

IL GLADIATORE

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GIORNALE PUBBLICATO NEGLI INTERESSI DELLA COLONIA ITALIANA

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NUMBER 20

Italiani Alle Urna E Votate Per Il Partito Democratico

LA BATTAGLIA FINALE ITALIANI ALLE URNA

Martedì 6 Novembre 1928 c'è il giorno più memorabile che vi è mai stato nella storia della politica di questo paese.

Alle ore 9 A.M. di questo giorno in tutte le città paesi distretti e dominio di questa grande Repubblica d'America si aprono le Aule dove ogni cittadino di ambis sessi si recheranno per deporre la loro scheda all'urna e votare per il candidato ho candidati del loro partito a secondo la loro propria coscienza ed il loro bene comune.

L'importanza di queste elezioni sta nella candidatura presidenziale dei due partiti, Repubblicano, e Democratico dove la lotta si svolge più accanita. Tra questi due candidati il popolo deve scegliere uno del quale rappresenta un alto ideale di questa Repubblica.

Esso deve esser un uomo di coraggio, di onestà, sincerità, fermezza umanitario e capace di condurre il timone di questo governo senza privilegio di caste o classe, ma per l'interesse di tutto il popolo e a beneficio della nazione.

L'incarnatore e conduttore di queste idee oggi è ALFRED E. SMITH governatore di New York candidato a presidente di questo Repubblica.

Italiani di ALABAMA, e di tutti gli Stati Uniti andate alle urna Martedì 6 Novembre evotate l'intera scheda del PARTITO DEMOCRATICO. E salvate questo paese dalle mani degli SCRIBI E PARISEI CHE non rappresentano altro che un manipolo di fanatici bigotti ed odiatori di razze.

Le Aule si aprono alle 9 A.M. e si chiudono alle 6 P.M.

Quando avete la scheda (BALLOT) nelle mani porgete con la penna con il lapis, la croce (X) nel circolo dove si legge DEMOCRATIC PARTY FATE UNA SOLA CROCE NELL'INTESTAZIONE DOVE E' IL CIRCOLO e quella croce vale per il voto di tutto il partito DEMOCRATICO.

Non cercate di trovare il nome di SMITH nella scheda perché nonce. In un'altra pagina di questo giornale troverete la GUIDA come dovete votare. Non sbagliate perché altrimenti il vostro voto sarà constatato.

ITALIANI ALLA VITTORIA CON ALFRED E. SMITH A PRESIDENTE.

Rev. W. M. Forrest, University of Virginia: "Among my reasons for supporting Governor Smith are: my own satisfaction, although a Protestant minister, in helping by my vote to end the prejudice against lay members of the Catholic church seeking to serve our country in high office. My further satisfaction, although a lifelong Dry, is helping by my vote to end the pernicious interference of clerical members of the Protestant church with state and national government in the name of prohibition."

Cyrus Adler, nationally prominent author and educator: "It is time that we bring out professions of religious liberty into actual practice."

LA GUIDA PER VOTARE

QUANDO ANDATE ALLE URNA VI DARANNO UNA LUNGA SCHEDA (BALLOT) DOVE SONO I NOMI DI TUTTI I PARTITI ED E CANDIDATO VOI NON DOVETE FAR ALTRO CHE METTERE UNA CROCE (X) NEL CIRCOLO DOVE SI LEGGE DEMOCRATIC PARTY E TUTTO VA BENE NON ALTRO QUI SOTTO E' UNA PARTE DELLA GUIDA METTETE LA CROCE IN QUEL CIRCOLO E BASTA.

Prof. Armstrong, Princeton University: "I support him (Governor Smith) for the still further reason that I am a Protestant, and am therefore eager that this predominantly Protestant nation demonstrate that it is not also predominantly a nation of bigots."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

For Presidential Electors
(Vote for twelve)



- () ARTHUR F. FITE
- () HENRY J. WHITFIELD
- () J. F. ALDRIDGE
- () B. H. COOPER
- () ROBERT T. ERVIN, Jr.
- () JOHN L. GOODWYN
- () W. J. HARALSON
- () R. E. JONES
- () W. L. LEAKS
- () WALTER F. MILLER
- () D. H. MORRIS
- () JOHN W. OVERTON

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

ALFRED E. SMITH

I.

In una modesta abitazione di South Street, nella vicinanza del ponte di Brooklyn, in New York, il 30 Dicembre 1873, nacque da umili ed onesti genitori, un bambino a cui fu imposto il nome del padre Alfred Emanuel Smith.

Il padre, e la madre, Catherine Mulvill Smith, che erano nati rispettivamente nel 1840 e nel 1850, ed avevano vissuto senza interruzione nello stesso quartiere, si erano uniti in matrimonio nel 1871 secondo i riti della Religione Cattolica Romana praticata da tutti i loro antenati.

