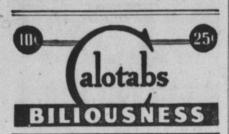
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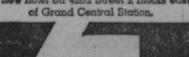




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SEEN and HEARD around the

National Capital By CARTER FIELD

Washington.-The fact that Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland is so far off the Roosevelt reservation is of far more political significance than most persons not interested in figuring electoral vote tables realize.

The Maryland senator had just been successfully called off in his Virgin islands inquiry, and his row with Secretary of the Interior Ickes more or less muzzled, but that is not important, not to anyone who knows Tydings, and Maryland. Washington opinion about that particular row is that the people Tydings wanted to protect will be protected from the wrath of Ickes, in return for Tydings' piping down on his public utterances.

Maryland has only eight electoral votes, but is interesting because the when the Democrats win, nationally, and is as independent as the proverbial hog on ice at all times.

For example, in a Democratic sweep, in 1934, Maryland elected a Republican governor, the third since the Civil war. And each of the others served only one term. Yet at the same election, the state elected six Democratic members of the house, and a Democratic

To make the situation clear, it should be understood that there were three or four important reasons why Albert C. Ritchie, the Democratic candidate for a fifth term, was not reelected. He had angered the eastern shore section of the state by trying to prosecute leaders of a lynching mob. He was held responsible, probably unjustly, for the collapse of several important banks. And there was a good deal of sentiment against continuing the same man in office so long. No other governor of Maryland had ever been re-elected once. He was seeking

But it is interesting to note that the one man who was sure Ritchie could not be re-elected, and who as a result tried to get him to run for senatorwhich would seem at least to indicate the opposition was not personal-was Senator Tydings.

He's Top Dog in Maryland

Tydings very early in the game picked George L. Radcliffe for the Democratic nomination for governor. Later, on a compromise, Radcliffe ran for senator and was elected.

All of which means that Tydings is by way of being the top dog in Demoeratic politics in Maryland at the moment. Moreover, he is not worried about the immediate future, for he election. And Maryland has a habit | feret of always going Democratic in off

It so happens that Maryland is almost the most conservative state in the Union. Five of her six districtsall except that sixth-always send rather conservative men to the house. She once elected a practically unknown figure, Senator Joseph L France, to the upper house because she was voting against a man she regarded as a radical-David J. Lewis. The chief charge against Lewis was that he was socialistically inclinedhe had fathered the parcel post bill!

Maryland, a border state, always went Democratic in national elections until the free silver issue. She voted for McKinley in 1896 and 1900, split her electoral vote in 1904, voted for Wilson in both 1912 and 1916, and then voted for Harding, Coolidge and

There is little doubt that the state does not like the New Deal. If the election were held today, and any fairly unobjectionable Republican opposed Roosevelt, there is little doubt he

would get Maryland's eight votes. There is something ultra conservative about both Maryland and Virginia. It is rather interesting that Carter Glass, Henry F. Byrd, and Tydings are always found voting together. The other Maryland senator, Radcliffe, happens to be a close personal friend of Roosevelt, but, as pointed out, he was put in the senate by Tydings, and has yet to demonstrate either real power in the state or political sagacity.

Brings Up Borah

Talk of William E. Borah for the Republican nomination against Franklin D. Roosevelt next year is one of the most interesting political and economic developments since 1932. Not that there is actually very much of a possibility that the seventy-year-old senator will be nominated, but because of the various developments and repercussions which started the talk.

What it really means is that for the first time since the Republicans lost all but six states, in 1932, they are beginning to chirp up. They are beginning to think that there may be a possibility of winning in 1936. Until the last few weeks-in fact, right up to the tax message-they had been saying privately that 1936 was too soon to hope for; that 1940 would be their

red letter day. The whole psychology at the present moment is based on taxes. The American people are becoming tax conscious-federally as well as by counties and townships. When Clemenceau remarked to Woodrow Wilson that the average Frenchman would gladly die for his country, but he would not pay taxes to support it, his very accurate comment appealed to the American sense of humor. But not any more. The average American also is beginning to figure that it may be very glorlous to go out and die for one's coup- er lost his temper.

try on the battlefield, but it's tough to have to do without this or that or the other thing he wants, or his wife wants, just because taxes take so much

of his total income. Curiously enough this tax consciousness, though it may have been in incubation for some time past, did not hatch out until the President sent his tax message to congress. It was discussion of the amounts the various levies would raise, on top of all the fuss about processing taxes making the cost of bread and bacon and shirts and underwear and what not higher, that started folks talking out loud. It was the realization that sooner or later it

was old John Taxpayer, in the middle

walks of life, who would have to foot

the bill for all these New Deal experi-

More About Taxes

You are going to hear a great deal more about taxes, now that critics of the New Deal have realized what is happening. Plenty of oil will be poured on the smouldering fires. Attention will be called to many taxes which state always goes Democratic in years | most folks pay without realizing they are taxes. For example, the federal levy of six cents a pack on cigarettes. And one cent of each three for a letter is pure tax, levied for tax purposes. Attention will be directed to how much of the cost of a pound of ham or bacon is tax; that the cost of everything is boosted by the fact that the producers and merchants have to pay such high taxes.

