holidays), and comes again from the middle of August to the first week of September to the N. W. Washington Book Co., 1711 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. If a subscriber pays in advance for 12 months, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed. For a year shorter than a year, the price is 50 cents a year.

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One Education Service Failing

The American Museum
 Natural History
 The American Museum
 Natural History
 The American Museum
 Natural History

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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"Reconversion time"

ART BY JACKSON JACOB

successfully with the situation has led to serious political unrest throughout Belgium. Almost all factions in the population are currently calling for his removal. Also, the former underground is bringing pressure on the government for speedy trials of Belgium's thousands of collaborationists. The underground representative in the cabinet, Fernand de Man, has warned that the underground will remain armed and organized until the collaborationists have been brought to justice.

First Blow at Tokyo

Although the history of our war with Japan is filled with stirring incidents, probably no single event has aroused more excitement than the first air raid on Tokyo. Coming in the spring of 1942, when American successes far outnumbered American victories on any front, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Doolittle's bombing of the Japanese capital was widely acclaimed.

Later on, Captain Ted Lawson, pilot of one of the B-25 bombers taking part in the Tokyo raid, told the full story of that dramatic mission in a book entitled *Thirty Seconds over Tokyo*. Now the story is being retold in a motion picture of the same name, starring

Spencer Tracy as Doolittle and Van Johnson as Lawson.

The film follows the history of the raid from its planning stages to its successful completion and then shows what happened to Captain Lawson and his crew after their plane was wrecked in the sea and they were rescued by the Chinese.

Into Norway

United Nations forces are now attacking one of Hitler's last strongholds outside of Germany itself. Advancing through Lapland, a bleak, northern region encompassing parts of Norway, Finland, and Russia, Soviet troops have entered Norway and captured the port of Kirkenes. The Russian drive was timed to coincide with British air attacks on Nazi bases hidden in the Norwegian fjords.

Norway is important to the Germans as a naval and air headquarters. Planes and submarines operating from the northern coast have barred our shipping lines to Murmansk for three years. The jagged Norwegian coast has also served as a hideaway for what remains of the German fleet since the United Nations gained undisputed control of European waters.

The Russian invasion has been welcomed enthusiastically by the Nor-

wegians. King Haakon, exiled monarch of Norway, greeted the Soviet troops at Stavanger in a broadcast from London as news of the drive became public. He urged the people at home to give them all possible support, although the underground has been warned not to attempt a general uprising until larger Allied forces are on hand. It has been agreed between the Russians and Norwegians that as the country is liberated, the Norwegian government-in-exile will take over its administration once again.

The Nazis, hoping to forestall effective uprisings of the people, have intensified their reign of terror in Norway. Now groups of hostages have been seized and the occupation forces have taken over a large part of the national food supply.

Russia and Iran

Russia's recent request for oil concessions in Iran and the Iranian government's refusal to grant them at this time have posed a number of highly controversial questions. Postwar distribution of the world's resources and the extension of Soviet influence are the chief issues involved. Are the United Nations going to work together in parceling out such strategic materials as oil, or will they compete for control of them? Does Russia intend to try to extend her influence through the Middle East? These are questions of vital importance in considering future relations in this part of the world.

Insofar as the answers to these questions may be read in the events themselves and in British and American reaction to them, it would appear that the Russians intend to bid for a share in the oil wealth of the Middle East and that Britain and the United States are determined to maintain their own control in spite of Russian opposition. Both countries supported the Iranian government in its refusal of the Russian request.

It is likely, however, that the question will be settled finally by a new oil conference of the three nations. While the Anglo-American agreements concluded recently have defined the relative positions of Britain and the

United States in the Middle Eastern affairs, they include no provision for Russia.

Book Week Project

This year, American students are celebrating Book Week, which falls between November 11 and 18, with a particularly useful project. They are collecting books for shipment to liberated countries and refugee camps.

Europe's need for books cannot be over-emphasized. In the period of Nazi occupation, all books reflecting democratic ideas were systematically would out and destroyed.

If your school would like to help



FOR THANKSGIVING. Members of the American armed forces throughout the world will have books for Thanksgiving. WACS in England receive a live turkey from the United States.

on this project, select the country you would most like to aid. The Book Committee, Women's Council for Post-war Europe, 100 Madison Avenue, New York City 17, will send you a list of books suitable for use in that country and provide you with further information. The books will be shipped in chests containing either 50 or 100 volumes. Books in English can be read and appreciated by large numbers of Europeans even though they habitually speak other languages for the reason that prewar high school training on the continent generally included several courses in our language.

SMILES

Cowboy: "What kind of saddle do you have—one with a horn or without?"
Dude: "Without—not much traffic around here."

"Ma, how you've changed! You used to have thick black hair, and now you're bald. You used to have a ruddy complexion, now you're pale. I hardly recognized you, Mr. Canning."

"But I'm not Mr. Canning."
"Look! Don't tell me you've changed your name too."

A new definition of an optimist is one who begins to work a crossword puzzle with a fountain pen.



"I'm selling shirts too—your husband will surely need some before I bring this laundry back."

A woman launching her first ship was a little nervous. She turned to the shipyard manager standing beside her and said, "How hard do I have to hit it to knock it into the water?"

"Ha, ha," laughed the recruit. "You can't feel me. I know they have potato-peeling machines in the Army."

"Yes!" said the recruit, "and you're the latest model."

Andithless Al was sitting on a park bench when a well-meaning gentleman stopped to ask, "Do you wish employment?"