Il piccolo Alfredo frequentò la Scuola elementare di James Street, nella città di New York, e, malgrado la sua precoce vivacità, fu diligente negli studi e si distinse nelle recitazioni e nei dibattiti oratori scolastici.

Nelle ore libere, rivendeva giornali in Park Row per sussidiare il

magro bilancio domestico.

Con un capitale iniziale di venti soldi, ripetutamente investito e reso fruttifero dalla compra vendita della merce stampata riuscì a sollevare le strettezze e le privazioni famigliari causate dalla insufficienza degli introiti paterni.

Il fato, però, disponeva altrimenti, mettendo fine ai nuovi agi duramente conquistati.

Il piccolo Alfredo aveva appena 13 anni, quando, in seguito alla morte del padre, fu costretto ad abbandonare la scuola, per sopprimere, col lavoro, ai bisogni della famiglia superstita.

Dal sacrificio e dalle seguenti traversie i duri ammaestramenti della vita.

Trovo' occupazione in lavori manuali e pesanti: nel Fulton Fish Market, con una ditta di conduttore in Brooklyn e nell'azienda di Trasporti ereditata dal padre. continue i suoi studi di sera e nei momenti disponibili e

partecipo', allo stesso tempo, a tutti gli avvenimenti sociali, patriottici e di carità, divenendo leader dei giovani elementi del suo quartiere.

(Continued on Last Page)

Dean Edward T. Devine, American University, Washington, D. C.: "As a Methodist I am vehemently opposed to the sectarian political bigotry in which some of my fellow Methodists, North and South, are indulging. Whether they do it in the name of religion, as some do in whispers; or openly, in the name of temperance, they are in my judgment doing their utmost to undermine the pillars of our free religious institutions."

Prof. Scott Rowley, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.: "When matters of government must be settled by a battle of churches it will be time for people with some tolerance to pack their traveling bags."

THE FINAL BATTLE

Over the Top With Alfred E. Smith

Ten years ago this week the great American military army under the Decocratic commander-in-chief smashed the impregnable enemy army on the battlefields of France and made the "world safe for democracy."

On November 6 the great political army of the American people will go to the polls and deposit their ballots (not bullets) to smash the enemy, not over there, but over here, and save America from the corruption orgies, bigotry and fanaticism of the present pusillanimous regime and make America a land of equality, light and truth—America of peace and free creativeness! America, where freedom reigns supreme, where liberty beckons civilization on the greater, nobler achievement.

Inspired by the spirit of freedom, seven long years of war was rewarded by the victory at Yorktown that made possible the great republic of America. Brave men wrote grand words, cheering the despondent; heroic men did brave deeds; the men gave their lives and wealth until at last victory. Fighting for what?

For the principle that every man has the right to pursue his own happiness in his own way. What more? "We will form a secular government, and under the flag which we are going to enrich our heirs we will allow every man to worship God as he thinks best."

They said: "Religion is an individual thing between each man and his Creator, and he can worship as he pleases and he desires."

American citizens, awake. You have been misled by paid demagogues, who from the four corners of this country are crying out and befuddling your mind—that if you vote for Alfred E. Smith you vote for the Pope and Romanism.

Americans, go to the polls on November 6 and smash this formidable lie by voting for Alfred E. Smith and the emocratic party and save America, not from the Pope and Romanism, but from the corruption orgies of Republicanism, fanaticism and bigotry. Americans, forward!

The graves burst asunder, the dead rise to aid us; The martyrs and heroes whose sacrifice made us,

With swords firmly grasped and with brows wreathed with laurel,

They rise now, Americans' freedom to greet.

Dissension and jealousy ne'er Democrats shall sunder; Democrats shall all form one solid front together,

With unity and harmony victory will be on 6th of November, Corruption Americans no longer will suffer.

A truce then to speeches, let ballots speak the louder, And face to the foe, let us argue with power,

Whose pride of dominion now sinks in defeat.

Ye bigotry, the hour is at hand; shake it dust from your feet!

ELVIRO DI LAURA, Editor.

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A REPUBLICAN SPEAKS

Men under pressure often take orders to make statements that they know to be wrong, but their opinions vouchsafed in the days when they were free from any restraint are remembered as their real beliefs, especially if those statements are written and delivered before Congress in cold, dispassionate words.

Representative L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, whose autobiographical descriptive sentence in the lists of Congressmen reads, "A lifelong Republican," is the same man who in addressing the House of Representatives on May 29, 1928, criticised the actions of his party and also President Coolidge.

Mr. Dickinson in his criticism said: "When the farmer goes to vote in November he will be able to identify his friends. The platform of the Republican party of 1924 is unfulfilled. To commend the record of the past four years, so far as agriculture is concerned, is to endorse and applaud the nullification of the promises of the 1924 platform. Such promises made and unfulfilled should eliminate those who held places of responsibility for the past four years."