Meanwhile Senator Borah is a wonderful bridge between the conservative and progressive Republican wings. He happens to be opposed to most of the New Deal ideas, and no one has hit out more strongly on what the Republicans had been hoping would be the issuepreserving the Constitution.

But talk about Borah serves a very important purpose-it sidetracks speculation about Herbert Hoover. And talk about Hoover is regarded by most Republicans as the high water mark of defeatism.

"You don't re-employ the chauffeur who wrecked your car," as one of them put it.

If the Republicans could be gotten enthusiatic about some one else, and give full vent to their opposition to Roosevelt, some other candidate, against whom there might not be much serious opposition, might easily be nominated-and elected. Some one preferably who would not arouse animosity against himself.

Truth About Roosevelt

All sorts of weird stories are drifting back to Washington about President Roosevelt. Most of them relate to his alleged reactions to certain recent events. Particularly the Supreme court's NRA decision, and the tax message. An interesting point is that apparently all the stories have as does not come up for re-election until | their chief basis the way the President 1938, two years after the Presidential | is alleged to have acted at pgess con-

> The truth is nothing like as spectacular as the stories, but it is rather interesting. Being as the stories seem to center on the way Mr. Roosevelt acted at two press conferences, perhaps a brief summary of those two particular occasions would be worth while,

In the first, and most discussed, though actually less interesting one, the President met the newspaper men on Wednesday morning, following the decision by the high court of the NRA case on the previous Monday. Thus, he had nearly 48 hours in which to make up his mind what to say to the newspapers of the country.

Many stories have been printed, mostly by columnists who were not present, and got their information second-hand at best, though obviously more out of their own mental conceptions of how the President should have felt, that the President was visibly angered, that he was approaching the hysterical, etc.

The truth is that the President very carefully sent up a trial balloon, and planted the seeds of some excellent propaganda looking toward a constitutional amendment which would give congress the power to determine hours of labor and minimum wages in intrastate commerce.

He very obviously took the same pleasure from his talk with the reporters that a crack cabinetmaker takes in putting the finishing touches on a job. or that a lawyer takes when he thinks of just the right touch to give a difficult case, or a golfer when he successfully calculates the precise roll to sink a 20-foot putt.

Did a Good Job

The other, and more interesting. press conference was shortly after his tax message. This was far different, and far more difficult. The President fenced and parried with the newspaper men, because he had decided it was necessary to put over the idea that the White House had not changed its strategy in the middle of the play, but that two senators had entirely misunder-

Roosevelt knew perfectly well, as he talked with more than a hundred fairly sharp newspaper men, that not a man in the room believed what he was saying. Every man there believed the senators had understood him correctly and had expressed the White House views-that the senators were now willing to take the blame as politicians have done from the beginning of time, on the theory that the king is always

This destroyed the possibility of the normal Roosevelt approach in handling newspaper men.

Considering the difficulties, Franklin Roosevelt did an excellent job. He forced out to the public what he wanted out, but he was obviously fencing, obviously at high tension. Yet he nev-

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Bows and Arrows Old as

First Men on This Earth Bows and arrows are almost as old as man, himself. This form of weap on, used as a method of offense and defense and for hunting before his tory was first recorded, long ago was superseded by improved forms of weapons. The bow and arrow is now mainly used in the sport of archery Only a few savage tribes today use this weapon in warfare and for hunt

Throughout the ages the bow and arrow has remained practically un changed in general form, with one notable exception which was made by the Chinese centuries ago. This inno vation consisted of making arrows that would whistle while in fight.

Just why such an innovation ever was made, is not definitely known. A noise making arrow surely gives warn ing, which, apparently, would greatly impair its efficiency as a weapon. The simile, "as silent as an arrow in its flight" certainly does not apply in the case of the whistling shafts once used by the Chinese.

The Chinese whistling arrow is one of the rarest forms of weapons. This type of arrow has a head made of jade which was fashioned into a whistle The rush of air through the whistle pro duced a long-drawn sound which was sure to attract attention.

