

# The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE



*in this issue*

GETTING RID OF NUISANCES

EVENTS IN CANADA

BUTTERCUPS AMID DAISIES

SHUTTING THE MOUTHS  
OF LIONS

HOLY SMOKE!

FEAST OF FAT THINGS  
FOR ALL PEOPLE



every other  
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# The Golden Age

Volume XIII

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Number 336

## Getting Rid of the Nuisances

**I**N ARMAGEDDON we hope to get rid of the *biggest* Nuisance in all creation and at the same time get rid of his comrades, visible and invisible, that have done so much to defile the universe. But even if we could wake up tomorrow in a world in which "that old Serpent" Satan and his evil angels would no longer exercise a potent influence and in which there would be neither fraudulent nor oppressive big business, nor dishonest and unfaithful politicians, nor lying and hypocritical clergy, we would still have plenty of nuisances left, and this article has to do with them.

When is a thing a nuisance? The obvious answer is that it does not become a nuisance until it trespasses upon the rights of others. Smoke is not a nuisance of itself, but it may become so. Noise is not a nuisance of itself. Riveting or pile-driving machines are all right in their time and place, but it would be an annoyance to have one in full operation in or near one's bedroom in the wee small hours of the night. Blasting is not of itself a nuisance. It is all right if done in a quarry, but if done next door to your dwelling it must be carefully done or it becomes a nuisance.

A fertilizer factory or chemical factory is all right in its place, yet it would be an intolerable nuisance in a residential neighborhood. And so we might go on down the list. There is a right and a wrong place for garbage, sewage, tin cans and old automobiles, as well as for the earthly representatives of the Devil, whose proper place, all must admit, is the cemetery.

Every person who owns a piece of land has a right to the enjoyment of that land, without its soil's being unduly contaminated by sewage or chemicals, cans, automobiles or rubbish of any kind from adjoining properties. Moreover, he is entitled to the full enjoyment of the air above that land, and his neighbor may not fill that air with an unjust amount of smoke, soot,

vapors or gases, obnoxious to the eye or the sense of smell, nor may it be filled by his neighbor with unpleasant or offensive sounds, especially in the hours usually devoted to slumber; and what his neighbor may not do to him, he, in turn, must refrain from doing to his neighbor.

As the world gets more and more filled with people it becomes necessary that better and better arrangements should be made for conducting building, manufacturing and transportation operations with a minimum of noise or odors. It is encouraging that better and better methods are being put into operation for the disposal of the wastes inseparable from human life and activity, as garbage, sewage, ashes and litter of all sorts.

### *Disposal of Garbage*

A generation ago, in all except the larger cities, the family garbage was fed to the family pig and eventually found its way back into the soil of the family garden as fertilizer. Even the bones of the pig were burned, and the ashes strewn upon the soil helped to maintain the fertility of the garden plot.

Even today a small portion of the garbage of New York city, particularly the refuse of restaurants, clubs and hotels, goes into the manufacture of pork. In Los Angeles county, California, in 1929, forty-four of the municipalities in the county disposed of their garbage in this manner, in some instances receiving revenue from it of fifty cents per ton.

In some places garbage is used directly as a fertilizer, without first feeding it to the pigs. When this is done, the best results are obtained if it is first pulverized. Several of the largest centers of population in the United States dispose of their garbage by the reduction method, but the value of the grease and oils recovered is not large and the method is no longer popular.

The larger cities in the country are committed to incineration. In Holland for centuries all the garbage has been towed out to sea and thrown away. New York city was originally settled by the Dutch, and it was perfectly natural for this system, or lack of system, to be transferred to these shores.

And that is exactly what has happened. The garbage of New York city has been transferred to the shores of New Jersey and Long Island with a vengeance. Take, for instance, Bath Beach; it is an excellent beach, but you are in luck if when you come up out of the water you do not have an old cabbage leaf for a headdress or a part of a carrot in your ear.

The Supreme Court of the United States has promised New Jersey that no more of New York city's garbage will be strewn on their beaches after June 1, 1933. As a consequence New York is building a number of huge garbage incinerators, to supplement those already in operation.

The inspection of garbage is forbidden in some cities on account of the degrading, repulsive and unhealthful employment. Yet in some cities this is carried to great lengths.

In Florence, Italy, the city has 204 concrete chambers or cells in which garbage is stored for six weeks until fermentation occurs and a fairly dry and useful fertilizer is secured.

Another way of disposal of garbage, and a good one, is to spread it six feet thick on flat ground and cover it immediately with six inches of fresh, clean earth.

New York city now has a number of covered garbage vans that are good to look at and are not offensive to the nostrils. They are finished in white enamel and are a credit to the city.

At Rotterdam the garbage is burned, and provides enough power to run the entire trolley system of the city. The entrance to the principal garbage destruction plant at Frankfort on the Main is decorated with an oil painting. At Fuerth the incinerator is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

### **Removal of Ashes**

New York has a tremendous waste problem. It is estimated that last year's bulk of ashes, garbage, boxes, papers and similar material totaled more than 20,000,000 cubic yards. The removal of several million cubic yards of ashes every year from all parts of a great city and in all kinds of weather is not exactly a nice job. The actual work of removal is considerable, but

the noise and dust features make this one of the city's difficult jobs.

Most of the ashes are still dumped in open trucks with a clatter calculated to 'wake the dead', but with so much dust that if one were to awaken in the midst of it he would almost want to go back to where he came from.

Two dustless methods have been adopted, but no noiseless method exists. In one of the dustless methods the full cans and their contents are carried away and empty cans are left in their place. In the other method (almost dustless) the mouths of the cans are all of one size and are made to fit an opening in the truck into which they are dumped. Dustless vehicles of this description are now used in 136 cities.

### **Noise Abatement Commission**

Studying cases of excessive noise in New York city it is estimated that 44 percent of the city's schools are injured by noise that is retarding the development of 470,400 children. Conditions about the hospitals are still worse, as it is estimated that 80 percent of them are surrounded by noise conditions that interfere with the recovery of patients. Orders have recently been issued that no collections of ashes or garbage are to be made near schools during school hours or near hospitals except between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

A woman in Bridgeport, disturbed at four o'clock in the morning by the collection of ashes in her backyard, happened to know the contractor who has the ash collection contract and secured an abatement of the nuisance by getting the contractor out of bed at four o'clock in the morning by the persistent ringing of his telephone. When he came to the telephone she said, "Good morning. I have just been awakened by one of your workmen removing ashes from my backyard. So I thought I'd call you up and see how well you enjoy having your sleep disturbed at this hour of the morning."

### **Keeping Streets Clean**

It takes an army of 10,207 officers and men to operate the street-cleaning department of New York city. This number is about equally divided between sweepers and drivers. The per capita cost is greater than that for any other large city in the world, yet the condition of New York streets is not a matter in which New Yorkers take any pride. The pieces of newspaper which

are blowing about in every direction give New York the appearance of being dirtier than it really is.

Obviously one of the best ways of keeping 3,300 miles of streets reasonably clean is to keep the waste paper out of them, and therefore it was a step in the right direction to purchase 50,000 waste paper cans to be placed at 25,000 street intersections, two at each intersection.

Waste baskets should be of moderate size and be fastened to posts or walls, as otherwise they get knocked over; and they need to be emptied frequently, as otherwise their purpose is defeated.

In the spotless towns of Germany the litter baskets bear signs reading: "The cleanness of the city is in your hands." Signs on British baskets read, "Litter, please."

In Manchester an educational campaign was waged against the littering of the streets. Public utility bills and library cards bore labels urging the people not to litter the streets. Many other forms of publicity were used, and all with good results.

In Munich and Nuremberg and other German cities a person who drops anything in the streets is fined one mark and receives a receipt on the spot. The results are excellent.

In London notices are posted in the buses asking that tickets given in exchange for the penny or two-penny fare be thrown on the floor of the bus before the passenger alights, thus sparing the streets.

At Coney Island (New York) in the summer season more than 7,000 milk bottles are recovered daily from the beach.

### ***Sweeping and Washing Up***

In the cleanest cities of Europe householders have the sidewalks in front of their houses cleaned, as well as the streets. By this method all the sidewalks are kept clean and the litter of dirty sidewalks is never swept into clean streets.

It is a social sin to keep dogs in the city or to throw newspapers, fruit skins or other refuse into the street, into vacant lots or anywhere else than in a receptacle provided for the purpose; to spit in any place where other people must walk, or to mix garbage and papers, ashes or tin cans in the same receptacle. Outdoor cleanliness begins indoors. It is impossible for any city to be very clean where there are as many cigarette smokers as in New York city.

New York still depends largely on hand workers for keeping its streets clean, and this includes snow removal. But there are pick-up machines which do the work of sprinkling and sweeping and carrying away the fine dirt of the pavements. These do the work of a dozen men. Mechanical cleaners are not so well suited to the cleaning of cobblestone pavements, where the litter settles down between the paving stones. They are best used at night, when the streets are relatively free from motor cars, either traveling or at rest.

Water is the finishing process in the cleaning of streets, but the washing machine should not be used where the pavement is very dirty or there are many large particles present. A modern street-washing machine will thoroughly drench a street sixty feet wide or can be operated in such a way as to sprinkle a narrow path along the gutter. There are combinations of washers and driers.

In the University of Berlin and the University of London courses of instruction in municipal cleansing are provided which embrace instruction on a long list of subjects of interest to municipal engineers and municipal employees.

### ***The Operation of Incinerators***

American incinerators are built merely with the object of reducing waste to ashes with the least possible delay. They do not try to save any of the heat units the waste material may contain. In Europe disposition of this waste matter has been more carefully studied. Some of their plants produce enough electric current to operate all the refuse-collecting trucks which the city needs, supply all the power required to carry on the mechanical processes used at the plant to light the works and to pump the city's water or sewage. In one instance the surplus heat is used to supply public buildings and dwelling houses.

In Manchester, England, magnetic separators extract all metal pieces and pass the rest of the material on to a rotary screen. Tin cans are baled, and bottles and broken glass are also salvaged and sold in bulk. In many places the cinders resulting from incineration are used for road-making material. In some other places the cinders are turned into bricks.

An item from Providence, R. I., says that every year 50,000 Christmas trees are burned in the municipal incinerator. Surely the heat

these burning trees would generate could be used to accomplish some useful purpose.

### *The Smoke Nuisance*

We inhale 37½ pounds of air a day. This is more than five times the weight of the food and water we consume, and it makes a lot of difference what is contained in the air we take into our lungs. Not only does smoke in the air injure our lungs, but it sometimes shuts out as much as 46 percent of the available sunlight, including the ultra-violet rays so essential to good health. Sometimes there is a quantity of sulphur fumes in the air sufficient to be a real menace to plant and animal life.

In London in the eighteenth century the smoke was so thick that those musicians who came into the city from the country lost three whole notes in the ranges of their voices. Sudden drafts down the chimneys drove the smoke through the rooms and deposited the soot on everything. Today London has two smoke spot-terers, men whose business it is to watch factory chimneys and signal the operating firms when the smoke pouring from the chimneys becomes more dense than the law permits.

In Pittsburgh industrial plants a beam of light is kept constantly in the chimney and pointed at a photo-electric cell which is so sensitive that it provides the engine room with an exact record of the density of the smoke at all times.

By the careful use of auxiliary gas jets which accomplish the complete combustion of coal dust, Pittsburgh, once the smokiest city in the world, is now less so than some of the English cities.

It is estimated that in the year 1911 in the city of London 650 tons of dirt fell to the square mile. Liverpool is almost as bad, with 560 tons to the square mile. In the last twenty years the smoke evil in London has been lessened, until now it is about half of what it was twenty years ago. In New York city the evil has been reduced fifty percent within the past two years.

In England smoke is now estimated to do an annual damage of \$250,000,000. In America the cost is estimated at \$20 per family per year, or about \$600,000,000 for the country as a whole. The cost is largely due to the decreased earning power of the family, owing to the sunlight's being shut out, but it is partly caused also by the increased cost of cleaning and laundering carpets, hangings and all kinds of fabrics.

In Brooklyn, in a few hours, desks and tables become so covered with soot and dust that they require to be wiped off at least twice a day. Of the large cities of the United States, Boston is the cleanest; and then in order come San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver, Washington, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, and Columbus, Ohio.