"Nister," Al replied, "you can't make work count more inviting by using a three syllable word."

The British War Office was trying to get its stuff in simpler language. The following paragraph from its memorandum on the subject proved the point. "Having to state conduct in long-winded and stilted writing than the use of a formal, potent, or polysyllabic substitute for a natural expression."

"Ten days in jail," said Willie, repeating the judge's sentence. "Not a bad experience."

"Why do you call that an experience?" "Oh," said Willie, "it's a short sentence that would light but gives you plenty to think about."

Questions from the News

1. Why did Russia refuse to participate in the Chicago conference on postwar aviation problems?
2. What is the present policy of most nations with respect to civil aviation?
3. What is meant by "Freedom of the Air"? By the right of "Innocent Passage"?
4. How, before the war, had American aviation companies come to establish a virtual monopoly over the air traffic of the Pacific?
5. State some of the differences among the nations with respect to postwar aviation.
6. What were the main reasons for the removal of General Stilwell from the Far East?
7. How has his removal emphasized the internal conflicts within China?
8. What role does the Kuomintang play in governing China?
9. What reorganization in the military commands in Asia was made after Stilwell's removal?
10. What is the Spanish National Union and what role has it been playing in recent disturbances in Spain?

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Pronunciations

Chongch—ch'ung-ch'ah
Ching Kai-shek—'ching k' shak—
as in lot
Falang—fah-lah-bay
Hakoon—hah-bon
Hwang—hong-y'ang
Kienan—chen-hi-hu-ai
Kuomintang—kwu-min-tahng
Kuomintang—kwu-min-tahng
Mikolajczyk—mi-kol-y'chik
Murmansk—murm-rahshik
Pictor—pik-ah-lu'

Stilwell's Recall and China's Crisis

(Continued from page 1)

tion, they concern over the possibility that China might be knocked out of the war before sufficient aid could be provided as the mainland. We have discussed at some length the cleavage between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists who are strongly entrenched in the northern part of the country. We have pointed to the disastrous effects of the inflation which is seriously interfering with the production of war goods and the prosecution of the war.

There are but a few of the more apparent internal weaknesses of China. There are many others which are causing alarm throughout the Allied world. One of these is the failure of the Chungking government to mobilize and organize the military strength of China for a determined stand against the Japanese. It is pointed out that few effective steps have been taken to coordinate the war effort of Free China. Not only are the Communists in the north acting independently of Chiang Kai-shek, but hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops (the exact number is not known) are tied down in the Communist areas in order to prevent them from spreading their influence.

Internal Conflicts

Moreover, many of the Chinese forces which are nominally controlled by the central government are under generals who act as war lords and regard their troops as political tools to further their own interests. Disagreement among local generals and between the generals and the central government has been responsible for more than one recent military defeat. Commentators who have been in China accuse the central government of failing to allot even the meager supplies to these generals but they become strong enough to challenge Chiang and his government.

The Chungking government itself is charged with corruption and inefficiency. The government is controlled exclusively by the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, the only legal political party in China. All opposition has been stifled through such devices as the secret police, concentration camps, censorship, and other dictatorial controls. There are various factions within the party, but none of them represents the interests of the great mass of Chinese peasants. Among the more powerful groups represented in the party and government are the bankers and industrialists, the landlords, and the cliques of high-ranking Army officers.

There are certain members of the party and other influential Chinese who have long recognized the internal weaknesses of the regime of Chiang Kai-shek and who have demanded reforms. Among these is Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, who has long urged the government to reform itself by taking in members who represented other points of view. There are several Chinese generals who have urged drastic military reforms in order to strengthen the country's military position.

Until recently, most of the internal quarrels have been laid at the doorstep of others than Chiang Kai-shek. He has been placed above partisanship and has been considered the one influence which kept the war effort going and the government intact. With the recall

of military disaster and with internal conflicts becoming more acute, there has been a tendency to place the blame upon the generalissimo for failing to remove officials and to inaugurate needed reforms.

General Stilwell's principal objective, when he was sent to the Far East early in 1942, was to equip and train large Chinese armies as quickly as possible so that they might engage the

Chinese Kai-shek and his supporters are more intent upon conserving their strength for an eventual last-ditch fight against the Chinese Communists than they are in fighting the Japanese. Whether these charges are true or not, the conflict which precipitated the recall of General Stilwell indicates the seriousness of China's internal crisis. Dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of the Chungking government is spreading.



CLASH OF PERSONALITIES. General Stilwell's recall from China has been attributed to sharp differences with Chiang Kai-shek. Here the two men are shown, in happier days, with Mao, Chiang.

Japanese in battle. In both India and China, he set up training centers, where Chinese soldiers were equipped with American weapons and trained by American officers. Some of these Chinese units have fought in Burma with considerable success and were largely responsible for the military victories in that theater during recent months.

But General Stilwell was obstructed at every turn in carrying out his plans for building a strong Chinese army for large-scale operations within

ing to the Chinese. There have been clashes between the generals and soldiers as food shortages have become acute.

Of course, China's present desperate plight cannot be blamed entirely upon the government of Chiang Kai-shek. The Chinese are now in their eighth year of war against a foe who has seized most of their economic wealth and who has enjoyed vast superiority in weapons and equipment of all kinds. Nor have the Chinese received the assistance from the outside which was

needed, however, that even the supplies which are being sent to China by air are not always put to the most effective use. Many of these supplies reach the fronts where they could be used against the Japanese, but are kept out of the hands of the generals who might become powerful enough to challenge the power of Chiang Kai-shek.