A peculiar type of bow was em ployed in shooting the whistling ar rows. It is known as the "reverse bow" and is said to have been used by Ghengis Khan and his followers who conquered ancient Asia.-Cleve land Plain Dealer.

Says Molecule Cannot Be

Solid, Liquid, Gaseous A single molecule can be neither solid, liquid, nor gaseous. These are properties of molecular aggregates, declares Dr. Thomas M. Beck, in the Chicago Tribune. In a gas the molecules are moving through space almost independently of one another. In a liquid they are closely packed, but still able to move around. In a crystaline solid they are solidly fixed in an orderly arrangement, like soldiers in formation. In a gummy solid they also have fixed positions, but the arrangement is disorderly.

When a crystaline solid changes to a liquid the change is usually abrupt and definite. There is no intermediate stage between ice and water. But when a gummy substance, such as asphalt, is heated, it gradually softens and melts. At a low temperature it is definitely solid. At a higher temperature it is liquid. In between it cannot be classified as either.

Moreover, there is no hard and fast line between the crystaline and gummy solids. As a matter of fact, there are no such things as perfect solids or perfect liquids. The terms solid and liquid are merely relative ones, like rich and poor.

Migrating Names Found

Scattered Over Country

The map often proves an index to local loyalty, showing how people have emigrated and the name of their home town has emigrated with them. Brit ain's metropolis is duplicated many times, observes a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine. There are Londons in Kentucky, Ohio, Ontario, and many other parts of the world. The Ontario Lon don actually stands on a Canadian Thames in a Canadian Middlesex. There are ten Colnes on the world's map, 14 Burtons and 37 plus another name, 23 Prestons and 38 more with titular additions. The name of Washington is found over 200 times. There are, besides, 14 Richmonds. The original is the Yorkshire borough, where the "Lass" of the famous song dwelt. The Thames-side suburb was originally Sheen, and was renamed Richmond by Henry VII, who had been Earl of

The names of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge have been carried all over the world, usually, as with Albany, originally the name of the Scottish Highlands, by peers who bore them as titles of nobility. New York is not the capital of the state of that name, but Albany, and both are named after the Duke of York and Albany, who later became James II. He also named London's St. James', Duke street, and York street, Covent Garden.

Trapped by Trifles

While the police were investigating an empty house in Newcastle, they disturbed a mouse which dashed to its hole; in doing so it scattered some plaster and revealed a hidden hoard which led to the arrest of a gang of smash-and-grab raiders. Rogues are often betrayed by unconsidered trifles. One suspect, having committed a murder in Devonshire, made his way to Blackpool, but he could not explain away particles of red earth that he had forgotten to clean from his shoes. Once a grease-stain established the fact that a murderer had some connection with a soap refinery, and this connected a chain of facts which led to his arrest and sentence. On another occasion a small magnet in a man's pocket attracted particles of metal dust, which stuck to his clothes and enabled the police to prove that he had been in a certain spot.-Tit-Bits Magazine.

Traffic Through Great Lakes

The distance from Duluth at the extreme west end of the Great Lakes system to Buffalo is nearly a thousand miles-988 miles, to be exact. From Mackinaw point to Gary in Lake Michigan will add another 334 miles. Together with the other shorter sailing distances, there is a total of nearly 2,000 miles of "main line and branches" over which the heaviest traffic density moves. The average number of ton miles of traffic carried by each mile of lake highway per annum is about

Bridal Flower of Sharon

Was Palestine's Favorite Apart from the well-known Greek myth, there is a beautiful and very interesting legend which grew up in Palestine in ancient times around that fragrant and still-loved flower, the polyanthus, or "bunch-flowered narcissus."

The flower was exceedingly popular in ancient Palestine, where, says a writer in the Montreal Herald, it was to be found in every house, large supplies being sent as gifts to the rulers of Damascus and other foreign countries. From Palestine it passed to Europe, where it is cultivated today for its rich perfume.

In Biblical times this plant grew wild on the famous Plain of Sharon, which stretched along the sea coast. And here is the significance of its Identification as the "Rose of Sharon," that it was closely related to the nuptial ceremonies in Palestine.