In commenting on President Coolidge's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill the representative continues: "The veto message presents no new arguments. In fact, the whole tenor of the message is interperate, cynical and vindictive. To recede now from our Western demands would brand us as cowards. The only conclusion that can be drawn therefrom is that Eastern business thinks it has strength enough to run the country without the help of agriculture. For sixty years the Republican party was represented by them. The failure to meet the present disagreement is a failure in leadership. Many believe it is a failure to comprehend the difference and adjust the same. Self-centered leadership with industrial leanings seems determined to concede nothing to the agricultural demands."

If a Republican representative can speak thus, then it is not surprising but rather to be expected that the farmers are looking to Governor Alfred E. Smith and the democratic party for the assistance they know will be forthcoming from them.

Herbert Hoover's failure to find any constructive or genuine policy for the farmer in the present campaign has not been overlooked in the agricultural districts of the country.

From South Dakota comes a pamphlet entitled "My Promises—and What I Shall Do for the Farmer, by Herbert Hoover." The pamphlet consists of six pages of perfectly blank paper.

UN FENOMENO NUOVO

Un fenomeno interessantissimo della campagna presidenziale di quest'anno è costituito dalle attività separate che svolgono i diversi gruppi componenti la grande polimerica razziale del popolo americano.

I vari movimenti presentano caratteristiche dissimili da quelle

manifestatesi nei precedenti anni presidenziali.

Essi manifestano carattere di permanenza.

I gruppi si organizzano per rimanere organizzati.

Abbiamo, in tali sensi, informazioni da tutti gli Stati Uniti. Il fatto è sintomatico e potrebbe avere conseguenze sorprendenti per i seguaci della politica di Carlo Magno, il cui "divide et impera," in questo caso, sembra destinato a fallire attraverso la sua stessa realizzazione.

In periodi letterali l'egemonia anglosassone ha costantemente seguito questo sistema. Essa sola ed i suoi elementi "at large," americani. Tutti gli altri gruppi erano stranieri, — salvo a corteggiarli staccatamente, per farli sentire l'uno più ben visto degli altri, ed accendere, così, fra loro, sospetti, gelosie, odi e pregiudizi.

Il gioco era durato troppo a lungo per non essere scoperto, — tanto più che, ad elezioni avvenute, guai ad esigere il mantenimento di promesse liberalmente fatte. So correvano il rischio di essere chiamati traditori della patria.

Esigere una rappresentanza per l'appoggio prestato da un gruppo di razza a questo od a quel partito? Mai più! In America, forse, non sono tutti americani? E perché italiani, tedeschi, ebrei, polacchi, ecc., dovrebbero essere riconosciuti separatamente? Non si è tutti per uno e uno per tutti?

A Washington, come altrove, non esistono pubblici funzionari i gruppi di razza loro. Essi rappresentano l'intero popolo americano.

E con questo fervore, quelli che avevano fidato nelle promesse, venivano licenziati.

La guerra, con la stabilizzazione degli immigrati da tutte le parti d'Europa, ha chiarito la situazione.

Essa ha effettivamente americanizzati tutti, — tranne gli antichi monopolisti del patriottismo, deformato a loro uso e consumo. Inglezzato, per di meglio.

Ed ognuno, quindi, si domanda perché, data la sua americanizzazione, debba essere scartato dal consorzio politico, amministrativo e giudiziario, col pretesto di appartenere ad una razza che non è quella dei dominatori.

Gli scandinavi del medio ovest, seccati di esser chiamati stranieri, si sono coalizzati contro il partito che li ha così definiti.

I tedeschi, che sono di numero considerevolmente maggiore, nell'impossibilità di assumere un fronte unico, avversano, nelle varie zone che occupano, il partito che li classifica non americani.

Nell'Ohio favoriscono i repubblicani, a New York favoriscono i democratici.

Gli oriundi italiani, più nuovi a tal genere di organizzazione, procedono piuttosto a tentoni, ma pure il loro movimento è più profondamente marcato dell'altre volte.

Con una serie di organizzazioni simili si potrebbe giungere ad un'intesa formidabile per lo spossamento dei monopolizzatori e per l'equa distribuzione degli uffici, fino al giorno in cui l'amalgama sarà avvenuta in America, ed avrà prodotto la razza nuova.

Spigolature storiche EVA E LE SUE ARMI

Gli archeologi hanno indubbiamente idee assai, antiche sullo sviluppo e la civilizzazione dei popoli; ai primordi dell'evoluzione, essi danno quasi sempre terminologie difficili affibbiando alle prime razze per giustificare il bisogno di espansione, complicazioni spirituali e crisi di coscienza.