If the Chinese military effort cannot be effectively reorganized, the task confronting our military leaders will become far more difficult. We will have to send larger armies to China to engage the Japanese than would be necessary if China's almost unlimited manpower could be effectively mobilized. Japan's gains at the last few months have already dealt us a severe blow. Not only have a number of the air bases in central and southern China, built at great cost, fallen into the hands of the Japanese, but there is danger that China will be split in two before we can land forces there.

As we go to press, the Japanese are seriously threatening the key defense position at Kweilin, in southern China. If this city falls, the Japanese will have removed the last important obstacle to forming a junction between the north and the south. Already they have pushed down through central China and seized such strategic cities as Chungking and Hongkong. With Canton and the surrounding region securely in their hands, they are within a few miles of driving the wedge which will divide China in two.

America's Responsibility

To call attention to the growing weakness of China and to the seriousness of her present problems is not to underestimate the contributions the Chinese have made in the struggle against a common enemy. However great our future problems in the Far East may be, they would have been incomparably more difficult had the Chinese not held firm during these critical years. For more than seven years Chiang Kai-shek has refused to make peace with Japan, although he was undoubtedly offered generous terms. Hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers have been held in China who might otherwise be fighting against us in the Philippines or elsewhere in the Pacific.

But, as the New York Times clearly reminds us, we cannot repay our debt to the Chinese "by acquiescing in policies which are obviously not to their good." The Times suggests a few steps which we should take:

Our government should make it clear to Chiang that his position will be enhanced, not diminished, if he takes certain steps: if he accepts American military assistance in return for American military help; if he throws the whole weight of his armies against the Japanese instead of holding a great part of them inactive or on guard duty against his political opponents; if he makes a genuine truce with the Chinese Communists, who are, in fact, constant agitators; if he consents to take into his government members of the representatives groups and parties; and if he permits the freedom of the press and of discussion which is the only possible basis for the democracy to which he has again and again pledged himself.

No matter what happens we cannot fail in our friendship for the Chinese people. We cannot fail in gratitude to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has met the supreme test and refused to surrender. Peace in the Orient without a stable and prosperous China is unthinkable. But it is time to speak frankly in the interests of that stability, that prosperity, and the freedom without which neither can be attained.



The aerial supply route to China

China. As Brooks Atkinson, Chungking correspondent of the New York Times who recently returned to this country, reported after the recall of General Stilwell: "Inside China, everything Stilwell has tried to do has been obstructed and delayed."

Mr. Atkinson and other correspondents who are thoroughly familiar with developments in China contend that

essential to turn the tide. While the supplies flown into China from India, at great cost in planes and men, have greatly increased, they have been but a trickle compared to the needs. We have sent the Chinese as much as we could but with the demands of other battle areas, we have fallen short of the requirements.

Observers who have been in China



MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS. In London, the Houses of Parliament stand as a symbol of democracy to the world. The British system of government differs in many details of operation from the American, but both are responsive to the wishes of the people and have stood the test of time.

The Democratic Process

British and American Governments

ELECTIONS have been headline news in both the United States and Britain in recent weeks, but for very different reasons. Going to the polls on schedule, the American people voted for a President and a new Congress. The British people, on the other hand, decided to keep their present government in office for another year without an election.

This illustrates one of the many differences in the way the democratic process works in the two major nations having their governments on the expressed will of the people. Our Constitution requires a presidential election every four years and a congressional election every two years. According to British law, the life of an administration or "government," as it is called, is much less rigidly prescribed.

British Elections

The general rule is that there must be an election involving all members of the House of Commons at least every five years. But this rule does not define exactly any government's term in office. The timing of new elections and changes of government depends on how well the legislature and the prime minister work together. If they disagree, and the House of Commons fails to pass legislation introduced by the government, the prime minister must either resign with his cabinet and allow his political opponents to choose a prime minister or call an election.

Under this system, the British people seldomly go to the polls about once every four years. When war came, however, they voluntarily gave up this right for a time. Forming a coalition government in which the important posts were distributed among members of all parties, Parliament voted to carry on without an election even though one was due. Now, at Prime Minister Churchill's request,

Parliament has moved up the date of the next election another 12 months. This means that the present House of Commons will have served 18 years before the people express their political sentiments at the polls again.

When they do, they will be voting for members of the House of Commons only. Unlike us, the British do not choose their chief executive or the members of the upper house of their legislature directly. Membership in the House of Lords, which corresponds roughly to our Senate although it is a far less powerful body, is the hereditary right of English noblemen of certain levels, a few church dignitaries, and selected Scotch and Irish peers. The prime minister, British equivalent of our President, is chosen by Parliament.

This is how the system works. As soon as an election has been held, the leader of the majority party, designated in a party caucus, is named by the King as prime minister. If no one party holds a majority of seats in Parliament, a coalition leader—one who meets with the approval of a majority of members regardless of party—is named.

Like our President, the British prime minister makes the choice of a cabinet one of his first official acts. Like our President, he chooses prominent members of his own party unless he is heading a coalition government. But the cabinet selected by the prime minister in Britain is a quite different body from the one chosen by an American President.