Toledo is almost exactly twice as dirty as Boston, and Milwaukee and Baltimore are still worse. It is estimated that more than a ton of soot per square mile per day falls in the central part of Rochester, that smoke deprives Philadelphia of thirty percent of its sunshine, and that it shortens or destroys the life of trees and shrubs in St. Louis.

Not only is smoke a hazard to life by cutting off the sun's life-giving rays and by filling the air we breathe with gas and dirt, but its soot also contains oil and tarry substances, sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid sufficient to cause marbles, cements and stones to break down. Mortar subjected to soot-carrying smokes becomes brittle and useless as a binding medium.

An editorial writer in a British medical journal estimates that three million tons of soot are discharged into the air yearly in Britain alone, an amount equal in weight to three days' output from all their mines. The constant breathing of sooty air causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and systemic poisoning. If this soot were not removed it would in time bury our cities. The life of paint and wall coverings is shortened by soot. The pine, fir and spruce refuse to grow where soot is deposited upon their foliage and where there are gases in the air. However, there is a Japanese tree, the *ginkgo*, which thrives in poisoned air, and can be planted in place of the nobler American trees forced out by our dirty methods of air pollution.

It is predicted that the city of the future will be heated, lighted and operated without any coal's being consumed within its limits, and perhaps not within a hundred miles. The use of electricity in the service of man has only begun, and the proper use of fuel hardly that.

### *Disposal of Sewage*

Disposal of the sewage of a city of seven million people is a real problem. At present all the waste from the bodies of these swarming millions goes into New York bay, into the North (or Hudson) river, which is a real river, and

into the East river, which has practically no current but is in fact a lagoon open at both ends.

In some places in New York harbor the waterbed is covered with sewage sludge ten feet or more in thickness. Every space between the piers on the East and North rivers is a sewage trap. Some of the waters around New York already have more waste than they can neutralize, and New York knows that it must now undertake a modern system of sewage disposal. It is estimated that a sewage disposal plant that would make New York harbor as clean as it was forty years ago would cost \$378,000,000.

There is probably no reason why the sewage of New York cannot be handled as in the suburbs of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. There yeast produces fermentation in the sewage, the fermentation draws flies, the flies breed maggots, the maggots eat the sewage and wind up by eating one another. It is claimed that the results are perfectly pure water.

Dr. John Arthur Wilson, of Milwaukee, has proposed the same system of converting the sewage of our great cities into pure water and fertilizer worth twenty dollars a ton. As Doctor Wilson says, "when introduced in the sewage under proper conditions the protozoa eat all the bacteria, and, with their food supply gone, the protozoa die and their bodies settle, leaving water which is purer than the drinking water in many cities. The dead protozoa may be made into a fertilizer rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid."

New York knows what to do to settle its sewage problem, but, of course, it is held back from doing what it knows to do, and what it ought to do, by the consideration of cost. It needs, perforce, to use its millions for million-dollar blocks of pure graft, such as are exposed continually by the Seabury investigation.

The Tri-State Anti-Pollution Commission, representing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, has agreed "that the waters of these shores shall be freed of all free solids; if such waters are used for bathing they shall have an oxygen content of at least fifty percent, and if they are used for commercial purposes the oxygen is never to fall below thirty percent". It is believed that if this agreement is carried out fish will return to the Hudson and East rivers. As it is now, the rivers are so dirty that the fish are ashamed to be seen in them.

### *Ship Pollution*

Aside from other causes of pollution above mentioned is the fact that some two million gallons of oil per day are poured into the ocean by the ever-increasing number of ships that use fuel oil. There are coves in Wales and Cornwall, and there are even places on the shores of New Jersey, where one cannot go for a swim without coming out more dirty than when going in. Thousands of seabirds have died after getting their feathers covered with oil; not able thereafter to fly, and getting quickly wet through to the skin, they soon die of pneumonia. Occasionally kind-hearted bird-lovers bathe these pitiful captives in gasoline and give them a fresh lease of life.

Off New York harbor there are eight patrol boats which watch for pollution of water by ships. In a recent five-month period \$57,000 in fines were levied in one federal district alone for violation by ships of the pollution statutes. Vessels are not supposed to dump oil or refuse in the harbor waters, but must carry garbage, ashes and other waste at least twenty-five miles to sea.

### *Muffling the Noises*

It is not possible to operate a great city without producing some noise, but when attention was given to the subject it was surprising how much was accomplished in New York city in noise abatement. Now if you toot an automobile horn unnecessarily it is likely to cost you a dollar. If your brakes are noisy, another dollar; if the cut-out is unmuffled, two dollars. Motor cycles receive the same attention, as do also trucks and buses. The clattering of garbage cans and ash cans costs two dollars; rattling of milkbottles and unnecessary noise in ice-delivery, two dollars; loud-speakers operated to the annoyance of neighbors, one dollar; noisy parties after midnight, two dollars; noisy pets, fifty cents; doormen's whistles, one dollar. For operating a loud-speaker in front of a store a magistrate recently fined a radio dealer thirty dollars.

A man in Berlin, in an effort to get square with a noisy neighbor in the apartment above him, tried to see how much noise he could make by means of a violin string stretched immediately beneath the ceiling and belabored with a bow several hours daily, while standing on a step-ladder. He was fined two hundred marks.

The whirl of airplane motors at night has proven an annoyance to residents in the vicinity

of airports, and a means must be found to muffle the noise or night flying will have to be reduced materially. A campaign of advertising by broadcasting from a plane with a loud-speaker over an area of several square miles seems to have been abandoned. Perhaps the Noise Abatement Commission compelled a cessation of that nuisance.

There is work yet to be done by the Noise Abatement Commission in regard to the noise of automobile horns. Evidently this whole subject of automobile noises should be considered from every angle.

A noise which can be entirely obviated is the one resulting from vehicles passing over man-hole covers. The clack-clack that results can be overcome by placing a rubber washer in the ring in which the cover rests, and by having it rest upon a rubber gasket.

Motor boats and motor cycles have been a nuisance to many because of the noise they emit. We do not know whether the law passed, but in France there was recently a demand made

for a law prohibiting the sale of toy trumpets and tin whistles. It seems that such a law would be a reasonable one.

When it comes to noise, the whole question resolves itself into the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' No one objects to reasonable and necessary noises incident to our machine civilization, but we can all look forward hopefully to a time when there will be an incomparably greater amount of work done in the earth than is now done, but without commotion and almost without noise.

All the great buildings in New York city are now equipped with automatic mufflers which prevent outside noises of the city, even of the immediate neighborhood, from finding access into the offices. In the offices themselves noiseless typewriters have reduced to a minimum the nervous strain imposed upon the workers.

Hail, happy day, when all earth's nuisances will be under perfect control!

## Los Angeles Getting Nervous

SOMEBODY has sent us a nicely gotten up little book of 64 pages entitled *Los Angeles County, California, Today*. It is intended to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the county; it is published and copyrighted by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

We turn to the first page. It is the "Dedication". It says a word or two about the sturdy pioneers of the county, and then it refers to their "decendents". The Chamber of Commerce is unduly nervous. The Mooney case and the mild winter, along with the world-wide depression, have been too much for the learned men that prepare the literature for Eastern consumption.

First, let us explain that when a thing is "descendent" it is going down. The word should be spelled with an "s". Now it may well enough be that Los Angeles county is going down, for it is more or less in the earthquake zone; but the thing should not be advertised to the world.

Maybe the Chamber of Commerce meant only to convey the thought that the county is going down financially, and that is probably true, but we comfort them with the thought that the

whole world shares in their present anxiety; and, again, it is not best to advertise your woes and your fears.

Then, again, it may be that the word intended was "descendants", a word with which most people are more familiar than they are with either "decendents" or "descendents". It is best to be particular about little things like that, lest the booklet fall into the hands of somebody that is well posted on the Mooney frame-up and they fall into hilarity at the Chamber's expense.

In the package of literature is a badly mimeographed circular letter or "Warning" advising job hunters to stay away from California, and we cannot say that we think this is bad advice. The "Warning" contains information that unless one has the means to live for three years without help from anybody except his parents, and then only if he is a minor, the best thing he can do is to be content to stay away. If he has money enough to last three years he is welcome to come, but if anybody gets it away from him before the three years are up he will be out of luck, and that doesn't mean "maybe".



**F**OR a number of years the question of nationalizing radio in Canada has been a matter of much discussion both in parliament and out. During that time the private interests have of course waged a relentless warfare against nationalizing culminating in a very active campaign of recent date. Despite this opposition, Parliament, on May 11, passed unanimously the report of the radio committee recommending nationalization, and now it is only a matter of determining in detail how the undertaking will be carried out. The recommendation of the committee is that a commission comprising three members be appointed, that a chairman be appointed for a period of ten years, a vice-chairman appointed for a nine-year period, and a third commissioner holding office for eight years. The headquarters will be Ottawa, with branches located wherever the commission deems advisable. Provision is made for the appointment of not more than nine assistant commissioners, and not more than one of these to be from one province, the intention being to have one assistant commissioner in each province, whose duties will be to organize provincial advisory boards to work with the commission.

### ***The Show of Force at St. John's***

The determination of those in power to rule regardless of the wish of the people and regardless of the means used to do so is evidenced in a recent happening in Newfoundland concerning which we quote from an editorial appearing in the *Star-Phoenix* of Saskatoon:

The arrival at St. John's, capital of Newfoundland and scene of recent riots, of a war vessel of the British navy is rather amusing in view of the fact that after the first flare of political temper the city and country have been quiet. It sounds almost as though Premier Squires views the row as a revolution instead of a parade which became rough when lack of consideration rased the tempers of its members.

After disappearing from the scene for a few days Premier Squires returned to his office and announced that his government would not resign, but that he would stay in office regardless of public opinion until defeated on the floor of the house. There is little doubt about that defeat's coming rapidly once parliament reassembles. In the meantime the government remains in office, and now has its authority supported by a warship.

Naturally the citizens of St. John's were somewhat startled at the display of naval force. It must make

them feel that Newfoundland is classified with some of the republics of South America where politics usually means violence and elections take the form of revolutions. As a matter of fact the people of Newfoundland are politically keen. Their party contests are carried on with much turbulence, although never before had they attained anything like the violence of the recent disturbance. But to bring a warship to the capital is hardly justified any more than the Canadian government was justified in posting a small army on Parliament Hill to receive a deputation of unemployed.

### ***Wholesale Deportation from Edmonton***

The dilemma in which the rulers find themselves in regard to the unemployment situation is somewhat reflected in an editorial appearing in the *Saskatoon Star* which reads:

The city of Edmonton is embarking on a policy of wholesale deportation. Applications have been made for the removal to their homelands of some 300 or 400 of the unemployed in that city, and it is said that 50 percent or more of those now drawing relief are fit subjects for similar action. The policy is being adopted as a means of making the unemployment load lighter, and possibly it will achieve that aim, temporarily at least.

The adoption of this plan may be taken as an indication that the civic authorities do not entertain an optimistic outlook as to the year 1932. If they did they might reasonably consider their quota of unemployed would be absorbed in the normal course of improvement. Other cities of the west appear to be more hopeful, and their hope seems to be based on good grounds.

It is commonly said that Canada's industrial and transportation structure is built on too large a scale for the population and that the structure must either be torn down to an appropriate size or population must be increased until it justifies the equipment. The necessity of increased population was pointed out at the last meeting of the Canadian chamber of commerce. Of course, this is no time to encourage immigration, but equally truthfully it may be said it is no time to decrease population providing there is any possibility of the surplus' being absorbed in self-sustaining occupation. Surely it would not be more expensive to give those who have been unfortunate a helping hand to establish themselves on the land on a sustenance basis than to ship them and their families across the Atlantic.

### ***Royal Bank Abandons Hope***

Under the caption, "The Royal Bank Joins the Bolsheviks," *The Furrow* has the following to say:

When no less an institution than the Royal Bank of Canada circulates statements that the capitalist system is no longer intact and is fast falling into decay, the average reader is forced to "sit up and take notice", though he might not be impressed by the same statement in the radical press. Exactly this has happened in a recent letter of the Royal Bank of Canada.