Ma il segreto di tutte le civiltà e invece chiuso in un barattolo di pomata al carminio. Vogliamo dire con questo che la prima regalità, fra gli uomini, è la prima donna che desiderava possedere il monile preistorico della donna di un'altra tribù, così come i primi commerci nacquero per procurare, alle donne della schiatta, indumenti per ricoprirsi e masserie di casa per leggersi il suo regno, così come i primi traffici, le prime conquiste, le prime esplorazioni raccogliendo gemme preziose accessero la fiamma dell'emulazione avendo acceso l'esca della vanità femminile.

SACRIFICI SULL'ALTARE DELLA BELEZZA

Perché si paria ancora degli Egiziani? Perché hanno innalzato le Piramidi? No; perché essi furono abili profumieri che seppero abbellire i morti e i viventi. Non è alla figlia di un Faraone che si deve la ricetta dello "Stem" che annesse le palpebre e fa brillare lo sguardo? Mettete un po' di legno bruciato dentro un limone che farete carbonizzare con il suo contenuto.

Questo capolavoro, che risente un po' della magia nera, deve essere giunto, attraverso le innumerevoli correzioni dei secoli e delle razze, alle ricette di bellezza del Medioevo.

Le matrone romane si spalmavano di cosmetici e di paste in tale abbondanza, che quando dovevano ritrovare che si immergessero per lungo tempo in diversi bagni e che si flagellassero la pelle a furia di frizioni energiche. Le cristiane dell'impero di Costantino mettevano la loro anima in pericolo e accettavano la scomunica per l'amore del carminio. Sotto Carlo XVII le dame non si peritavano di applicarsi sulla faccia miscele puzzolenti pur di rendere la pelle morbida e bianca.



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New York Leads All in Orgy of Wasting

In America, waste is an old habit of long standing and not wholly dishonorable descent. It is a legacy of the pioneers, a part of the old American tradition; for with a wilderness to subdue and the wealth of a continent at their doorsteps, the first settlers troubled themselves little over what they wasted. There was plenty more, whereas speed in producing food or clothes or shelter was a matter of life and death. So the tradition became established; and the descendants of the earliest fathers have hitherto agreed with the latest immigrants in at least this one American tradition: to get things quickly, to build hastily, to tear down when it is convenient, and to use up at breakneck speed the gifts that the generous gods have lavishly provided.

And as all things American are on their grandest scale in New York, it is there that we must look for an orgy of waste that would have appalled imperial Rome. If the Yankee metropolis is not the most American of cities, richer in its culture or its population, it is at least the most observed, both by foreigners and by other cities of the land. It wastes more land, builds higher buildings, handles more business, receives more visitors and attention, lives at a quicker tempo than any other city in America—which means that it wastes on a more lavish and stupendous scale than any other city in the world. —John Dakeless in the Forum.

Three Good Reasons for Study of Greek

There was once a rough and uneducated man who had made money and who entered his boy in a small college preparatory school. The head master asked him if there was anything he was particularly desirous of, so the son replied: "Yes, there is. I want him to take Greek."

"Why I ask," inquired the head master, "in considerable amazement, 'why you are so insistent upon his pursuit of that particular subject?'"

"Well," said the father, "there are three reasons why I want him to learn Greek: First, because it's hard; second, because he doesn't want to; and third, because it's no good anyway. If he learns it after all that, he'll show he's got some stuff in him."

Moral: This fable has morals enough to fill a book.—Edward C. Duffee in Scribner's Magazine.

Enormous Spiders

Two of the largest bird-eating spiders ever seen at the London zoo came from Brazil. Nearly a foot in expanse, with poison fangs three-quarters of an inch long, and huge hairy bodies, they are probably the most repulsive creatures imaginable. One of them is quite docile, but the other will unhesitatingly attack.

Its method is to rear itself on the slender legs, holding the front pair in the air ready to grip the hand that seeks it and plunge its fangs into the flesh.

Another tactic is to brush its fur with its hind leg, causing sticking hairs to float around, and if these settle on the human skin the effects are very painful.

Much of World Unknown
The discovery of the world remains unexplored, and this must be done before we shall have a true picture of the lands in which we live, was the recent declaration of Dr. Hamilton Rice, the South American explorer. The development of air transportation will greatly stimulate and simplify the task, he believes, after using a small hydroplane and radio sending and receiving apparatus to complete the mapping of 500,000 square miles of heretofore little-known territory in Brazil, Colombia and other countries. Doctor Rice advocates courses in exploration at colleges.

Two Classic Gardens

The two most celebrated wits of the world have each of them left us a particular picture of a garden; wherein those great masters, being wholly unconfined, and painting at pleasure, may be thought to have given a full idea of what they esteemed most excellent in this way. These (one may observe) consist entirely of the useful part of horticulture, fruit trees, herbs, water, etc. The pictures I am speaking of are Virgil's account of the garden of the old Corycian, and Homer's of that of Alcibiades—Pope, in The Guardian.