First of all, it is much more elastic in size than the comparable body in the United States. While our cabinet includes just 10 men—heads of the leading administrative departments—the British cabinet is made up of varying numbers of ministers. The heads of most administrative departments, plus a number of other officials and a

few political leaders without administrative duties, are appointed by the prime minister and known collectively as the ministry. Twenty or more of these are designated as "of cabinet rank," and it is entirely up to the prime minister who they shall be. While the most important ministers, such as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs are always included, the holders of lesser titles are sometimes in the cabinet and sometimes not, according to the prime minister's wish.

Size of Cabinet

Because of the size of the cabinet and the ministry, the wartime British government contains another subdivision—the War Cabinet. This group, like the cabinet and the ministry, varies from time to time in size and membership. It is at present composed of eight ministers. Besides Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, its members are: Clement Attlee, Lord President of the Council; Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production; Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction; Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor; and Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary. These men, chosen for their ability and political importance as individuals rather than because of the offices they hold, are the top leaders in Britain's wartime government.

Once an American President has chosen his cabinet, he is unlikely to change its membership. In the British cabinet, however, the key jobs change hands frequently. The prime minister moves his appointees from one post to another as freely as he changes particular offices from ministerial to cabinet rank and back again. In the four years Britain's present government has been in power, only one man—

Prime Minister Churchill—has been continuously a member of the War Cabinet.

Another important difference in the British system and one seen in the fact that British ministers are almost members of Parliament, while American cabinet members are named from outside the Congress. This does not mean, of course, that British ministers are all originally elected by the people. Some must, according to the law, be chosen from the House of Lords. The majority, however, are usually members of the House of Commons.

Members of Parliament, as well as government ministers, the prime minister and his cabinet maintain much closer relations with the legislative branch of government than do the American President and his cabinet. Our cabinet members remain collectively aloof from Congress, and our President's most direct influence on the legislative comes from his power to sign or veto bills it has passed.

The prime minister and his cabinet, on the other hand, take an active part in the lawmaking process. Having worked out a program of legislation together, it is they who introduce most bills in the House of Commons. While their bills are under consideration, they are on hand to answer questions raised by the other members. In addition, they regularly make reports to the House of Commons on what the administrative branch of the government is doing.

As long as the House of Commons is satisfied with the general performance of a government, it is expected to support it by passing with only minor changes, the bills it introduces. When it is dissatisfied, it can, by introducing government-sponsored legislation, force either the government's resignation or a new general election.

There is much to be said both for and against the British system of government in comparing it with ours. Its supporters emphasize the fact that it is extremely responsive to the will of the people. Bringing pressure on their representatives in the House of Commons, British citizens can exert an unpopular government very quickly. Also, the fact that the ministry is chosen from Parliament is considered a democratic advantage. The indefinite term of office for which governments and legislatures remain in power is also praised. Advocates of the British system feel that so long as a government is approved by the people, its tenure should not be arbitrarily limited. They feel too that the threat of being overthrown under which all British governments operate is a guarantee that they will follow the people's wishes.

A feature of the British system which has been particularly admired in this country is the practice of having cabinet members work with Congress. It has several times been suggested that we vary our system to include this device. Opponents of the idea dislike this suggestion because it upsets our system of checks and balances. A guiding principle of the American government is the belief that the three branches of government should be completely separate and should act as a check on each other. The British government provides that the executive branch and the legislative shall check each other but to a far lesser extent than ours. Unlike ours, it does not provide for tests of constitutionality by a Supreme Court when questionable laws have been passed.

Win-the-Peace Clubs

THE Dumbarton Oaks proposals for international organization, to keep the peace, left one point to be decided. That was the question of voting procedure in the Security Council, to be composed of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, China, and France, as permanent members, and six nonpermanent members. Presumably negotiations are going on among the great powers to settle this point, and the whole question of the organization of the new United Nations will be discussed in a conference to be held early next year.

Meanwhile, a number of plans for international organization are being studied. One of these was made public last spring by Dr. Herbert F. Ridd of the University of New Hampshire. Dr. Ridd has spent years studying the League of Nations and the reasons for its failure and has now come out with a plan which he believes will overcome many of the shortcomings of that organization. While this plan differs in certain respects from the organization projected by the Dumbarton Oaks conference, Dr. Ridd undoubtedly would approve the main features of that proposal, for at the time he said that his plan was tentative and designed to serve as the basis for discussion.

Perhaps the outstanding difference between the Ridd proposal and others which have been considered deals with voting procedure. The plan calls for weighted or balanced representation, with each nation allotted votes according to its power. In order to measure the power of the various nations, Dr. Ridd would take into account four major factors: (1) population; (2) foreign trade; (3) industrialization, as measured by steel production and electricity production; (4) public wel-

fare, determined by the death rate and literacy. Such a measuring rod would be more accurate than military strength alone.

In order to carry out a plan of this kind, no two nations would have the same voting strength in the international organization. For example, if population alone were considered, China and Russia would outrank the United States and Britain. But when the other three factors are measured, China would fall far below the other powers and would have voting strength about equal to that of India.

Instead of each nation's having a single delegate to the international congress, Dr. Ridd calls for a total membership of 400, divided among the nations according to their power as measured by the factors listed. In order to prevent any one nation from dominating the organization, it is suggested that a limit be placed upon the number of delegates and votes. Dr. Ridd suggests that no nation be allotted more than 10 to 15 per cent of the total number of votes. At the same time every nation, no matter how small or weak, would have at least one vote.

In order that any nation's representation and voting strength would always correspond with its power, Dr. Ridd suggests that changes in the number of delegates be made as a nation's power increases or decreases. For example, if, after the war, China should advance industrially, should improve living conditions of the people and wipe out illiteracy, it would be entitled to a larger number of delegates in the congress. A nation which declined in population or which advanced less rapidly industrially than the others would lose some of its delegates.