"The soundness of the general framework of capitalist society, which could be taken for granted in the normal depression," says the author, "has been affected not only in Europe and Latin America but elsewhere as well. It is mere affectation to pretend that the world structure of today is sound in all respects, or to expect that things will recover merely as a consequence of hoping that somehow or other the world will 'muddle through'."

"There are evidences of decay," continues the letter, "but they are not yet so serious as to warrant the conclusion that nothing can be done."

Possible solutions, says the author, may be found along two lines. One is to reduce the rewards of labor in line with falling selling prices. (The farmer might decide that the experiment had been tried in his case.) This solution is a "doubtful one", since it threatens "the further dissolution of the economic system through prolonged and disastrous wage conflicts". Another plan, inflation to reduce the debt burden, seems equally dubious to the author, who fears there is not "enough will-power, imagination and determination" to carry it out.

Written by a European economist, the article takes a much closer view of conditions in the worst depressed capitalist countries than most articles circulated in Canada. The author makes no attempt to persuade his readers that either of the two depression remedies he suggests can be made a practical success, rather points out that neither can be put into practice. One is left with the impression that the author feels that capitalism has about a 50-50 chance of coming through this crisis, in an impaired state which would seem to give it very little hope for the next crisis.

### ***Cod Liver Oil by Freezing***

People of all time have been much interested in fishing and its development, and no doubt many will be found interested in a recent experiment in Nova Scotia as reported in the following news item appearing in the *Evening Telegram* of Toronto:

While politicians discuss the relative advantage or disadvantages of trawlers in the fishing industry of the Atlantic province, and of the possibility of introducing new methods of fish smoking and refrigeration into one of the key industries of the Maritimes, a few scientists at the Fisheries Experimental Station here

perform quietly and without publicity experiments of great value to this important industry.

Much progress has been made by Dr. Leim and his associates in the preparation of cod liver oil by freezing, as contrasted to the older method of cooking. Experiments at the station showed that much of the oil could be removed from the livers by freezing alone. The procedure was to freeze the livers, leave them in cold storage for a few days, and then run them through a meat chopper. The resulting oil had less color than that produced by cooking, and an examination at the University of Toronto indicated that the vitamin content was unchanged from that of oil obtained in the usual fashion. It was also found that more oil could be obtained from freezing alone than could be skimmed from a cooking kettle. These results will enable the extraction of oil from livers in plants which have cold storage, but are not equipped for steam cooking.

Results were also tabulated on the drying of fish in cold storage, and a method was developed whereby "freezing burn", which at present time entails commercial losses, could be remedied by freezing under a new process. A "jacketed" room, associated with automatic temperature control, presents a method of preventing "freezing burn" without either glazing or packaging the fish or other commodities in storage.

At Halifax, the drying in such a room was compared with that in an ordinary room with visible coils. It was found that thin plates of ice lost weight five times as rapidly in the ordinary room as they did in the jacketed room, for the same time of exposure. There was only a slight loss of weight in the jacketed room, which indicated that the application of the principles had been almost perfect.

### ***The Millar Estate Again***

A Toronto lawyer with a certain sense of humor and who righteously despised self-righteous hypocrites died in 1926 and left an estate of over half a million. In his will he bequeathed to various preachers, strong advocates of prohibition, a share apiece in a brewery, and to one whom he apparently considered a hypocrite in his attitude towards horse racing, stock in the jockey club provided he registered as a member within a certain specified time. The balance of his estate he willed to the Ontario mother giving birth to the largest number of children in the ten years following his death. The irony and sarcasm of his will nettled some of the self-righteous politicians and a bill was presented in parliament with a view to making void the will and confiscating the property. The following Canadian Press report will no doubt be found interesting:

The Ontario government may have a legal fight on its hands with the mother of more than a score of children, after the expiry of the ten-year period, in 1936, fixed by the late Charles Millar in his unique will when he bequeathed the residue of his half-million-dollar estate to the Ontario mother having the greatest number of babies in the ten years following his death. He died October 31, 1926.

The government has introduced a bill in the legislature to set aside the will and appropriate the estate for the benefit of the University of Toronto.

The measure was given second reading in the legislature today. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal leader, declared the province had no indication that the will was not perfectly valid or that Mr. Millar had any intention of leaving his money to the university.

In Toronto there are at least two women who are in the running for the estate under the provisions of the will, and others have been reported from time to time in various parts of the province.

Mrs. Henry Brown, of Toronto, who is the mother of 13 living children, six of them born since the death of Mr. Millar, and Mrs. Grace Bagnato, mother of 11 living children, six of them born since the death of

Mr. Millar, are the Toronto women who expected to claim the estate after the allotted period. Each was disappointed today, but Mrs. Brown promised a fight with the government if she should have borne the largest family by 1936.

Senator George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, expressed the opinion if the courts have not declared the will invalid, and there are no legal heirs, the action of the government "is unheard of". The legislature can take any property in this country, he went on. "Humanly speaking, it is omnipotent." He thought the action was not really an escheat but a confiscation, and the word confiscation "has a nasty sound".

Numerous legal luminaries in Toronto, interviewed on the legal aspects of the matter, produced wide divergence of opinion. It seemed to be generally agreed, however, that while the action was probably without any precedent, the legislature would be within its rights.

To the credit of the Toronto press, it raised such a storm of protest that the bill was withdrawn.

## Notes from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

### *A New Leprosy Cure*

**A** KOREAN, Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, has perfectly cured more than fifty lepers with his medicine, named Shin Mak Whan ("Artery Pills of God"). The medicine is composed of nineteen kinds of drugs, most of which are herbs. The pills are now being analyzed, in the effort to discover the scientific reason for the cures.

Mr. Chung was himself a leper; he is one of the fifty that were perfectly cured; more than twenty lepers are now under his care. So impressed is the Government that a license to market the pills, requested on August 7, 1931, was granted the same month.

It is interesting to hear his story. Thirty-four years ago his younger brother was overtaken with leprosy and he was broken-hearted. In the effort to try to help him he decided to study Chinese medicine, with the aforementioned good result.

When he applied for a license to the governor of the Kang Won province, the police officers called on the former lepers, who are perfectly recovered, and examined them. They returned with many letters of thanksgiving to Mr. Chung, and certificates from the village master and sub-

district master. One of these letters was as follows:

February 9, 13th year of Taichung (1924). Whan Tuk Chung, Esq.: This is to thank you thousands of times that I am perfectly recovered from the leprosy with which I was in trouble since the first year of Taichung (1912), as a result of receiving your treatment. I will repay you in the future for your thankful merit. (Signed) Ryong Hak Choi, 25 Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district, Korea.

CERTIFICATE: Mr. Ryong Hak Choi, 25 Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district. This is to certify that the above-named person was overtaken by leprosy but was perfectly recovered from the same after he had received the treatment of Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, Kangnungmium, Kangnung district. (Signed) Doo Pio Hong, village master of Aninli, Kantongmium, Kangnung district, August 10th, second year of Sowha (1927).

CERTIFICATE: Mr. Ryong Hak Choi, Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district. Mr. Woon Suk Lee, the same village. This is to certify that the above-mentioned persons were overtaken by leprosy, but were perfectly recovered from the same after they had received the treatment of Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, of 208 Wook Chung, Kangnungmium, Kangnung district. (Signed) Chin Tong Pak, sub-district master

of Kangtongmium, Kangnung district, April 12th, 5th year of Sowha (1930).

### **Marks of Public Gratitude**

The above-mentioned more than fifty persons who recovered from leprosy by taking the Shin Mak Whan of Mr. Chung organized a Friendly Association of those who are perfectly recovered from the leprosy, and erected a stone monument on the side of a big road of the Limchung, Kangnung city, for the memorial of Mr. Chung's merit, on which is inscribed: "A monument to remember everlastingly the merit of Master Whan Tuk Chung."

Mr. Chung is undertaking to organize the Tai Miung Dang (Great Bright House) with a capital of 10,000 yen, to cure many lepers with his licensed Shin Mak Whan. If he can get the money, then he is going to enlarge his work and will establish an asylum for free treatment for the poor lepers too.

Mr. Chung said to a news editor, who asked him how he discovered such a medicine:

Thirty-four years ago I was studying Chinese medicine with Mr. Kiung Yil Lee of Milyang district. In October of the same year my younger brother, Whan Yung, was overtaken by leprosy. So I gathered many prescriptions for leprosy from everywhere, to treat him, but unfortunately I too was overtaken by the leprosy. I was greatly broken-hearted and left home for three years, wandering various places in search of remedies. Accidentally I discovered one kind of herb named Chun Yil Cho (thousand day plant). I added this herb to the medicine I had formerly taken, and after about one year was perfectly recovered. I then treated another person who recovered perfectly after two years. This gave me great faith in the remedy and I treated many and cured them perfectly. This is the outline of my discovery.

Oh how wonderful, and how thankful I am that the Lord Jehovah is moving His hands so as to make the most looked-down-upon, much abused and badly cursed people of Korea the discoverer of such a medicine, a preface to the Golden Age, when every people will say, "I am not sick." Some may flatly refuse to believe that this is the work of Jehovah God, for it was discovered by a heathen Korean.

### **Compensating the Innocent**

The Japanese Government has under way a law for redressing the losses of innocent prisoners. In Japan they will be paid five yen for every day they were falsely imprisoned, while in Korea they will be paid from two to five yen. Besides, they will be given back all their seized property. The "Christian" nations might well imitate this legislation of a heathen nation.

### **Slow Work, This**

Let nobody say that the Japanese are not as much civilized as others! In January seven Japanese completely cleaned out a bank, which they entered from the back. For forty nights they drilled with an electric drill, and every morning picked up all the steel particles with magnets. They made away with 780,000 yen; but a girl, the white slave of one of the thieves, gave them away, and in no time they were in prison.

### **A Long-hatched Plot**

Here in Korea we understand perfectly why the new government of Manchuria was announced on the 11th of February. That day is the anniversary of the accession of the first Japanese emperor Jimmu ("God's military"), 2,581 years prior to A.D. 1932.

## **A Nut Loaf Which Cannot Be Told From a Meat Loaf By Mrs. L. W. Beach (Missouri)**

**T**AKE 1 cup finely ground roasted peanuts  
1 cup finely ground nut meats of any kind except walnuts

2½ cups fine bread crumbs (toasted)  
1 teaspoon salt and pepper, if wanted  
1 tablespoon sage  
1 large onion or 2 small ones, ground

Blend well, then bind together with 2 eggs (slightly beaten)

½ cup milk

Mould with hands into a loaf and place in well greased roasting tin. Bake ten minutes. Then baste with a cup of water and butter every few minutes for half an hour. Make a brown sauce in pan in which loaf was baked.

## Buttercups amid the Daisies

### *Government Deficit Rapidly Mounting*

**I**NCLUDING loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the daily expenditures of the Government are at present running from three to five times as much as receipts.

### *Free Rent for Needy in Philadelphia*

**A** PHILADELPHIA judge has decided that needy persons may occupy rent-free all houses in Philadelphia that have been padlocked for a year because of violations of the liquor laws. About a hundred houses are involved.

### *Expects to Dive Two Miles*

**A** COLOGNE professor has invented a double-shell electric-driven pollywog which he thinks will enable him to go down 10,000 feet into the sea. The inner pressure is automatically adjusted by liquid air evaporation.

### *Encouraging the Peace Experts*

**J**UST to encourage the peace experts at Geneva, Hadfields, Limited, of Sheffield, announces that it has produced a projectile that will perforate hard-faced armor of the best quality and over a foot thick.

### *Western States as Cotton Raisers*

**I**T WAS the three western states, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, that produced in 1931 the 2,800,000 bales of cotton over and above the production for the previous year. The bales average 514 pounds in weight.

### *An English Girl's Plucky Flight*

**A**N English girl of 22 has just distinguished herself by a lone flight of 4,000 miles from her native country to visit friends in Palestine. She took as baggage a small trunk, two valises, a hatbox and a water bottle.

### *A Remarkable Safety Record*

**I**N THE year 1931 the railroads carried 600,372,000 passengers with a total loss of but four persons, three killed in a derailment and one in a collision. This is the lowest mark ever recorded in rail passengers killed.

### *Stealing a Million Barrels of Oil*

**S**TEALING a million barrels of oil seems like quite a trick, but it seems they did it down in Texas. The oil was taken from the wells by secretly installing by-passes around pipe line meters.