The Fourplex

Bobby lived in a duplex for four years, and had heard duplex thoroughly discussed.

Just across the street from where Bobby lived a four-apartment building was under construction. One day Bobby was looking out of the window and said: "Mamma, that fourplex is almost ready for people to live in, isn't it?"

Knew the Relationship
The teacher had told the children to speak of their father and mother as their parents, and not as daddy and mother. One day she asked the class: "Now what relation are your father and mother to you?"

A little girl replied: "I know, my father is related to me by marriage."

HOOVER'S RELIGION

If Herbert Hoover, the Quaker, is elected President of the United States, he cannot, without repudiating his religion, take the oath of office upon the Bible. It is against the law of the Quaker church for any of its members to take any oath. From the time of George Washington until the present day every President of the United States, when sworn into office by the Chief Justice of the United States, has laid his hand upon the Holy Bible and taken the solemn oath to faithfully perform his duties. If Mr. Hoover is elected, for the first time in the history of the United States the Holy Bible will be unused as the visible symbol of the word of God in assuming the responsibilities belonging to the office.

The Quaker church, to which Mr. Hoover belongs, is opposed to war. Mr. Hoover, the Quaker, if elected President of the United States, will either violate his religious belief or fail the nation utterly as the head of the army and navy in case the United States should become involved in war during his administration.

It was through Mr. Hoover's efforts that all Quakers of the United States subject to military duty were exempt by Congressional enactment during the period of the World War. Of those 50,000 American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice not one was a Quaker.

There are only two classes of American men who are ineligible to membership in the American Legion—traitors and conscientious objectors during the World War.

The Quaker church has no creed.

The Quaker church has no ministry. The Americana Encyclopedia says in its article under "Friends," which is one of the names of the Quakers, that Barkley, a Quaker, writing of his church, says: "All true and acceptable worship of God is offered in the inward and immediate moving and drawing of his own spirit. All other worship, praises, prayers and preachings, which man sets about in his own will, at his own appointment, can begin and end at his pleasure, are but superstitious will-worship."

The Quaker church does not administer the holy sacrament.

The Quaker church has no form of baptism.

The Quaker church formerly any member of its society who intermarried with any but a Quaker. They believe that marriage is the Lord's joining of man and woman, and therefore the ceremony is not performed by man in a ministerial sense, but merely witnessed by men.

Quakers refuse to take oaths in civil courts or elsewhere.

The Quakers have quarreled amongst themselves as to doctrine and are and are organized in various groups, under the title of Orthodox, Hicksites, Wilburites, Primitive Friends and Progressives.

The Hicksite branch of the Quakers deny the contention of the divinity of Jesus Christ, the doctrine of atonement and the inspiration and authority of the Bible.

Quaker meetings have no presiding officer and no question are settled by a majority. No vote is taken. Any one who is moved by the spirit can speak and make any kind of a statement they feel urged to make by what they call the "inner light."

The Quakers were leaders in the abolition movement and had charge in many places of the so-called underground railway, the name given for the route taken by runaway slaves, with regular stations, where they were housed, fed and supplied with money to

take their way to non-slave holding States.

Inasmuch as so many persons have concerned themselves about the church to which Governor Alfred E. Smith belongs, it is right and proper that the religious doctrines to which Herbert Hoover subscribes should be explained to the people who will select the chief executive of the nation for the next four years on October 6.

The above statements about Quakers are taken from the New International Encyclopedia, the New International Yearbook, the Americana, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Respectfully,
(Mrs.) Marie Bankhead Owen,
Montgomery, Oct. 23, 1928.

ALFRED E. SMITH

(Continued from Page 1)

Privo di aiuti e d'incoraggiamenti estranei, animato da ferma volontà e da oneste ambizioni seppa in seguito col magnetismo della sua personalità, conquistare gli allori di una carriera brillantissima, conseguendo segnalati successi.

La sua travagliata adolescenza gli aveva instillato quel senso profondo d'integrità e d'onore che doveva poi guidarlo verso l'apice dei trionfi, cui uomo possa ambire.

Il 6 Maggio 1900 si unì in matrimonio con la Signorina Catherine A. Ann.

La cerimonia, officiata dal Rev. John J. Keane, ebbe luogo nelle Chiese di Sant'Agostino, Franklin Ave. e 167, a Strada.

Smith allora guadagnava \$75 al mese.

I coniugi Smith hanno cinque figli, Alfred E. Jr., Emily, Catherine, Arthur e Walter.