VOTING PROCEDURE in the United Nations peace organization is still being debated. Among the first of the international conferences to be held during the war was the first conference held at this Springs, Virginia, in 1943.

Dr. Ridd's plan of balanced representation would naturally place the greatest voting strength in the hands of the leaders of the United Nations, particularly the United States, Britain, and Russia because they are the nations in whose hands the great power, as measured by population, industrialization, foreign trade, and public welfare, exists today. This power, says Dr. Ridd, "provides an opportunity to unify the world now as it has never been unified before, and to establish an enduring community of nations."

The Ridd proposal calls for an international police force to be at the disposal of the congress. This force, he suggests, could be made up of volunteers from all the members, each nation contributing a quota of a given number of men for each of its dele-

gates. "Then, if the international congress were composed of 400 members and if each nation should contribute a quota of 1000 men for each of its representatives in the international congress, that would provide a body of 400,000 men."

These are but a few of the suggestions made by Dr. Ridd. These proposals, together with others receiving attention, might well be discussed in meetings of "Win the Peace" Clubs. This particular plan is discussed at considerable length in a pamphlet written by Dr. Ridd. It is called *Unifying the Nations: A Method of Balanced Representation and more*, is obtained from the General Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H. The price is five cents a copy.

General Joseph W. Stilwell — By Morgan Beatty

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT said that the recall of General Stilwell as chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek was the result of a clash of personalities between the American general and the Chinese generalissimo. And whatever the details of the falling out between the two men, they offer a sharp contrast in personality.

It is a contrast between a patient, but stubborn Chinese and an impetuous, outspoken, salty American military genius.

General Joe Stilwell is an unusual combination in himself. He's a keen student of the Chinese character. At

the same time, he's a plain American, tenacious, frank, sometimes caustically outspoken—"Just a country boy," as he puts it. He's also a great leader of men, which means he's active, blunt, direct, as all successful generals must be.

Few Americans are better acquainted with China than is General Stilwell. He served three tours of duty there. On each tour, he made it a point to go it alone, and study and learn. No life of ease for him. No corps of servants and cooks. As military attaché during the early days of the Sino-Japanese hostility, he slung

a knapsack over his back, and shared the trials and ordeals of the Chinese soldiers. He knew their language. He was extremely popular with these soldiers, too.

When Uncle Joe Stilwell was sent to the China-India-Burma theater of operations a few months after Pearl Harbor, he was confronted by tremendous tasks. He led his forces into the disastrous Burma campaign, admitted that they took a beating but promised to return.

This military genius always had strong ideas about the war in Asia. He felt that the best chances of defeating Japan was to arm and train the great mass of Chinese soldiers, to build a truly effective Chinese army. He clung to the idea that the Japanese armies would have to be destroyed in land battles, in China and Burma, and that the stronger the Chinese armies the fewer American doughboys would have to be sent to China.

In India, Uncle Joe Stilwell established a training center where three Chinese divisions were trained and equipped. They fought under the American general in Burma in marked contrast to other Chinese troops which lacked the same training.

In China, Stilwell set up military training schools to provide the great expeditionary force with which the Japanese could be defeated. But in all his plans he was frustrated by obstacles placed in his path.

All along, he had to fight against

overwhelming odds, not only against the opposition of Chiang Kai-shek but against the great difficulties in getting the needed supplies. Shipping facilities for the equipment were simply not available, and when supplies did reach India, they had to be flown over the "hump" of the Himalayas into China. Because of the difficulties of supply Stilwell was one of the leading supporters of the plans to build the Leda Road and to reopen the Burma Road.

Now that Stilwell has been removed, at the request of Chiang Kai-shek, his place has been taken by two American generals. Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who assumes command of American forces in China and becomes Chiang's chief of staff, has held many responsible posts in the Army before he became deputy chief of staff to Lord Louis Mountbatten.

General Stilwell's responsibilities in Burma and India have been taken over by Lieutenant General Daniel I. Sultan. Presumably he will serve under Lord Mountbatten, although there have been recent rumors to the effect that the British admiral would be replaced as commander in southeast Asia.

Neither the President nor the War Department has announced what role General Stilwell will play in future military developments. One thing seems certain: His military genius will not be wasted. He may yet figure prominently in the decisive battles which will bring Japan to her knees.



Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer
Stilwell's successor in China



Gen. Daniel I. Sultan
Successor in India and Burma

THE Plymouth SIXTH & FELIX

STYLED TO SWING INTO SUMMER...



If you want real "Quality" -
Kendall's Super-Wool
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Sheer light and flowing

Washed to show with
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resists in both cases. Wash and
dry. White, \$24.95. Pink, \$24.95.

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Available in white or pink or light green. If you
want, every day, \$24.95. If you
want, every day, \$24.95.

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Women's Specialty Patterns



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Sweaters

Now \$4.99



100% Wool
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Now \$19.95



Junior Miss
Spring Suits

Complete outfit
in pink, blue
and green. A wide
selection. \$17.50

\$17.50



Spring Coats
for All Ages

For all
and all ages. Size
of coat. \$18.95

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Girls' Spring
Formals
\$21.95

Girls' Spring
Formals
In pink, blue and green. \$21.95

Plenty of
Wash Dresses
\$2.98

Complete outfit
in pink, blue and green. \$2.98

\$2.98



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Twined Spring Suits

Single-breasted jackets with
plaid, striped and solid. The most
popular in the spring suit line.
Price as shown. Size 11 to 16 years

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Washable boys' suits. \$18.95

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Twined Spring Suits

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popular in the spring suit line.
Price as shown. Size 11 to 16 years

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... AND SUMMER, TOO!