### *12,000 Murders a Year*

**A**MERICA continues to set the murder pace for the world. The country now averages 12,000 a year, or one every 44 minutes, day and night, the year around. The figure has increased 350 percent since 1900.

### *New York State Roads*

**L**AST year New York state built 1,000 miles of modern highway; this year it will build 300, and two-thirds of the men employed in road building last year will be really interested in looking for God's kingdom as the only possible way out of their troubles.

### *71,333 Dry Law Violations in 9 Months*

**I**N THE nine months from July 1, 1931, to February 29, 1932, there were 71,333 arrests for dry law violations in the United States. In that time ten civilians and six Federal agents were killed in the enforcement of the national prohibition act.

### *Recent Rapid Flights*

**T**UCKED away in a British paper comes the news that a Mr. Mollison, a Scot, has just made the flight from England to Capetown in 4 days 17 hours 19 minutes, and that the Germans sent a Zeppelin full of mails all the way from Germany to Brazil in less than five days.

### *Hoover's Talk with the Editors*

**F**OR two hours on the night of April 21 President Hoover talked privately with thirty-five newspaper editors. It was understood that the meeting was a strictly not-for-publication affair, and, in view of some of the things these editors have done to us in the past, we all wonder what is being cooked up now.

### *In the Heart of New York City*

**I**N THE heart of New York city, at 505 West Fifty-first Street, two men invaded the home of a woman seventy-six years of age, and because they found but \$5 they beat the aged woman so cruelly that she died. Probably the same pair killed two other aged women within a mile or so of the spot within the past few weeks. Under the circumstances, one wonders why some police officers seem to think it important to throw into prison those who go from door to door calling attention to the fact that the people need a righteous government.

***Yacht Owners Face a Dilemma***

**Y**ACHT owners face a dilemma. Fully 25,000 of them fear to put their yachts into commission when there is so much want; yet there are fifty industries which depend more or less on the yacht trade, and at least 5,000 seamen and mechanics look in that direction for employment.

***Hon. Rosamond Korndyke Pet***

**R**OSAMOND KORNDYKE PET, a Holstein-Friesian cow confessing to ten years of age, owned by Albert Winter of Mahwah, N. J., and listed as Class B, last year produced 29,011.9 pounds of milk and 1,076 pounds of butter fat. We gave her the title of "Hon." because we think she deserves it.

***Karoo Bush Plants as Forage***

**K**AROO bush plants, nutritious and palatable as forage, may soon be growing in southern Utah and Nevada. A quantity of the seeds has been imported, and if the plants grown from them thrive, as it is believed they will, the food-producing area of the United States will be extended.

***Ford Plants Not a Paradise***

**I**T SOUNDS great to hear that in the Ford plants the minimum wage is \$7 a day, yet in 1930 the average wage of Ford workers was less than a thousand dollars, and practically every worker must either own or be paying for a Ford car, and a new one at that, or is in danger of losing his job.

***Bay City and Saginaw***

**I**N ONE year seven concerns in Bay City, purchasing their current from a municipally operated plant, obtained a financial advantage of \$5,412.94 over what they would have had to pay if they had purchased the same amount of current from the privately owned plant of Saginaw, next door.

***Potash in Texas and New Mexico***

**D**ISCOVERY is announced of a bed of potash in Texas and New Mexico, extending north into Kansas and Colorado, which is some six hundred miles long and up to three hundred miles in width. It is sufficient to supply the potash needs of the world for an indefinite length of time.

***X-Rays of Lungs of Students***

**X**-RAY of lungs of students taken at Yale University showed that of 1,602 students examined 283, or 17.7 percent, gave evidence of having a certain amount of tuberculosis, thus confirming the information previously advanced that at some time nearly all of us have incipient lung trouble.

***Head-on Collision Ahead***

**E**VERYBODY was hoping that there might be at least a few months of better times ahead before we land squarely in Armageddon, but now the pope has urged the whole world to join with him in prayer, and knowing from past experience what that means, we can see only a head-on collision ahead.

***No Aluminum at the Vitamin Cafe***

**G**RADUALLY the facts are spreading around the world. *The Healthy Life*, London magazine, in its issue for February, 1931, contains a page advertisement setting forth the merits of the Vitamin Cafe, London, and among the many inducements they hold forth is the terse statement, set off in a box by itself, "No aluminum vessels used for cooking."

***Artificial Diamonds and Artificial Wool***

**T**WO Columbia University professors have made a quantity of diamond dust, the largest artificial diamonds ever made, at costs estimated at \$5 per carat. It is believed this dust will prove a valuable abrasive. The same pair of scientists have produced artificial wool which looks and feels and wears much the same as genuine wool. The substitute is made of jute.

***Pinchot Denounces Big Business Rule***

**I**N A SPEECH at Cleveland, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, said: "For years the big fellows have walked arm in arm with politics. For years these men have ordered, bought, and paid for the government policies and government practices that have guided this nation's course. For years the American people have been lulled into the false faith that our national affairs were best left in the hands of these men. But the time of indifference seems to be about over. The depression is responsible for that. The beautiful dream that national affairs have been run by concentrated wealth in the best interest of the plain people is wearing away."

### ***Rayon from Sugar-Cane Waste***

**B**Y THE use of low-priced nitric acid, chemists have worked out a plan for recovering rayon in large quantities from sugar-cane waste, and at the same time improving the waste for the insulating building material and other purposes for which the waste (bagasse) is used. Sugar mills accumulate from 250,000 to 500,000 tons of bagasse annually.

### ***How Many Vegetables for \$1,600,000?***

**T**HE editor of *Labor* says naughty things some of the time. One of the things he recently said was: "The Bethlehem Steel Company is graciously providing its half-starved workers with garden plots, 50 by 100 feet, in which to raise vegetables. How many vegetables would it take to equal the \$1,600,000 bonus paid to a Bethlehem official a few years ago?"

### ***Just as You Would Expect***

**R**EFERRING to the heavy shipments of explosives, bombs, machine guns, airplane parts, revolvers, and other war materials from Europe to Japan the *New Statesman and Nation*, a London weekly, asserts that the largest group of stockholders in British firms profiting of late from export of munitions of war are clergymen. This is what we would expect.

### ***Veterans in Britain and America***

**I**N TEN years Government expenditures on behalf of the veterans of the World War have increased almost 50 percent, whereas the British war pensions have decreased nearly 50 percent in the same time. In Britain the veterans are being reabsorbed into the civilian population, whereas in the United States they are being treated as a separate class.

### ***Joy over Mr. Gifford's Appointment***

**J**OY over President Hoover's appointment of Walter Gifford as chairman of his unemployment commission is heightened by the discovery that when his company (which made profits of \$197,980,486 in 1930, and let out 39,702 employees) made a contribution of \$233,000 to charity, the amount was charged to operating expenses, and thus collected from the consumers. Mr. Hoover can tell you in the dark where and how to find a good unemployment expert, and Mr. Gifford can tell you in the dark where and how to find a president.

### ***Federal Control of Bus and Truck Lines***

**F**EDERAL control of bus and truck lines is coming, and it must be said that it is only fair that these interstate competitors of the railroads should receive as close investigation and supervision as have been accorded the rails. The Interstate Commerce Commission has urged the immediate regulation of bus passenger transportation.

### ***Railroads Fighting for Lost Business***

**T**HE railroads are putting up a stiff fight to regain some of the business lost to the autos. The new plan of making a cheap week-end excursion ticket between any two points on the line ought to be of considerable aid in restoring travel to the railroads. The trains have to go, anyway, and if they go loaded instead of empty the road makes money; otherwise it loses.

### ***Reduction in Steamship Fares***

**W**ITH a third of the vessels of the world idle it is no wonder that all rates on the ocean have been reduced and are now at lowest ebb. A round trip to Havana is now but \$110; and to Europe and back, even on the Bremen and Europa, is but \$169. Continental hotels have lowered their rates. All the world is looking for Uncle Sam to spend the money he hasn't got.

### ***The Experts on Unemployment***

**I**T IS the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Gifford, that is the chairman of President Hoover's Unemployment Commission. He ought to make a good chairman, because he knows so much about what causes unemployment. His concern made a profit last year of \$51,000,000 and celebrated by laying off 50,000 employees.

### ***Long Wants Wealth Distributed***

**R**EADING from the Scriptures the law of the jubilee which required that every fifty years the wealth of the land be redistributed in such a way as to keep the common people consuming and enjoying the fruit of the land, Senator Long of Louisiana, in a voice quivering with emotion, said in the United States Senate: "If you distribute this wealth, you will lie down in a land of safety and peace, and dwell in a land of comfort and plenty for all. But if you will not do it, there is no country that is going to survive with the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few people."

### ***Prohibition Sentiment Losing Ground***

TEN years ago *The Literary Digest* polled 922,382 straw votes on the prohibition question, at which time 20.6 percent were for repeal and 79.4 percent were for enforcement or modification. The latest effort brought out 4,668,537 ballots, of which 73.5 percent were for repeal and only 26.5 percent were for enforcement. The conditions are almost reversed.

### ***The Harvard Crimson***

THE *Harvard Crimson*, one of the leading college papers in the United States, has recently come out with an editorial which advocates the barring from college of students who have to work their way through such institutions. Perhaps this is just as well. Why should a man that is of some use in the world waste his time associating with men of the mentality of the editor of the *Harvard Jackass*?

### ***Uncle Sam to Get Missouri Pacific***

THE present market value of Missouri Pacific securities is some \$350,000 less than the amount of \$12,800,000 which Uncle Sam has just loaned to this road to keep it open. Half the amount went to the house of Morgan to repay advances. It looks as if it won't be long now before we shall all own the Missouri Pacific and any other roads Big Business cannot make to pay.

### ***5,630,000 Handicapped Children***

OF ALL the handicapped children in the United States 3,000,000 have impaired hearing, but otherwise are every way as bright as others. Another 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts; another 1,000,000 have defective speech; 450,000 are mentally retarded; 300,000 are crippled; 50,000 are partly blind, and 14,000 are wholly blind. Some are handicapped in more than one way.

### ***Wealth of the Mellon Family***

WHILE the personal wealth of Andrew W. Mellon and his two brothers Richard B. Mellon and James R. Mellon is set at but \$500,000,000, yet the corporations which they control through outright ownership, dominating interests and otherwise, amount to \$7,500,000,000 more, giving the three brothers control of \$8,000,000,000, amounting to half of the national debt.

### ***Electric Rates in Norwalk, Ohio***

NORWALK (Ohio) citizens pay 5c for each kilowatt hour not exceeding twenty, and 4c a kilowatt hour thereafter. There is no theft, or "service charge", such as prevails in Scranton and elsewhere. Norwalk now has a balance of \$95,112.49 in its power fund, 60 percent of which is in cash. Yes, surely, of course, the electric light and power plant is municipally owned and operated.

### ***Long Island's Non-Migrating Ducks***

SOME hundreds of thousands of ducks found the weather on Long Island so equable last winter that they did not think it worth while to migrate south. Then, when spring came, and the farmers began to think of harvesting spinach and other leafy crops the ducks found the spinach first, and in some instances the ducks got it all, which was very impolite, to say the least.

### ***American and French Price Standards***

SENATOR NORBECK tells of two carloads of wheat each sold by a South Dakota farmer at 43c a bushel. One carload was consumed in America, the other in France. The carload that went to France paid 30c a bushel for transportation and some 90c a bushel for customs duty at the French port, and then the bread made from the wheat was sold to the French consumer at the same price charged the American consumer.

### ***The Farthest Nebulae***

THE farthest nebulae discernible through the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, California, are calculated to be 140,000,000 light years away. You may want to go there some time after you get your wings, but you had better make sure you have them fastened on in good shape before you start out. Assuming you will be able to make 200 miles an hour, which is pretty good speed, as speeds go, and you never stop anywhere for oil or gas, or repairs, or refreshments, or a night's lodging, you will be in luck if you get back in 93,895,188,470,000 years, though that is not taking into account the fact that every fourth year is a leap year. Of course, when the new 200-inch telescope is mounted, it is anticipated, nebulae will be discovered that are eight times as far away as those now discernible.