Trunk Tells Elephant of Proximity of Man

The elephant is probably the shrewdest and most adaptable of living animals and has no enemies except man. He eats anything that is green, and ranges equally at home on the plains or in the forests and jungles, on the high mountains slopes or down in swampy lowlands. His trunk is one of the most extraordinary organs of nature. It contains the finest smelling apparatus on earth, and when the proximity of man is suspected the trunk is raised in the air and carefully turned in all directions, "feeling" for the man smell in the ground. Once an elephant gets that smell he does one of two things. He either retreats quietly and rapidly or charges. Years of experience in watching his wiles with those of man and his high-powered rifle has taught the elephant that it is safer to remain in the dense forests. An elephant can move through these forests with no more noise than would be made by a mouse, and the growth in these forests is frequently so impenetrable the hunter can make progress only by following the winding elephant trail.

Stars
If a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds will separate between him and what he touches. . . . Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile. —Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Nature.

Qualities of Liquid Air

Liquid air is visible, having the appearance of water, with a trace of bluing in it. It cannot be kept longer than a day or two, and should be placed in a Dewar bulb (thermos bottle) packed in heavy felt or other poor-conducting material. Liquid air cannot be warmed in the open, above a very low temperature—its boiling point. As fast as heat is supplied, the liquid air evaporates and becomes ordinary air again.

Black Bedclothes Cure

An unusual cure for insomnia, suggested by recent experiments, is black bed clothes and pillows in a dark shade, within a room of the same dark shade.

In such a room many of the most violent patients in an Italian mental hospital became calm and soon fell into a deep natural sleep.

It is thought that the same cure may be useful in ordinary cases of insomnia.

Roller Champion



Dear Dolly:

When it comes to an eating contest I don't know which of my two boys would take the Blue Ribbon for consuming Batter Cakes, "Friend Husband" or "Sonny." They eat them by the dozen for breakfast, teeming with butter and syrup and they are as light and delicate and dainty of texture as the greatest Epicure could demand. Of course Roller Champion Flour is responsible for this, instead of the usual soggy kind, and my family fairly dote on those I make.

Dolly

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THE QUESTION

Is the question of politics being discussed in churches? The following excerpt is taken from a sermon delivered by Rev. I. M. Haldeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, 79th street and Broadway, New York City, and devoted entirely to an attack upon the Catholic church:

"The question at the bottom is whether a Protestant or Catholic shall rule the country; whether Protestants or Catholics shall make the laws."

THE ANSWER

"So help me, God, I will never use the pulpit for partisan propaganda. Keep the church out of politics and politics out of the churches. That is the American doctrine. It was taught long ago by the Divine Master, who said, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.'—From a

sermon delivered by Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

"Catholic political solidarity is a myth which only some Protestants believe as truth. I have made a comprehensive survey of what the Catholic press is saying about a Catholic presidential candidate, but did not find a single appeal in a Catholic organ for Catholic political solidarity."

"With some notable exceptions the Protestant reaction to Governor Smith's nomination is very disappointing. I think many Protestants have cause to be wholly ashamed of them. Will the Catholics also have reason to be ashamed? I think not, as the study of the Catholic attitude will prove."

"All Catholic papers regret the recrudescence of anti-Catholic feeling and the circulation of anti-Catholic propaganda. They are temperate, however, in their reaction and express pity for the wrong-headedness of their de-

tractors and believe that all that is needed is the enlightenment of the non-Catholic public as to what the Catholic church in America really is."—From a sermon by Dr. Arthur Wakefield Slaten, pastor of West Side Unitarian Church, New York City.

"When the moderator of the Presbyterian church or any other church calls on his congregation to vote for a certain candidate he is overstepping his duties in a direction contrary to the spirit of Protestantism by usurping the right of individual judgment."—Excerpt from a sermon delivered by Rev. Morgan Phelps Noyes at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"It has rightly been said that the religionists in politics and the politicians in religion are equally a curse to human society."

"There is a religious issue today. It is this: Have we sufficient charity to live in peace with

each other? In this land, which has been so fortunately free from religious strife, shall we permit old animosities and hatreds to be dug up and revived or shall we put an end to them altogether?"—Excerpt from sermon delivered by Chaplain Raymond Knox, of Columbia University, New York City.

Eighty-three Georgia laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Atlanta, recently issued the following statement:

"We deplore the action of certain of our bishops who have attempted to reverse the established position of the Methodist Episcopal Church and its ministry in party politics. We believe the movement started by some of our bishops, if continued, is liable to engender serious strife within the church, if not to disrupt it absolutely."

"Not a few of our preachers, upon mentioned, have brought political discussion into their pulpits. We feel that the pulpit is a sacred place and no utterance should be made from it except to expound the Scriptures and proclaim the gospel of salvation contained therein."

"We regret also to see some of our church papers have become political periodicals more bitter and intolerant than many secular papers."

"We concede that all our bishops and preachers and editors have the right to vote their convictions in any and all elections; but we protest against the use of the pulpits and papers of the church to discuss political questions, and we condemn their perversion to political ends."

President Matty L. Cocke, Hollins College, Va.: "Our fathers fought for religious liberty, and the Constitution says: 'No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or trust under the United States.'"