Boys' New Spring
Gleamline Suits

Complete outfit
in pink, blue and green. \$18.95

\$18.95

Boys' 100% Wool
Twined Spring Suits

Complete outfit
in pink, blue and green. \$18.95

\$18.95

Boys' 100% Wool
Twined Spring Suits

Complete outfit
in pink, blue and green. \$18.95

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Boys' 100% Wool
Twined Spring Suits

Mrs. Truman With Harry in Spotlight

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mrs. Truman, who has been in the spotlight since the death of her husband, was seen today in a new role as a public figure. She was seen in a new role as a public figure. She was seen in a new role as a public figure.



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People's Forum

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM, a new series of public discussions, will be held in the city hall on April 14. The first topic will be "The Future of the Nation."

The second topic will be "The Role of the Government." The third topic will be "The Problem of Unemployment."

The fourth topic will be "The Importance of Education." The fifth topic will be "The Need for Social Security."

The sixth topic will be "The Challenge of the Future." The seventh topic will be "The Responsibility of Leadership."

The eighth topic will be "The Power of the People." The ninth topic will be "The Art of Public Speaking."

The tenth topic will be "The Future of the Nation." The eleventh topic will be "The Role of the Government."

The twelfth topic will be "The Problem of Unemployment." The thirteenth topic will be "The Importance of Education."

Three Important Men

THE THREE IMPORTANT MEN in the city are Mr. A, Mr. B, and Mr. C. They are the most influential men in the city.

Mr. A is the most powerful man in the city. Mr. B is the most influential man in the city. Mr. C is the most important man in the city.

Mr. A is the most powerful man in the city. Mr. B is the most influential man in the city. Mr. C is the most important man in the city.

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RECTORAL ITCH

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50LLARS

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WHISKY

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The twelfth topic will be "The Problem of Unemployment." The thirteenth topic will be "The Importance of Education."

SHOULD MANAGEMENT BE UNIONIZED?

A Statement by General Motors

THE National Labor Relations Board has issued a sweeping decision against management and labor unions, a decision which is a direct challenge to the American way of life.

This sweeping decision is not a part of the American way of life. It is a direct challenge to the American way of life. It is a direct challenge to the American way of life.

We are sure that Congress will not fail to approve legislation which will protect the American way of life. We are sure that Congress will not fail to approve legislation which will protect the American way of life.

The results of the National Labor Relations Board decision would be bad for the management, bad for the industry, bad for the labor, bad for America.

Bad for Foremen

We think it would be bad for foremen in American industry should be expected to make a change in the entire type of organization, which would completely change the foreman's status, his responsibility, authority and his opportunities for personal advancement.

In General Motors, foremen have always had important responsibilities and authority. We have always regarded the status of our foremen, and have provided special training to improve their abilities, increase their efficiency and enhance their opportunities for promotion to even more important management positions. The great majority of General Motors' principal executives at one time were foremen.

We are convinced that it would be impossible for a foreman to follow both management and labor leadership at the same time, and under these conditions to carry on all his duties as their new role, all elements of management must have a common objective.

It would be almost impossible, in the opinion of the foreman, to perform his functions which relate to their working conditions, wages, promotion and assignment in the industrial world which is essential to good management.

THE POSITION OF FOREMEN IN GENERAL MOTORS

In General Motors, foremen are the heart of the production department. They have the responsibility for the production of the product, for the quality of the product, for the cost of the product, for the safety of the product, for the health of the product, for the environment of the product, for the future of the product.

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Much is said these days about cooperation. It would be a serious handicap to any large organization and the possibility of some progress, if anything were done to remove that handicap for knowing and understanding the industry.

It is our firm, sincere belief that loss of this cooperation would make harmonious relations between management and labor almost impossible and would seriously weaken the effectiveness of the industry.

Bad for America

The removal of foremen from their present position as a vital, integral part of management would require reorganization of factory management in a basic far more complicated and costly than the present. Necessary factory discipline would suffer, worker efficiency would be impaired.

We believe the effect on the public as a whole would be very real.

It would interfere with the war effort.

It would make war materials not work.

It would slow up postwar reconstruction to serious proportions.

It would delay adequate postwar output of cars, refrigerators, radios, furniture—all the things people need so much and have waited for so long.

Finally—and in the long run, perhaps most important of all—it would so increase production costs as to bring prices and the cost of living, and make the problem of reasonably full employment much more difficult.

Action Called For

When people have no deep conviction about anything as we have about maintaining management, they might be for something about it.

If the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act can be so confused as to prevent organization of management—and thus impair the effectiveness of the American production system of which we are all so proud—when the meaning might be cleared up.

General Motors believes—and hopes others will feel the same—that it is a patriotic duty to the foreman, to industry, to labor, and to the public as a whole—to oppose the unionization of management by every proper and lawful means.

That is our intention.