### ***Santo Stefano Swallowed Up***

ON APRIL 1 a large part of the village of Santo Stefano, Italy, home of several thousand people, slipped into holes and disappeared. The town had been built above a row of old Roman caves, and for some unexplained reason the roofs of the caves gave way one after another and whole streets and their buildings gradually slid to destruction. No lives were lost.

### ***Automatic Radio Invented in France***

A FRENCHMAN, Jacques Detruiseux, has invented an automatic radio which is light and portable and can be operated by anybody who knows how to read. The machine can be set so as to repeat calls for twenty-five hours. It is expected that the new device will be useful for sending messages from airplanes, submarines and fishing smacks and from one train to another.

### ***Installation of Dial Telephones***

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has discovered that the installation of 5,000,000 automatic telephones has decreased by 71,844 the number of job opportunities in the Bell companies alone. Superior means of protecting wires have decreased by 7,838 the number of work opportunities open to men engaged in line and construction installation and maintenance.

### ***Some Expenses That Could Be Cut***

THE National Council for the Prevention of War thinks, as we have one officer for every eleven men in the army, we should retire 4,000 of the oldest ones; should abolish citizens' military training camps; should abolish military training in high schools and colleges; abolish the national board of rifle practice; abolish the federal grant to the national guard; cut off the salaries of the reserve officers who attend summer camps; abolish the cavalry, and abolish the army posts established against the Indians.

That would be a start in the right direction, it thinks, but would also like to do away with aircraft carriers, battleships and the new big cruisers, pull the marines out of Haiti and Nicaragua, and make a cut of 20,000 in the enlisted men. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler advocates that the war department be abolished.

### ***Death Agonies of a Dying System***

IN HIS seventeenth inaugural address the socialist mayor of Milwaukee, urging the city to retail coke, take over milk, establish a municipal bank of issue and initiate steps to acquire electric power plants, made the common-sense observation that the present disordered conditions of world economics are "the death agonies of a dying system and the birth pains of the coming of a new and better world".

### ***Russia Will Grow Own Tea and Citrus Fruits***

PURSUING its policy of raising everything it needs, Russia has given orders that the district around the southern and eastern end of the Black sea shall be given over to the raising of tea and citrus fruits. It is believed that this district is the only part of Russia where these products can be grown. The people will be required to abandon all other crops for those the government desires to have grown within the area.

### ***Profits of the Turnip Business***

WE SOMETIMES hear it said that the trouble with the farmer is that he does not go in for diversified farming. He should stop raising potatoes, which are a drug on the market, and go in for, let us say, turnips. A Barrie (Ontario) farmer did that and shipped a carload of nice ones to New York. The freight, tariff and commission duty came to \$331.31, and the farmer got what was left, \$4.69 for the carload, which amount almost paid him for hauling the turnips to the siding, but not quite.

### ***The Colleges Are on the Carpet***

JUDGE HARRY S. McDEVITT says that the American colleges, with property worth \$2,900,000,000 and teaching close to 1,000,000 students, are useless country clubs, do no teaching, and are really wasting the time and money of those who go for what they have to offer; and many people have a suspicion that he is at least partly right. One thing is sure: the colleges are headquarters for infidelity, and sacrifice forty young men's lives to the god of football every year; and it is from these so-called 'temples of learning' that there has come forth the monstrosity we now call "Big Business"; and it is here that we have cradled most of our politicians.

### *Chemists Enthusiastic About Tung Oil*

CHEMISTS are enthusiastic about tung oil, which can be produced from tung trees which will flourish all along the Gulf coast. It will require 100,000 acres, with 100 trees to the acre, to supply the quantity of tung oil now imported from China for the manufacture of varnishes and varnish paints. Chemistry is a good profession; out of 19,000 members of the American Chemical Society only 275 were without work April 1.

### *Millions in Treasure Found in Mexico*

MILLIONS in treasure have been found in tombs in Mexico. Like the rich men of today, the old-timers liked to have every good thing while they lived and then wanted to take it along with them to the next world. Instead, their bones and their ornaments land in a museum, while the lowly are at least allowed to rest in peace. The rich men of today can well afford to note that mankind has no interest in and no respect for the men of long ago who merely accumulated wealth.

### *The Delaware State Police*

NEAR Clayton, Del., 18 chickens belonging to a farmer named Numbers got out of their yard and wandered about his farm, where they were afterwards found. In the meantime he became excited and jumped to the conclusion that his next door neighbor, a Negro by the name of Banks, and an honest man, had stolen them. The police were called. They arrested Banks and tortured him until he went insane. The next innocent person to be tortured by the police may be yourself.

### *Improvement in Tuberculosis Death Rate*

CALIFORNIA is one of the states to which people with tuberculosis migrate. Hence its death rate from that cause is higher than that of many other states; but there has been a surprising improvement in it in the last 25 years. In 1907 it had 225.5 deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 of population. In 1920 this was down to 152.6, and in 1931 it was only 88.9. The fall has been steady, every year showing a better record than the year before. The improved condition is no doubt largely caused by the increased consumption of fruits and the habit of sleeping with the windows open.

### *The Flow of Wealth to the City*

EVERY year the farmers send 200,000 well educated young people into the cities. The annual cash value of these educations is estimated at \$100,000,000. Every year, as the old folks die, part of their property goes to their children in the cities. Probably this amounts to \$50,000,000 more. Every year many farmers retire and take all their property with them to the cities where they make their homes. This transfers another \$150,000,000 a year, making an annual gift from country to city of about \$300,000,000.

### *The Burdened Taxpayer*

THE burdened taxpayer reads with interest that in Washington the new department of commerce building has an aquarium built of terrazzo marble, and that the building itself is air-cooled, with hot and cold running water; that in the new office for the secretary of commerce there is a \$2,800 carpet, on which stands a \$32 waste basket; that one of the new boulevards in Washington cost \$7 an inch to build; that when the shipping board turned our shipping lines over to private interests they gave them outright \$982,231 worth of supplies; that the employees of the departments of commerce and labor now number 29,000, whereas it was promised they should never exceed 1,048.

### *Lying About God*

FOR centuries the principal occupation of the priests and preachers has been that of lying about God; and how they do love to do it! Two Brooklyn pulpit stars recently outdid themselves by telling a WCTU meeting that because Dwight L. Morrow changed from dry to wet therefore God probably struck him down and caused his grandson's kidnaping. We would not have supposed that even a preacher would have the assurance to charge Almighty God with such a dastardly crime as the Lindbergh kidnaping. But now that we come to think of it we remember that a Norfolk preacher did intrude himself into the case, with the suggestion that he knew who the guilty one was; though this is the first that we knew that this bunch had fixed it up between them to lay the crime to the Creator himself. The apostle says, "Be ye followers of God, as dear children." Do we understand these preachers to mean that they want us all to become kidnapers?

**Pays Best to Raise Good Stock**

**W**ILLIAM PORTER, farmer, Wakaw, Saskatchewan, is a believer in the raising of extra fine cattle. Recently he took 55 head of cattle all the way to England, arriving at a time when the market was flooded with Irish cattle, but because his own stock was extra good he placed them at an average price of £26 3s per head and returned to Canada with \$1,300 net cash more than he was offered for the cattle at Winnipeg. There is no market in England for poor cattle. If cattle are below the top grades the British buy Argentine beef.

**A Beggar with \$32,917**

**A** NEWARK beggar, Tony Misiak, made the mistake of withdrawing his pencils as soon as he received a coin. When searched he was found to be carrying seventeen \$1 bills, seventy-nine \$100 bills, and twenty-five \$1,000 bills. The police have charged him with everything they could think of, and, by the time they get through with him, if he still has the three pairs of pants he had on when arrested he will be in luck. Possibly they will donate him 30c as working capital. Anyway, Tony will be more careful hereafter.

**Politics and Honesty**

**P**OLITICS and honesty are strangers to each other. When an honest bank examiner criticized the management of the so-called "Bank of the United States", he was called on the carpet by the New York state superintendent of banks and required to destroy his original report and prepare another less critical. But the bank failed anyway, and now the state superintendent of banks is wondering if politics pays after all, and if it isn't better, at least in a job of his peculiar kind, to be just plain old-fashioned honest.

**Three-Fourths of Fortunes Vanished**

**W**ELL may the rich weep and howl for the miseries that have come upon them; the treasures they have heaped together for the last days have come to nought. On September 1, 1929, the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange was \$89,668,276,854; on April 17 the value was estimated at not more than \$21,500,000,000, and if you figure that out you find that more than \$68,000,000,000 has simply vanished and the total possessions of all

these stockholders are now less than 24 percent of what they were. The other 76 percent has ceased to exist.

**The Pastors and the Kidnaping**

**S**OME thousands of pastors and their flocks prayed that the Lindbergh baby might be returned safely to its parents, and all that time it was cold in death. Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, says: "We have been obsessed with greed. Standards based on material things have been placed before young people in school and college and soaked by the business world. This creed that money is the highway to success was the creed of the idiot who kidnaped the Lindbergh baby." Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Wicks, dean of Princeton University Chapel, says that things have come to such a pass that we all ought to give up our bootleggers, because we are encouraging crime. Give him a tally, Peter. He can still think, and here is one thought that happens to be right.

**Washing Away a Mountain**

**A** SUBSCRIBER in West Australia sends us snapshots of what is called the Horse Shoe Dump, the same being the sands treated by the Horse Shoe Mine of Kalgoorlie many years ago. In the course of time these sands have been piled into a veritable mountain, 200 feet high and of great extent. Now a man with a hose is washing the mountain all away. The detritus is being treated, and returns one ounce of gold per ton; more is expected as the bottom is reached. At present rate of progress it will take five or six years to wash the mountain away.

The people that live in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are very familiar with this matter of mountains' being washed away. Years ago there were hundreds of great mountains of culm (coal waste) blotting the landscape. These represented millions of tons of material extracted from the mines and supposed to be unusable and unsalable.

But newer methods of constructing and operating grates has made this material all valuable. Gradually these mountains of culm have been removed; and though the miners received nothing for bringing it out of the mines, yet it has returned millions of dollars to the owners, and will bring millions more before all is used up.

### ***German Care of Jobless Workers***

**R**EALIZING that in any event she must care for her jobless workers, Germany will build homes for 16,000 of these. Their lots will be one-quarter acre each, on the outskirts of the city; the houses will cost \$429 each, with \$167 more for plumbing, seeds and livestock. The workers must contribute their time gratis. As they progress toward self-maintenance the allowances made will decrease. It is believed this plan will keep the workers in better physical and mental condition, so that when jobs are available they will be able to make better use of the openings available.

### ***One-Fifth the National Income***

**O**NE-FIFTH the national income of \$70,000,000,000 goes to defray the expenses of the federal, state and local governments. One day out of five each family must work to keep present governments in operation. On intervening days it can be glad the government is not five times as expensive; for, if it were, all that the rest of us would have to do would be to sit on the fence and watch the servants of the public at the trough. And, incidentally, we wouldn't have anything to eat while we watched them. As it is, eighteen million American citizens are now upon the public tax-rolls.

### ***Feeding the Children of Unemployed Miners***

**W**E DO not seem to have a very efficient system of feeding the children of unemployed miners. Four such little children, at Johnson City, Ill., hungry, as little children are wont to be, went out into the fields to eat what they could find, and are dead as a result of eating poisoned berries. The governors say that nobody in America is starving, and they may be right, yet when a twelve-year-old boy fainted dead away in school the other day, it transpired that he had eaten nothing since the day before. That too happened in Illinois, one of the granaries of the world.

### ***Extra Fares Abolished***

**E**XTRA fares have been abolished on all fast trains between New York and Chicago, with the exception of the Twentieth Century Limited and the Broadway Limited, and the time has been cut down from twenty-eight hours to twenty-one hours on all the principal trains.

The Century and the Broadway will operate on an eighteen-hour schedule and continue, for the \$10 extra charge, to provide all known luxuries, including valet, maid, barber, train secretary, with private room and lounge cars.

On the new schedule, on daylight saving time, the Century and the Broadway leave New York at 4:00 and 4:30 and arrive at Chicago at 9:00 and 9:30; returning, they leave at 2:00 and 2:30, reaching New York at 9:00 and 9:30 the next day. The Century departs first at New York and last at Chicago, and the Broadway vice versa.