Gli uomini seri, i namore, fanno ridere...
E' più divertente staccare i biglietti al cinematografo, che prendere moglie.

Balzac's Odd Opinion of Own Character

Honore de Balzac's own estimate of himself is to be found in a letter he wrote to the Duchess d'Abrantes. The letter is included in the memoirs of a mysterious contemporary of the author collected and published in Paris recently by Charles Leger.

"I comprise in my five feet and two inches," Balzac declared, "all possible incongruities and contrasts, and those who regard me as vain, prodigal, stubborn, frivolous, without conviction, ideas, a coxcomb, idler, lacking application, reflection or persistence, talkative, tactless, unmanly, impolite, crochety, of uneven humor, will be just as right as those who might call me economical, modest, courageous, tenacious, energetic, unstudied, a hard worker, persistent, tactful, subtle and tactful, polite, always cheerful. The one who deems me a poltroon will not be more wrong than he who says I am extremely brave, that I am learned or ignorant, full of talent or inept. Nothing surprises me any longer about myself. I end by believing that I am only an instrument played upon by circumstances."—Detroit News.

Open Mind Requisite of Proper Judgment

Your judgment is a good statement to announce. It is certain that to require judgment, one must investigate a subject from different angles. The first information may only tell part of the truth. One may discover that he has been misinformed or so slightly informed that it is a poor foundation on which to form an opinion.

If you only read what you already know, you learn nothing. Some do not want to read something new or read the other side of a question on which they have narrow but profound convictions. They stop the paper that dares discuss views with which they cannot agree or understand. They condemn the preacher or the teacher who taxes their minds with new ideas.

The key to acquire knowledge is to have an open mind so that different angles of thought may present themselves for your information. That is the key to sound judgment.—Successful Farming.

Renting System Old

We find no exact records of the first rent paid. It is said that when the Germans conquered parts of Gaul, the Gauls were forced to offer their tenants and private soldiers. In return, the holders of the lands promised military service when needed. Some of the land was given to favorites who were allowed to pay a money instead of service, and the system was established. Rent was certainly known in the days that Rome flourished, being Latin names for rent under long leasehold tenure; rent of a farm; ground rent; rent of state lands, and the annual rent payable for the right to the perpetual enjoyment of anything built on the surface of the land—Washington Star.

Myth About Monkeys

It is often stated that monkeys sometimes cross streams by means of "monkey bridges." We doubt, says the Pathfinder Magazine, whether anybody has positive knowledge of monkeys forming a bridge by taking hold of each other in order to cross a stream. Monkeys do, however, hang on to one another from time to time and sometimes one will seize and climb up the tail of another. One will even sometimes draw another up. Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological park, believes the story about monkeys making a bridge was suggested by the maneuvers of the spider monkeys of South America.

Expression Long in Use

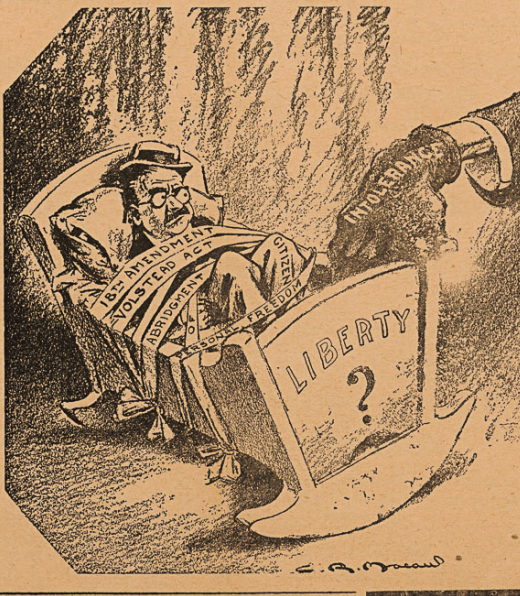
Thousands of years ago the Egyptians spoke of their dead as those who had "gone west." The shade of the dead was believed by them to be in the west, the land of the setting sun. Similar beliefs were held by other peoples, among them some American Indian tribes, who believed that the "happy hunting ground" was in the west and who therefore frequently put their dead on scaffolds facing that direction. Whether the modern term "to go west" has any etymological connection with those old beliefs is unknown.

Leisurely Spaniards

In Spain there are many bullock carts on the road. They travel slowly along the highways. Auto salesmen, visiting that country, see a fine chance for sales. But it isn't so easy to make the sale. Slung beneath the high vehicle is a hammock. In this the driver can sleep peacefully while the bullocks along the road. In time he awakes, and he finds it soon enough. Perhaps the dwellers in what we call less progressive countries are right in resisting the appeal of speed.