GENERAL MOTORS

THE SAME PIONEER Quality that opened up the Great West

COUNTRY CLUB PILSENER BEER

...known for its flavor

Death's Bright Diamonds

By C. S. Lewis

THE DEATH OF A KING

THE DEATH OF A KING

THE DEATH OF A KING



DOWN TOWN FORTIES



Red Marshal

Red Marshal

Red Marshal

Red Marshal



Bedtime Stories

Bedtime Stories

Bedtime Stories

Bedtime Stories



Bedtime Stories

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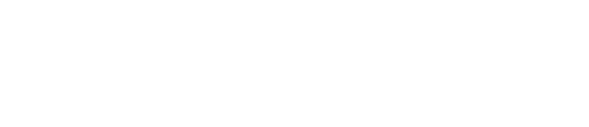
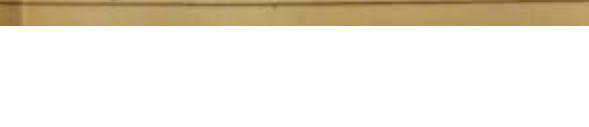
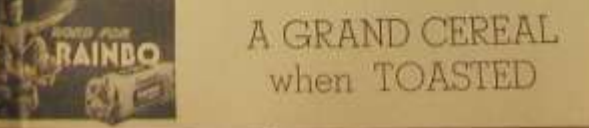
Bedtime Stories

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A GRAND CEREAL
when TOASTED



WISE OWL

Diamond Men Mourn Death of No. 1 Fan

By the Staff of the Diamond Men

It was a sad day for the diamond men when the death of their No. 1 fan was announced. The death of the late Mr. J. H. Smith, who had been a member of the Diamond Men for many years, was a great loss to the organization. Mr. Smith was a very kind and generous man, and his death was a great blow to the diamond men. The diamond men are very proud of their No. 1 fan, and they will miss him very much. They will continue to work hard to make the diamond men a better organization, and they will continue to be proud of their No. 1 fan.

Racing Notes

The racing notes section contains several short articles about horse racing. One article mentions a race at the Fair Grounds, and another mentions a race at the Kentucky Derby. The articles are written in a concise and informative style, providing readers with the latest news from the racing world.

Sports Mirror

The Sports Mirror section contains several short articles about sports. One article mentions a game between the Yankees and the Red Sox, and another mentions a game between the Lakers and the Celtics. The articles are written in a concise and informative style, providing readers with the latest news from the sports world.



A group of people, possibly a sports team or a group of fans, posing for a photo.



Dusel's Injury Gives Vic Break in Tonight's Match

Victorian Starlight

The match between Dusel and Vic is expected to be a close one. Dusel's injury gives Vic a chance to win the match. The match is scheduled for tonight at the Fair Grounds. The crowd is expected to be large, and the match is expected to be a highlight of the evening.

Brown Jinx Is Possible

By the Staff of the Diamond Men

The Brown Jinx is a phenomenon that has been observed in the diamond men. It is a jinx that is believed to be caused by the color brown. The jinx is believed to be a curse that is placed on the diamond men by the color brown. The jinx is believed to be a curse that is placed on the diamond men by the color brown. The jinx is believed to be a curse that is placed on the diamond men by the color brown.

CRASHING CAR WRECK

A car wreck occurred on the highway near the Fair Grounds. The car was traveling at a high speed when it lost control and crashed into a tree. The driver was injured and was taken to the hospital. The car was a 1935 Ford. The driver was a man named John Smith. The car was insured by the Fair Grounds. The car was a 1935 Ford. The driver was a man named John Smith. The car was insured by the Fair Grounds.

Away Go CORNS

Instant Relief

The Away Go Corns product is a corn treatment that provides instant relief. The product is made of a special formula that is designed to remove corns from the foot. The product is easy to use and is effective in removing corns. The product is available in a variety of sizes and is suitable for all types of feet. The product is a great solution for anyone who is suffering from corns.



Victorian Starlight

The Victorian Starlight is a new product that is designed to provide a bright and beautiful light. The product is made of a special formula that is designed to provide a bright and beautiful light. The product is easy to use and is effective in providing a bright and beautiful light. The product is available in a variety of sizes and is suitable for all types of rooms. The product is a great solution for anyone who is looking for a bright and beautiful light.

Public Last Night

The public was invited to a special event last night. The event was a concert that was held at the Fair Grounds. The concert was a great success and was enjoyed by all who attended. The concert was a great success and was enjoyed by all who attended. The concert was a great success and was enjoyed by all who attended.

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Firestone

TIMELY VALUES FOR SPRING

This Spring Use

WALL-TONE

The Wonder Paint

27¢

Supreme Quality

32¢

Supreme Quality

1.00

Supreme Quality

39¢

Supreme Quality

6.75

Supreme Quality

OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT OR, IF YOU PREFER, USE OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PLAN

Firestone STORES

Alberta
Huron & John Street E.
Phone 4-1444 - Phone 4-1445

Firestone
Huron & John Street E.
Phone 4-1444 - Phone 4-1445

STOP

at your

CHEVROLET

dealer's—now

You'll say

"FIRST IN SERVICE"

MILLER CHEVROLET CO.