### ***Springfield, Illinois, Is Happy***

**W**HY is it that Springfield, Illinois, is so happy while everybody else is in the dumps? Here is a page advertisement in the *Illinois State Register* that tells all about it. We cannot give space to it all, but we can give some of it. It says in part: "City Water, Light and Power Department reports: gross revenue for the year \$1,032,405.17; surplus for the year, \$355,370.25; cash on hand (all bills having been paid in full) \$341,427.52. Largest in history, and it's all yours. For service, not for profit—that's the difference." Then follows a financial statement compared with ten years ago. In the electric department the gross income has gone up from \$214,553.98 to \$677,234.41; the value of the plant and equipment has increased from \$716,219.54 to \$2,777,514.93. Figures are given showing that in lieu of taxes the city water, light and power department has contributed to the public \$8 for every \$1 that would have been obtained from a private company. In conclusion the advertisement says: "A comparison of electric rates with Rockford shows that Springfield consumers paid \$723,850.00 less for the same amount of current, even though Rockford is a larger city and the rates should be less. The Illinois Power Company says it would have reduced the rates without municipal competition; yet, in De Kalb and Sycamore, where there is no competition, the company collects more than three times as much profit on the electric current it sells than it does in Springfield, where it has competition." Meantime, we add that the path of the lying newspapers that are owned by Big Business and used entirely to deceive and oppress the people becomes harder and harder.

### ***Rolling Window Screens for Fine Homes***

**T**HE finest homes now have window screens that are in place the year around and last for a lifetime. These screens, each made to order for its own window, are fitted to the inside of the window, and when rolled out of sight are actually unnoticeable in the window frame. The small casing appears to be an integral part of the window trim itself. An advantage of having them on the inside of the window is that they do not soil window panes as do outside screens on which collected dust is driven from the netting to the glass by many a shower. These screens operate on a metal tape running the entire length of the screen frame. They always work easily and smoothly, and never jam, catch or run askew. No doubt in time to come this will be the standard and required form of window screening.

### ***Millions of Volumes No One Wants***

**A** SUBSCRIBER in Massachusetts calls attention to the fact that in the basement of the Capitol are over a million volumes of government reports, many of which cost as high as \$1.50 to print and bind, and yet are not of the slightest interest to anybody. He wants to know what can be done about this waste; and we answer, Nothing can be done.

Politics is a business. The idea that it is run for the sake of the people is most absurd. It is run for the benefit of the politicians and for those from whom the politicians received their appointments. Every job-holder is supposed to have thirty friends whose vote is influenced by the fact that he has such a job.

It will be seen at a glance that the more political jobs there are subject to his control, the more secure a politician is in his saddle. Take a visit to Washington and go through any department and you will find thousands of clerks fairly piled one on top of another and doing work which, for the most part, is of not the slightest benefit to anybody. The only remedy for the whole sorry situation is God's kingdom.

### ***What Some Lawless Officers Got***

**F**OR beating a poor Negro prisoner on the shins and across the kidneys and otherwise maltreating him a Pennsylvania assistant district attorney will get three years in prison, a detective will get the same sentence, and a chief of police will get six months. This change of

front was brought about by a single courageous editor, standing lone-handed for justice. If here in America we could lock up all our lawless officials for a few years, the country would not be in the condition it is now in. In some American cities the principal business in which the so-called "officers of the law" are engaged is shaking down the proprietors of speak-easies and bawdyhouses. Here are at least three officers that may possibly learn something. We need true men here in America in the way of police officials who are interested in something else than doing every illegal and fool thing some priest tells them to do. It would not be a half bad idea if some of these officers imported from the south of Ireland would just read the Constitution of the United States once or twice and find out what kind of government they are supposed to be serving under. A uniform will make a fool out of a halfwit quicker than anything else ever devised.

### ***Mr. Bowman Waxes Wroth***

**G**EORGE A. BOWMAN, district attorney of Milwaukee county, Wis., in a speech in his home city recently said:

In 1930 this country had a national income of \$71,000,000,000. Had this been properly distributed, no one would have suffered want. But the greater portion of this wealth found its way into the pockets of about 100,000 men. These men still have that money. They are the same men that inflated values, watered stocks and sold them to honest people of this country, robbing them of their savings. These are the same men who loaned millions of American money to foreign countries, whose securities given in return are now valued at 25c on the dollar and are uncollectible. It was these same men, who through their control of national government, manipulated every foreign loan. For years we were entertained with glowing eulogies of Andy Mellon, 'the greatest secretary of the treasury since Hamilton.' Now we find that during his administration he worked hand in glove with international bankers engaged in the great game of selling worthless bonds to the people for a commission. They were too shrewd to invest in such securities themselves, yet we find these foreign bonds today in the portfolios of practically every bankrupt bank in America. In Milwaukee, men who sell fake stocks and bonds are sent to Waupun prison, but the international bankers—the great blue sky racketeers in history—are not only treated with awe and respect by our federal authorities but are called upon to advise the nation in this greatest crisis. We listen to their radio talks as they advise us how to end the depression.

### *How They Do It in New Orleans*

THE New Orleans *Times-Picayune* of May 11, 1932, tells all about it. Four men, Palmbo, Mistretta, Labella and Polizzi, had planned to hijack a load of liquor and the police caught them in time to prevent it. What became of the liquor was not stated; it probably went through to its destination O.K. But Palmbo and Mistretta were arrested, and then Palmbo was "questioned" by detectives Grosch and Vandervoort. Mistretta heard blows and screams for half an hour and then all was still. With that, the physically able and efficient officers of the law, Grosch and Vandervoort, came to his cell and, according to his story, said to him, "If you don't kick in with the names of the other two guys who were with you, we'll give you the same thing we gave Palmbo." Mistretta was badly frightened and gave the names of Labella and Polizzi, and they were arrested. Mistretta was still badly frightened, and when Palmbo was found dead in his cell Mistretta told the district attorney about the murder. It is too bad that we have to have police officers that commit murders in cells. Somehow it seems unnecessarily impolite. It will take a little time to fix up enough lies to make it look all O.K. After that, Grosch and Vandervoort can go about their work in their usual hearty and physically efficient manner.

### *Reverend A. J. Rogers and Ananias*

REVEREND A. J. ROGERS, of Houston, Texas, is reported in the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* as saying that Judge J. F. Rutherford's doctrines are based on the teachings of Lenin. In view of the fact that more than one hundred and ten million of Judge Rutherford's books are in circulation and the millions who have read and are reading them know that there is not a syllable of truth in what Reverend Rogers is reported as having said, one wonders why he should have come all the way from Texas to North Carolina to tell such a whopper when he could just as well have lied in Texas. Preachers who desire to bear false witness against their neighbors, and there are many such, should tell their fibs while perched on their own dung-hill. But probably there are too many at Houston who already know Reverend Rogers and the value of what he has to say, to make it worth his while to prevaricate in Texas. Anyway, Ananias stirs uneasily in his sleep. Meantime, we have

in America three genders: masculine, feminine, and the clergy. Judge Rutherford happens to be masculine. The men and women of the country and of the world understand him; but the clergymen, well, they just can't because they are neuters. We are not sure if it was Reverend Rogers, but some prison chaplain was consoling a man about to die in the electric chair. "Can I do anything for you?" he asked. And the condemned man replied, feelingly and appreciatively, "Yes, hold my hand."

### *Oscar Ameringer's Sarcastic Pen*

IT MUST be an awful thing for a kind-hearted man to have a sarcastic pen. Oscar Ameringer, of *The American Guardian*, seems to be such a man and to have such a pen. Telling how it is that American workers build and finance foolish and useless improvements in South America, he says:

President Senor Alfalfa Rodriguez Mazzuma of Bolivia wants to build a hard road between his capital and the nearest seaport so that when he absconds with the state treasury, the car won't get stuck in the mud. However, he has no money because his predecessor had absconded with the state treasury by way of muleback. Senor Alfalfa, etc., approaches the well-known banking house of Merger, Morgan and Murder of New York for a loan of twenty million dollars' worth of brogans, overalls and bread to administer to the Uruguayan shovel stiffs whom he wants to build his road. "Sure," say Merger, Morgan & Murder, "we've got oodles of brogans, overalls and bread our subjects turned out and can't pay for because we're paying them dimes for dollars and they can't pay dollars for dimes. So all you've got to do is to sign, stamp and seal twenty million dollar bonds of the Republic of Bolivia. These bonds are drafted on that many dollars' worth of shoes, overalls and flour our working dubs produced, but can't buy back with what they got for producing them. We sell these drafts, or bonds, to our customers. The money is deposited to your credit in our bank. You draw on us for whatever amount of shoes, overalls and bread you need to keep your shovel stiffs on the job while building that road. The interest on the money in our bank is seven per cent per annum. The principal you get by and by is due twenty years from yesterday. The commission for floating the loan is ten per cent, and if you want a cut-in on the deal, as I'm sure you do, it's five per cent more for good measure. Is it a go?" "It is," says Senor Alfalfa. Shortly thereafter, solemn-faced bankers in Kalamazoo, Mich., Kokomo, Ind., and Peoria, Kans., advise depositors long on cash and short on brains to invest in government bonds of the up-and-coming Republic of Bolivia.

SUNDAY we had for guests a very dear brother and sister and their beautiful 19-year-old daughter and younger son. They are people of the finest and best type. The brother is a musician by profession, specializing on the organ. With the adoption of the talkies his salary was cut \$100 per month, and so on down and out. He is now trying to sell confectionery on commission. No one is on salary on that line here. Saturday he had an extra-good day and cleared \$2.50. The daughter is a high-school graduate and an accomplished musician. She was glad to get a job in a ten cent store at \$12 per week. They are boiling over for the truth

and its service. They set me a fine example.

The brother gets the low-down on merchants' fears. He finds many who tune in on the radio to hear Judge Rutherford and who are rooters for *The Golden Age*. One big drug store in town, presenting a brave front still, has been unable to pay its \$400 monthly rent for four months. Its stock is practically owned by the big fellows. There is much of this in the southwest, which appears as white on the United States Chamber of Commerce maps. There is a laudable movement to taboo the word "depression", and I surely admire the spirit of it, even though I know it will fail.

### The Republican Convention

THERE was nothing in the way of a successful Republican Convention. Fall is out of jail, and Doheny never got in. The black satchel full of money was bribe money when Fall opened the satchel and took it out, but it wasn't bribe money when Doheny sent it to him. All the

charges against Sinclair have been dropped. The Teapot Dome statesmen assembled in the good old way and went ahead as if nothing had happened. And nothing much did. Fall is back on the farm, which, for the sake of convenience, is in Doheny's name, because Doheny was innocent and Fall was guilty. The Government might take the property away from a guilty man, but they couldn't take it away from an innocent multimillionaire like Mr. Doheny.



A PERTINENT ANSWER

### The Democratic Convention

AS THE Democratic Convention always follows the Republican Convention, and as the history of a generation shows it is, to all intents and purposes, merely an annex of the Republican organization, we properly include it under the general heading here shown. There is no doubt that Roosevelt would make a much better president than Hoover, and if votes are honestly counted he will probably be elected.

### Milwaukee Unemployment Club

MILWAUKEE has an unemployment club where all are welcome, and there are no dues. The club operates for its members a free tailor shop, cobbler's shop and gymnasium. Idle time is spent by many in making furniture, toys and ship models in a carpenter shop. All equipment for the club is donated.

## Shutting the Mouths of the Lions

**P**OSSIBLY, when Daniel was thrown into the lions' den, the lions did not all shut their mouths at the same instant, but one by one they closed them, just the same. Meantime, Daniel was as safe as if in his bed at home. It is something like that with the cases against Jehovah's witnesses that flare up here and there. In the end, victory is always with those who are singing the praises of the King of kings.

There have been many obstacles placed in the pathway of the workers at Bergenfield, N. J., but after 31 of the witnesses went to prison for 10 days rather than relinquish their rights, the battle seems to have been won. A motor-cycle accident to the chief of police, resulting in the breaking of his ankle and fracturing of his skull seems to have made him less pugnacious. On the last occasion the town was served, there were no arrests, and, needless to add, there was never any reason for any of the arrests at any time. Newspaper reports were biased and malicious, for the most part, but the following, from the reputable *National Business Review* (New York) of June 30, shows that there are some people with real breadth of vision who have no sympathy with the Bergenfield chief's sorry conduct:

WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY MEMBERS  
JAILED FOR DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE.  
PUBLIC REGRET EXPRESSED

While modern times have brought tolerance and breadth of outlook to many fields, it seems to have narrowed considerably in religious matters, as evidenced in the recent case of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Members of this well-known group have been engaged in informing the people of the meaning of this time of distress as set forth in the Bible according to Jehovah's prophecies. They do this work in obedience to the plainly recorded command of Jehovah, the living God, as found in His Word, the Bible. They have been productive of vast good; for it is well known that an understanding of Bible truths is sadly lacking in modern life today, and their dissemination of this literature is working for a further interest in the matter by the public which cannot but be productive of beneficial results.