The narcissus bloomed at Sharon as the symbol of eternal love. Based on that legend, the narcissus became the bridal flower of Hebrew maidens, the emblem of pure and eternal devotion. At all marriage feasts it was prominent, and its perfume was described. by one of the Rabbis as "the link that blnds the mortal and immortal loves." In the earliest Hebrew marriage festivals two blooms of narcissus were set before the bride and bridegroom as symbols of the beauty of their mar-

Ruins of Blue Beard's Castle on Erdre Banks

The ruins of Chateau de la Verrier. on the banks of the Erdre, in the department of the Loire Inferieure, France, are, according to the tradition of the neighboring peasantry, those of the castle of the celebrated Blue Beard, the hero of the well-known nursery,

This person is not altogether a creature of fancy, asserts a writer in the Indianapolis News. He was Giles de Retz (or Laval), who lived in the reign of Charles VII, and was a vassal of John, duke of Bretagne. He was tried at Nantes on suspicion of having destroyed children who had been seen to enter the castle and never were heard of afterward. The bodies of several, however, were found much later. He had caused them to be put to death, to make use of their blood In writing charms and forming incantations to raise infernal spirits, by whose means he believed (according to the superstitions of the times), that buried treasures would be revealed to bim. On his trial he confessed acts of atrocity, and was sentenced to be burned alive; but the duke caused him to be strangled before he was tied to the stake. The execution took place December 25, 1440, and a detailed account of it still is preserved in a manuscript in the archives of Nantes.

Easy Dinners for Summer Sundays

By Louise Brown

I'm thinking of drowsy, summer Sundays back home. August days when the heat seemed to shimmer in waves across the garden and it was hard to find a cool spot anywhere.

But Sunday was just another day to Mother. Meals had to be served regardless, and the family liked a warm dinner. So she hurried home from church, changed to her coolest housedress and went to the kitchen.

The kitchen was soon like an oven-Mother's crisp dress wilted, her hair hung in wisps about her face-and by the time dinner was on the table, she was so warm and tired she could hardly eat a bite.

THE MODERN WAY

I couldn't help thinking of the old days when I spent Sunday with some friends a few weeks ago. It was very warm. But when I suggested to my hostess that it was too hot for the usual Sunday dinner, she merely smiled and said it didn't matter-that the dinner was in the oven anyway. And so we

went to church. When we returned, my hostess led me to her kitchen, opened the oven door of the range, and there was the entire dinner ready for the finishing touches!

The dinner had gone into the cold oven of the electric range in the morning, the temperature control was set at the right cooking temperature, and the electric time clock was set at the exact time the cooking period was to begin and the time the heat was to be switch-

The family, leaving the responsi-bility of timing and watching the dinner to the guardians of the range (the clock and the thermostat) had gone peacefully and happily to church. The timer turned the oven heat off at the time set and dinner was ready when the family wanted it.

EFFORTLESS COOKERY

This may sound fantastic but it's the sort of practical "miracle" cookery that women are doing erry day with electric ranges. The electric oven, with its controlled and measured heat, is dependa-ble. In fact, it's so dependable that the home economist for a well known range manufacturer dramatizes it in her lectures by putting a meal in the oven, setting the time and temperature controls, and then tying a ribbon around the oven.



Sunday dinner is ready when the family wants it. The automatic time clock switches the oven on at the time set by you-and then turns the heat off again.

the house due to the well insulated pie on the upper rack. oven of the electric range. cooking and doesn't turn the whole kitchen into an oven. Here's the Cunday dinner my

SUNDAY DINNER

hostess served.

Chilled melon balls Roast Chicken Parsley Potatoes Hot Rolls Sliced Tomatoes

Apple Pie In the morning, the melon balls and tomatoes had been prepared and stored in the electric refrigerator to chill. The chicken had been prepared for roasting and placed warm on the stored heat. The pie in a shallow page warm of the stored heat. The pie in a shallow pan, uncovered. The cooled while the dinner was being vegetables were prepared and plac-ed in utensils having tight covers. enough to be delicious served with You see, she doesn't need to look Only a small amount of water was cream and a fragrant cup of coffee, at the meal at all until the cooking added, just enough for steaming A dinner to be long remembered at the meal at all until the cooking time is up.

Any woman would enjoy getting Sunday dinner this modern way.

Best of all, the kitchen doesn't Manual amount of water was added, just enough for steaming the vegetables. The apple pie was made and everything was arranged in the electric oven. The vegetables as any one for she hadn't been all worn out cooking it.

get any warmer than the rest of rack, the chicken in front, and the The meal was placed in a cold

heat stays in the oven to do the oven, the temperature set at 350 dogrees, and the switch turned to Bake. The clock was set at the correct time for the heat to be switched on and off.

> When we returned from church, dinner was ready to serve in a jiffy. The melon balls were removed from the refrigerator and placed on Peas the table for the first course. (The table had been set before the family went out. The coffee maker was Coffee attached so the coffee would be