Old South End
St. Joseph, Missouri 6
Phone 5-0715

- for BRAKE SERVICE that will help you to stop safely—
- MAKES CORROSION INHIBIT FLUID to stop rusting wheels
- INSPECT BRAKE DRUMS and replace if necessary
- INSPECT BRAKE SHIMS and replace if necessary
- CHECK ENTIRE BRAKING SYSTEM including emergency brakes

Active Cleanup Cattle Trade Is Fully Steady

By Associated Press Staff

Live Stock Receipts

Receipts	Shipments
Cattle	1,200
Hogs	800
Sheep	500
Goats	100
Calves	300
Pigs	200
Lambs	150
Stags	50
Does	20
Kids	10

Other Live Stock

Receipts	Shipments
Cattle	1,200
Hogs	800
Sheep	500
Goats	100
Calves	300
Pigs	200
Lambs	150
Stags	50
Does	20
Kids	10

St. Joseph Grain

Receipts	Shipments
Wheat	1,200
Barley	800
Oats	500
Rye	100
Corn	300
Sorghum	200
Flax	150
Beans	50
Peas	20
Lentils	10

Today's Early Sales

Receipts	Shipments
Cattle	1,200
Hogs	800
Sheep	500
Goats	100
Calves	300
Pigs	200
Lambs	150
Stags	50
Does	20
Kids	10

Victor Willis Taken Into Custody Again

Victor Willis, a well-known actor, was taken into custody again today. He was charged with the same offense as last time. The case is being handled by the local authorities.

Domestic Area Wide in Prison in Prison

A wide area of domestic violence was reported in prison today. The incident involved several inmates and a guard. The situation is being investigated by the prison authorities.

Produce Market

Receipts	Shipments
Apples	1,200
Oranges	800
Grapes	500
Pears	100
Plums	300
Cherries	200
Strawberries	150
Raspberries	50
Blackberries	20
Blueberries	10

Stock Trade Holds Firm

By Associated Press Staff

The stock market held firm today, with most major indices showing slight gains. Investors remained cautious but optimistic about the future of the economy.

Books

A new book by [Author Name] is expected to be published soon. The book is titled [Book Title] and covers the history of [Topic]. It is highly anticipated by readers and critics alike.

The book is a comprehensive look at the subject, providing a detailed analysis of the events and people involved. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the field.

The book is available in both hardcover and paperback formats. It is priced at [Price] and can be purchased from [Retailer].

The book is a valuable addition to any library or collection. It provides a wealth of information and insight into the subject matter.

The book is a well-written and informative work that is sure to be a popular choice among readers. It is a testament to the author's expertise and passion for the subject.

The book is a highly recommended read for anyone looking to learn more about [Topic]. It is a well-researched and engaging work that is sure to provide a wealth of information and insight.

To SPAR Committee

By Associated Press Staff

The SPAR Committee is currently reviewing the proposed changes to the regulations. The committee is composed of representatives from various organizations and is working to ensure that the changes are fair and equitable.

Books

A new book by [Author Name] is expected to be published soon. The book is titled [Book Title] and covers the history of [Topic]. It is highly anticipated by readers and critics alike.

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The book is a highly recommended read for anyone looking to learn more about [Topic]. It is a well-researched and engaging work that is sure to provide a wealth of information and insight.



Portrait of a man in a military uniform, likely a member of the SPAR Committee.

THE BAND ALL AMERICA WANTS TO HEAR!

By Associated Press Staff

The band is set to perform at a concert in [Location]. The concert is expected to be a major event, with the band performing a variety of popular songs.

Books

A new book by [Author Name] is expected to be published soon. The book is titled [Book Title] and covers the history of [Topic]. It is highly anticipated by readers and critics alike.

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Portrait of a man, likely a member of the band All America.

IN PERSON

By Associated Press Staff

The band is set to perform at a concert in [Location]. The concert is expected to be a major event, with the band performing a variety of popular songs.

Books

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The book is a comprehensive look at the subject, providing a detailed analysis of the events and people involved. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the field.

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MISSOURI SUNDAY!

A FLYING TIGER WROTE IT

as he fought it!

GOD IS MY COPILOT

DENNIS MORGAN

DAVE CLARK, RAYMOND MACEY, ALAN WALKER

APRIL 14 - 1944

Missouri

THE NEWS-PRESS AND GAZETTE

THE NEWS OF THE SCREEN

Missouri

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THE NEWS OF THE SCREEN

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Opheum

THE NEWS-PRESS AND GAZETTE

THE NEWS OF THE SCREEN

Missouri

Now Showing

WANTS

By Associated Press Staff

The following are the names of the individuals who are wanted by the authorities. They are being sought for various reasons, including criminal activity and civil disobedience.

Books

A new book by [Author Name] is expected to be published soon. The book is titled [Book Title] and covers the history of [Topic]. It is highly anticipated by readers and critics alike.

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The book is a highly recommended read for anyone looking to learn more about [Topic]. It is a well-researched and engaging work that is sure to provide a wealth of information and insight.

Business Services

By Associated Press Staff

The following are the names of the businesses and services that are available in the area. These services include everything from legal advice to medical care.

Books

A new book by [Author Name] is expected to be published soon. The book is titled [Book Title] and covers the history of [Topic]. It is highly anticipated by readers and critics alike.

The book is a comprehensive look at the subject, providing a detailed analysis of the events and people involved. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the field.

The book is available in both hardcover and paperback formats. It is priced at [Price] and can be purchased from [Retailer].

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The book is a well-written and informative work that is sure to be a popular choice among readers. It is a testament to the author's expertise and passion for the subject.

The book is a highly recommended read for anyone looking to learn more about [Topic]. It is a well-researched and engaging work that is sure to provide a wealth of information and insight.

SEE IT!

"THE DREAM OF A CLOWN"

Starring 30 Prominent Local Men

IT'S RELAXING! IT'S COLONIAL!

Central High School

Monday, April 16—Tuesday, 17

8:30 P. M.

Opheum

THE NEWS-PRESS AND GAZETTE

THE NEWS OF THE SCREEN

Missouri

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