Jersey officials do not seem to think so. They arrested some 31 members of this group and have kept them in jail because they would not give information except on advice of counsel, and fined them on their release for distributing their literature without police sanction. This seems to us a regrettable instance of bungling, for this society is not commercial and does not sell its books. They are nonsectarian, working

merely in the public interest for the public good. No compensation is asked at any time, and voluntary contributions to the work are restricted, the society accepting only small amounts from interested persons who wish to help them defray the cost of printing and other expenses.

It is a sorry time when devout persons, innocent of evil intent, and doing a real public service in accordance with the commandment of God, are forcibly restrained from their occupation, while gangsters and racketeers are allowed to wend their destructive way unmolested, merely because they have the funds and force to obtain their ends. We trust that this will be the first and last occurrence of such a nature.

Westfield, N. J., started in the way of Bergenfield and arrested ten. They acted as their own lawyers, declined to pay any fines, and were given ten days in prison, being unwilling to make any compromise. While incarcerated, 100 other witnesses, giving their full names and addresses, notified the chief of police in writing that they would continue the work at Westfield the next Sunday. Forty were arrested, released on their own recognizance, and five days later the prosecutor decided not to act against them.

In Danville, Ill., two women were arrested, and at the instance of some small-souled person, doubtless a clergyman, the lawyers of the city entered into a conspiracy not to defend the case. In their conceit they overlooked a colored lawyer, and a capital one. He took the case, presented six points of law, the prosecutor was speechless, and the judge threw the case out of court.

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### The Kidnaping at Harlan

**R**EFERRING to the official kidnaping of the bus load of students at Harlan, Ky., and the frustration of their legal right to visit Pineville, an intelligent Kentucky business man, City Commissioner H. R. Giles, of Middlesboro, who lived the first eighteen years of his life in Harlan, and was on the spot when the kidnaping occurred, has made the following statement: "If that gathering of around 2,000 hecklers and the worst ruffians from over three counties, many of them deputized, filled with liquor and armed to the teeth, was law and order, an exhibition of Kentucky bravery and chivalry, then I don't know what rank cowardice and lawlessness is. But I do know that every right-minded and decent person there ought to burn with shame to his dying day."



**I**T IS going to happen: a revolution in our nutrition. There are pressing reasons for it. It is manifest that the trade and consumption of fruits has been greatly accelerated, especially during the last decade. Practically every one of the readers of this magazine is able to verify that fact through his own experience. Fruits are tasty and wholesome. Physicians have evolved special curative methods with the aid of fruit diets. "Eat more fruit," they say; "use more vegetables. Eat them fresh and uncooked. Avoid meat and coffee and other stimulants if you wish to regain your health!"

Heretofore, however, fruit-eating has been practiced more as a branch of curative dietetics than as a regular means of sustenance. We have the age-old habit of eating "real food", such as meats and other foods of animal origin, and washing it down with such "bracing" liquids as coffee. We have been somewhat dubious of the nutritive value of fruits, although we have acknowledged, readily enough, the healthful results of fruit-eating. Even such a concession is better than a downright denouncement; for it constitutes an opening wedge: fruits have a way of proving their merit if they are given a chance.

Now, is it true, then, that fruits are deficient in nutritive value?

Not at all. Scientific tests have proved, for instance, that in a kilogram of husked raranuts there are 7,080 calories of food value. Meat has an average of only about 1,500 calories, or less by nearly four-fifths; yet meat is regarded as a "substantial" food. Of course, it is an obvious mistake; if we make a study of comparative food values, we discover that meat is constituted largely of proteins and albuminoids, which do not provide the body with a great deal of fuel, although they do have tissue-building properties. Nuts, on the other hand, are mostly fats, about 70 percent, which makes them an excellent fuel-food. It may not be flattering to compare a gorilla with man; nevertheless the comparison is apt and irrefutable: gorillas subsist on nuts and vegetables. It need not be told that these creatures are far superior to man in their physical strength, even when the weight and measurements are equal. It is said that a man-sized ape is from five to ten times as strong as a man; which goes to prove that fruits and vegetables must have energy-building properties.

Of the by-products of milk, butter is the most strength-containing. It has 7,700 calories to the kilogram. But even that large calory-percentage is exceeded by a kilogram of concentrated cocoa-fat, which has 9,100 calories. Butter is just about on a par with fresh nuts, and contains much more water; and butter alone is not a suitable stomach-filler, even if one could eat large quantities of it with great relish. Nuts, on the contrary, are quite palatable; they do not tire the mouth or the stomach, and do not result in any disagreeable consequences. In that respect they are superior to many gruels, puddings and porridges. A nut-eater will also gain a decided advantage over the fellow who depends principally on the "staff of life", the so-called "white bread". And, as we have pointed out, cocoa-fat contains more food value than any food derived from animal origin.

It will be said that the human body needs some nitrogenous foods: albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine. True! But fruits do not have to take the back seat in those qualities either. Almonds contain 30 percent of albuminoids, beans have 25 percent, peas 22 percent, and even the humble and unjustly despised peanut has an albumen content of 30 percent, while meat has only 18 percent, and milk only a scant 4 percent. It is not necessary, therefore, to seek for albuminoids from the animal kingdom. Physicians prescribe almond milk to delicate infants; that alone is proof of its excellent digestive qualities. And science has proved that figs are closest to mother's milk in their peculiar nutritive properties. Apagates are capital fruits for all-round feeding purposes, and bananas are often used for nurturing children when mother's milk is not obtainable. Bananas are easily digestible; so are also carrots, tomatoes and various greenstuffs, all of which are cheap and plentiful, although not so nutritive as several above-mentioned food articles.

Citrus fruits, on the other hand, are splendid nerve tonics, together with grapes, pears, cherries, melons and many varieties of berries. They also contain much in mineral properties: iron, salts of sodium, potassium, sulphur. The high vitamin content of citrus fruits recommends them as especially good in combating the insidious bacteria of the digestive organs. In fact, a fruit-eater never suffers from scarcity of vitamins any more than from the dearth of any

other valuable substances. But in order to gain the greatest benefit from fruits and vegetables, one must remember that they must be *alive*.

By the term "alive" we mean that the organic life of our edibles must not be killed by excessive cooking and heating. Where does this habit of cooking derive from, anyway? Surely the original habitats of mankind were not equipped with kitchenettes, cooking ranges and electric percolators! No, indeed. The good "mother earth" did the cooking, and old Sol took care of the frying and broiling; and they did their job supremely well. Fruit trees and bushes worked away very assiduously and efficiently doing kitchen duty. And the results were marvelous. Everything was seasoned exactly right; everything was as delicious as anyone could wish. Conditions have not changed. Nature's kitchens are still operating full time. But humans have forsaken nature's products, as such. They insist on improving (!) them by heating and predigesting them. What they really succeed in doing is that they destroy a large part of the mysterious, health-giving properties of nature's products, and eventually become slaves of their futile "culinary arts".

The fact that fruits are principally used for the sake of their juicy and refreshing qualities goes to show that there still is a lack of knowledge and experience about fruits. And why aren't nuts used more extensively? They grow on a greater area than any other product of the earth, and they are, we have pointed out, especially beneficial as food to man. It is obvious that fruits containing as much as 85 or 90 percent of water do not have the fuel value for the body that some other foods have. But when the 90-percent fuel value of nuts is added to them, then the matter takes on a different aspect. Furthermore, it should be remembered that raising nuts is the easiest of all forms of fruit growing, as well as the most economical, in that it requires the least expenditure of capital. In fact, nut-culture constitutes a potential enterprise of immeasurable if not revolutionary possibilities in providing food for the world.

When mankind learns thoroughly enough the value of the right kinds of fruits, and gains proficiency in raising them in a rational way and in the right quantities, then the mania for cooking will subside automatically. Science tells us that fruits are best if eaten in their natural state.

In ripe fruit the composition of the various substances, such as fats, sugar, albuminoids, etc., have blended in perfect proportions; they do not require any elaborate operations for forcing open the starchy coverings, which is the chief purpose of cooking such foods as are not edible or palatable in their original state, such as cereal grains and potatoes, the production of which is the principal objective of the farmers in our civilized countries. The last-mentioned products have shown 'Achilles' heel' everywhere where they have been the mainstay of cultures emanating from dense populations. All of these various centers of culture have disappeared and left behind them nothing but desolation and deserts. That fact is easily ascertainable by the study of history together with geography. And the basic fact remains the same to our day. Slavery does not succeed for any length of time. Even in America, the New World, as it is called in Europe, large, formerly rich areas have been exhausted and impoverished with these "essential" agricultural products, with the result that additional virgin areas have to be opened up time and again to provide new fertile ground to replace the vast tracts left lean and finally barren after intensive cultivation for the "staff of life". Consequently, forests have been ravaged and cleared away to obtain new, profitable fields.

The most frequent misfortune that the wheat farmers have to contend with is the gradual change of climatic conditions due to the inevitable deforestation in preference of new farmlands. Forests are fundamentally necessary in order to maintain a balance in the vegetation of the earth. Wooded areas regulate and augment precipitation, climate and air currents. But when forests are destroyed, the climatic conditions become fickle and undependable. There will be long droughts, violent thunderstorms or devastating tornadoes. The earth is alternately parched and flooded. Clouds of dust float in the atmosphere in the dry seasons, and the crops suffer from a variety of ills until they ultimately shrivel into insignificance. The burning of the undergrowth in clearing away the forests did its initial damage. Then an unreasonable amount of carbohydrates was taken from the earth to provide feed for the cattle. One-quarter of livestock products went to the market; the remainder was left on the land, but its fertilizing value was not nearly enough to compensate for the drain. Hydrogen bacteria, the life-giving

elements of the earth, starved to death. Such is the process of making a desert.

The cultivation of plants or even of orchards is not sufficient to compensate the soil for the enormous loss of carbohydrates due to deforestation, grain farming and raising fodder for livestock. Robbery of the soil has been swiftest and the most ruthless on large farms where the cultivation has been done without any compensating fertilizing and where straws have been burned after harvesting. This sort of extensive cultivation of cereal grains on large areas has no future, because the process is based on violence to the soil, and not on revitalizing practices. That fact alone contains the seeds of eventual deterioration and destruction.

The cultivation of comparatively large flora, on the other hand, is a blessing from every viewpoint. In fruit-growing, for example, the entire process is essentially practical. Once the trees have been planted, and subsequently well cared for, they will live for decades, in some cases for centuries, producing the best possible kind of foodstuffs for man, foodstuffs that require no elaborate preparation or cooking. At the same time, fruit plantations, even when they are dependent on irrigation, are the best means of making arid regions verdant and productive again, eventually causing the return of normal climatic conditions, inducing precipitation, and thus gradually overcoming the withering effects of even a dry climate; in other words, acting much the same way as a forest, provided, of course, that the plantations are extensive enough. In this manner man may be instrumental in assisting nature to the return of luxuriant vegetation in the erstwhile barren areas; in balancing the climate, reducing the violence of destructive air currents due to excessive variation of temperatures; and, ultimately, in making forbidding localities not only habitable but desirable. "Wide open spaces," whether they be sandy deserts or flat prairies, become overheated in the sun, causing the air to become heated also, with the resultant elementary phenomenon in physics: fast-traveling air currents known as tornadoes, cyclones, gales, squalls, etc. But in well-regulated wooded areas the conditions are, as everyone knows, much more gentle in comparison. Meteorological observations bear out all these facts; they also bear out the unpleasant truth that denuding the earth of trees has resulted in decidedly unfavorable consequences

so far as the climate and eventually the vegetation are concerned. The study of meteorology, in fact, reveals the significant fact that the climatic conditions in various parts of the globe are becoming more and more unstable, irregular and violent. And if deforestation continues unchecked in the present ruthless fashion, the entire vegetation on the globe will be seriously endangered.

The revolution in the food economics of mankind is inevitable. There must be a renaissance in the *modus vivendi* of mankind; it is being dictated by the laws of nature. A temperature of 100 degrees centigrade in converting foodstuffs into edible form is manifestly unnatural. The life contained in soil-grown edibles (whether it be called vitamins, electrons or what not, makes no difference) is essential to the life and well-being of genus *Homo*, its nerve system and its muscular development. Man can fatten himself with many substances; he can parch his tongue and corrupt his stomach with sizzling hot foods; he can also have himself cut up and patched up by surgeons, who will solemnly tell him that several organs in his body are quite superfluous and had better be removed; he can (and will, as we know) develop many wonderful new diseases of "civilization"; but he cannot successfully contradict the immutable laws of nature without suffering the consequences. Hot food never was intended for the human stomach; hot food never made man really strong and healthy.

It is equally obvious that we shall not for evermore be satisfied with cultivating immense areas of soil with the aid of expensive and powerful machinery against a comparatively small return and at the risk of the eventual bankruptcy of the life-giving earth. We are bound to accept the basic fact that nature is a copious provider, if we only accept her gifts as such and endeavor to facilitate her production in a rational way. We shall discover that most of our artificial methods of preparing foods are not only unnecessary, but actually harmful. Nature will make our kitchens obsolete, just as they were uncalled for in the beginning.

These are and will become more and more the important considerations for our future generations. Dear reader! If you would study these things in the light of your Bible, your resources of science, history, natural phenomena and practical economics, you would undoubtedly discover the secret of health and happiness, which, after

all, is no secret. And if you should have, or get, the urge to venture into experimenting with fruit growing, do not hesitate for a moment. By so doing you will participate in one of the noblest of ventures: helping nature to regain her productiveness. Fruit growing and the use of fruits for food points out the road back to prosperity, physical and economical prosperity,

to those who possess a wholesome outlook on life and a sturdy moral fibre and an honest desire for the search of truth.

Barrens must be made fertile again! There is the brief and simple gospel containing the solution of the problem of employment for the unemployed, and for the essentially sound economic future.

## The Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shops

HERE in the office of *The Golden Age* we heard of the Alice Foote MacDougall coffee shops but twice. The first time we heard of them they were sitting on the crest of the wave of prosperity and at least one girl who worked in one of the chain had to pay something to get her job. Her employers, doing a business of a million dollars a year, figured that at least some of the employees would get so much in tips that they would not need any salary. That seemed a mighty strange basis on which to employ help, and we made some mention of it in the news items.

And now comes a column article in the *Times* stating that the Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shops are in the hands of a receiver. They have assets of \$500,000 and liabilities of only \$300,000, but somehow they can't just make both ends meet. People are not clamoring now to see how fast they can spend their money. There are lots of the big people today that are feeling sick. But we only feel like laughing. "Weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you." You got part of what is coming to you, and Armageddon will be along presently and finish the job. After that the poor and kind will have a chance in the world.

## Holy Smoke!

(Extracts from the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*)

"EXTERIORLY, of course, respect and courtesy are still shown by Latin Americans to their priests; but unmistakable evidence is found that their interior esteem and veneration are slowly declining."—Page 450.

"And so we find a widespread attitude of apathy and unconcernedness towards a Divine Institution that one hundred years ago was a magnificent achievement of Catholic Faith, but which the incessant pounding by the waves of persecution may soon reduce to a tottering mass, whose collapse would carry away with it the very foundations of Latin American culture."—Page 451.

"Is it sinful to consult a person who practises fortune-telling? Yes, even though you do not believe what you are told. Pretended fortune-telling at church fairs is not sinful."—Page 499.

"Do the souls in purgatory know who pray

for them? It is generally held that they know. The Church has made no pronouncement on this point."—Page 499.

"May one eat on Friday beans that have been baked with pork fat? Yes. It is not allowed, however, to eat the pork itself."—Page 13.

"On a fast day when meat is allowed at one meal, may one have beef soup at the other meal? No. Meat and soup made of meat are forbidden."—Page 13.

"May the fat of any animal be used for seasoning in cooking on days of abstinence? Yes."—Page 13.

"Some years ago I tried to make the nine First Fridays by going to communion on the First Sundays. Did I make them? No. Sunday is not Friday. Our Lord promised the privilege for going to Communion on nine successive First Fridays."—Page 13.

## A Feast of Fat Things for All People

ONLY dyspeptic people would find no pleasure in looking forward to "a feast of fat things". Only Methodist Episcopalians and other prohibitionists would look with a frown upon "a feast . . . of wines on the lees well refined". But the many men who stand in the bread lines in the large cities of the world could enjoy even the hope of such a feast. The many poor families who are furnished baskets of food by charitable associations could likewise relish even the prospect of such a feast. Their only fear might be that this feast would last for but a day or two, and then where would they get their next meal? And if human charity organizations were providing the feast, the hungry or underfed people of all nations *would* have to worry about what comes after the feasting is over.

It is with much interest that we examine, in Isaiah's prophecy, chapter twenty-five, verse six, this promise: "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." The Lord, Jehovah of hosts, and not the charities of men, will spread this feast. Every beast of the forest is God's, and the cattle upon a thousand hills; all the fowls of the mountains, and the wild beasts of the field are His; the world is His, and the fullness thereof. (Ps. 50:10-12) Hence there need be no fear of scarcity of food for all people at the feast. Remembering, also, that God declares, "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts" (Isa. 55:9), we have all reason to expect that this feast provided by the Lord of hosts will be something beyond imagination, surpassing any banquet ever yet held anywhere on earth.

How good it is to know that it will be for all people, and that there will not be slums and settlements of people with little or nothing to eat and at the same time rich, residential sections with more to eat than stomach can hold. Those who are well fed at the present, and not worrying about a rainy day, may feel that this feast of fat things for all people holds no special attractions for them, and that they can easily refuse the invitation to the feast without danger of going hungry or of missing anything. (Besides, they would not care to rub elbows with

the common people at such a function; they would prefer to attend a banquet with the exclusive set.) But can even such people afford to treat with indifference the divine prophecy of such a feast, or suppose that they can lightly turn down God's invitation? Jesus said of those who now live in wealth and ease: "But woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger!" (Luke 6:24, 25) Jesus said also to those who came to Him for earthly bread: "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you." (John 6:27) The rich and well-fed die just as surely as the hungry and poor; all their banquets and feasts and well-spread tables do not keep them alive for ever, but sometimes these things even hasten their death. However, God's feast of fat things and wines evidently means food that both sustains and endures unto everlasting life and happiness.

God spreads this banquet for *all* people, forasmuch as all people, whether rich or poor, fat or lean, fed-up or hungry, need perfect health and eternal life. All are dying, and the present foodstuffs and drinks of earth do not and can not maintain life unendingly. Men have been dying ever since Adam and his wife Eve were, on account of willful sin against God, shut out of the garden of Eden, with its trees and herbs, and especially "the tree of life". All men, except, of course, the idle rich and other loafers, have labored in the sweat of brow, but they have labored for the bread which perishes. Although the earth has brought forth abundantly and produced enough to go around for everybody, yet mankind has been literally starving for life in the midst of plenty of earthly things to eat and drink. No matter how hard man may work he can never of his own labors or inventions provide that which would feed him with perfect health and life; no matter how fabulously rich a man may be all his wealth cannot buy for him food and drink that will put into him the elements and properties of everlasting life. Men may laugh at the Bible account of the garden of Eden, but they will have to admit that they are dying, and the reason is that they are not now in that ancient garden or paradise. It was sin that brought death upon us all; Adam and Eve made themselves sinners, and all the rest of us

were born such. So says the Bible. Hence eternal life can only be the gift of God, and the gift is through His sacrificed Son, Jesus Christ.

When, though, will God make or spread His feast? God tells us in the preceding verses of this prophecy; He declares: "It shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth. O Lord, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name: for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth. For thou hast made of a city [that is, Satan's world organization] an heap; of a defenced city a ruin; a palace of strangers [God's enemies] to be no city; it shall never be built. Therefore shall the strong people glorify thee, the city of the terrible nations shall fear thee. For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones [of Satan's organization] is as a storm against the wall. Thou [Jehovah] shalt bring down the noise of strangers, as the heat in a dry place; even the heat with the shadow of a cloud: the branch of the terrible ones shall be brought low. And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast."—Isa. 24: 21; 25: 1-6.

Thus the Lord God of hosts declares that first He will fight the terrific battle of Armageddon, and break down the Devil's wicked organization so that it will never again be established over mankind. Then he will set the wondrous feast before all men, that they may eat and live to all eternity; for, in the next two verses, the prophet adds: "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces." This divine promise must mean that all those dead in the graves must come back to earth in order that those who weep for the dead may be comforted and that the dead as well as the living may share in God's feast for humanity.

But what and where is "this mountain" in which the Lord God will spread this feast and wipe out death? It is not a literal mountain on earth, but it *was* symbolized by Mount Zion in Jerusalem, where King David and his successors sat on the throne as kings representing God. Concerning Jesus Christ it is written (Ps.

2: 6): "Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion." Hence the expression "this mountain" refers to God's kingdom which He establishes through Christ Jesus over this earth. The Prophet Daniel refers to the same mountain when he describes Christ's kingdom as a powerful stone that smites and crushes Satan's empire: "and," adds the prophet, "the stone that smote the image [of Satan's organization] became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth."—Dan. 2: 35, 44.

The great feast is nigh at hand. The meek of the earth, by now pursuing the right course, may live to see the very beginning of the feast and to be the very first ones to eat of it and be satisfied for ever. God makes the feast for all, both the dead and the living, because He so loves our wayward race and because, as it is written, Jesus came to earth as a man, "that he by the grace of God should taste death for *every* man." Jesus himself declared that His death as a fleshly creature would provide life benefits for mankind. He said: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your [Jewish] fathers did eat manna [in the foodless desert], and [yet] are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever."—John 6: 51, 58.

If this is the kind and quality of food that God will serve at the feast in the mountain of His kingdom, what man or woman can afford to refuse to attend, thereby doing despite unto God's spirit of grace and loving-kindness? Such as do will never live forever anywhere. The loving God will see that all the dead, the Sodomites, the Gomorrheans, and all the heathen and unchristian dead, shall have an opportunity to be at the feast and to eat unto joy and life everlasting, because "there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust". God's apostle, Paul, states this.—Acts 24: 15.

No wonder, therefore, that the Prophet Isaiah terms it "a feast of . . . fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined". "Fat things full of marrow" are the opposite of leanness, and denote that which is exceedingly rich; and what could be richer food for our sinful, diseased and death-infected race than that which

will enrich them with eternal life as earthly children of God, in the human image and likeness of God? Furthermore, in the sacred Scriptures "wine" is used as a symbol of good cheer and joy in the Lord; Ecclesiastes, chapter ten, verse nineteen, says: "A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry." Psalm one hundred four, verse fifteen, says: "Wine maketh glad the heart of man." Wine on the lees well refined is not a newly-made wine, but is wine that has aged a long time until all impurities or lees have been deposited to be strained out, thus refining the wine, and making it of rare flavor and delicious taste. Hence, "wines on the lees

well refined" is a symbol of the best and purest of joys provided by Jehovah God through Christ Jesus and for all mankind if they will accept them on God's terms. This feast which yet awaits all people was not mentioned, but is nevertheless to be understood, in that wondrous message of the angel who long ago said: "Fear not; for, behold, I bring unto you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." Let us, then, believe God's unfailing promise, and, though now many suffer hunger and want, let us rejoice in the blessed hope, early to be realized, of such a feast for all people and prepared by the generous hand of Jehovah God.

### In the Devil's Islands

**I**N THE Devil's islands, Lipari, Ponza, Tremi and Lampedusa, where Mussolini keeps his prisoners, they are forced to rise and dress at all hours of the night, in response to the banging on their doors by the Fascisti guards. One

man, a little late in arriving at the door, was imprisoned for forty-five days. Guards beat a deportee to death. Drinking water is from wells the floors of which are overrun with worms. Big Business admires Mussolini, greatly.

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