Development of Watch

Out of the experiment with "Nuremberg eggs" as the first watches were called, evolved various devices for keeping time, but it was not until the eighteenth century that the watch as we know it today was designed. Thomas Tompion, who died in 1713, invented the first dead-beat escapement for watches. George Graham improved on the principle, and Pierre le Roy managed to overcome the gain or loss of time caused by the contraction or expansion of the mainspring.



IL TELEFONO CON GLI OCCHI A PORTATA DI TUTTI

Descritto come uno dei più grandi trionfi nella storia dei metodi di comunicazione, il processo di televisione e il prodotto di molte menti mosse insieme. La televisione dipende essenzialmente dal fatto che una quantità di potassio in un tubo in cui si è fatto il vuoto per il passaggio di una corrente elettrica quando la luce vi risplende sopra. Questa sarebbe appunto la cellina foto-elettrica.

Il processo però si è talmente trasformato e perfezionato che per il prossimo Natale, verranno già messi in vendita al mercato i cosiddetti "radiovisori", pronti per esser scelti come regali natalizi.

Gli esperti affermano che tanti avvenimenti potranno essere trasmessi a grandi distanze per mezzo della televisione, rendendoci accessi persona migliaia di persone che altrimenti non potrebbero assistervi.

PER COLORO CHE AFFITTANO FARME

Circa tre milioni di agricoltori americani coltivano terreni che non possiedono e quasi 265 milioni di acri di terra coltivabili sono occupati dagli affittuari. Queste cifre illustrano l'importanza di un completo accordo fra i contraenti, su tutti i punti dove i loro interessi s'incontrano. Molte, forse la maggioranza, delle farme vengono affittate verbalmente senza usare nessun scritto o stampato. E' vero che molti affittuari ed affittatori sono orgogliosi di procedere in questo modo, però questa pratica ha sempre causato molto dispetto, che i contratti in iscritto avrebbero potuto prevenire od almeno rendere più facili ad accomodarsi.

La fanciulla per bene e come quella difficile pratica d'affitto. Non sai dove mettere le mani.

Si paragona la donna ad una rosa. Ecco perché una studentessa innamorata mi ha detto: Questo anno... Boccio!!

L'amore e un bacillo che andrebbe studiato come quello del Cancro.

Il giovanotto che perde la testa, generalmente, in compenso, chiede la ano.

English Bank Holds

Relic of Washington
In the archives of Barclay's bank in London is a draft for 5 pounds sterling drawn October 2, 1729 on "James Barclay, banker, of Lombard street" and remitted for the account of one Patrick Barclay in Jamaica. It bears on its back the signature of George Washington as part of an indenture. The draft is in fairly good state of preservation. Was it the Father of His Country who put that indorsement there?

Not long ago Robert L. Barclay made inquiries in the United States from which it appeared that the great George Washington's signature when he was eighteen years old (his age to the date of the draft) was not materially different from this one. It is not improbable that the draft was sent to Virginia or Carolina, which in those days were in close commercial touch with Jamaica.

Barclay's bank was not aware until a year or so ago of its precious possession. The draft was discovered by two girl students from Philadelphia when inspecting some old portfolios in the bank.

What Are Vermin?

Just what is meant by the term "vermin" is usually a matter of considerable doubt in most peoples' minds. According to Forest and Stream Magazine the word applies to any wild animal that preys on other game. Vermin, it says, may be undesirable in some parts of the country and beneficial in others. In Connecticut, for instance, the following animals and birds are vermin to the anti-rabies: Cooper hawks, sharp-shinned hawks, ospreys, great horned owls, barred owls, starlings, crows, red squirrels, house cats, bobcats, lynx, weasels, foxes, mink, European hares, raccoons and skunk.

The Professor's Precaution
The rather absent-minded professor had called on a friend, and on leaving was horrified to discover that his car had disappeared.

A policeman listened to his tale of woe and made copious notes in a little black book.

"Did you take any precautions against the car being stolen?" he asked presently.

"Well," returned the scholarly one, "I padlocked the wheel."

"Ah," said the officer, "but which wheel?"

"Light dawned on the professor. "My stars!" he gasped. "It was the spare wheel!"

La donna e come il piumino da cipria...
Se la scuoti un po' vedrai che... fumo!

Una moglie, a differenza della camicia, la prendi pulita, ma non la puoi cambiare.

Per una donna il matrimonio e come un aperitivo che serve a mangiare.

La cocotte e come certi parrucchieri per signora... Fa l'ondulazione permanente!

Una delle parole sensate che la donna dice nella sua vita e il sì matrimoniale.

Le donne oneste non cadono... Si fanno cogliere.



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Some Good Bargains

Made by Adventurers

Probably the world's best bargain was made by Peter Minuit, a Dutchman, who bought the whole of Manhattan Island from the Indians in 1624 for goods worth \$24. Almost as good was that of Simon Van Der Stoll one-time governor of Capetown, who bought the bay of Port Natal for £50 worth of goods.

The East India company made a gigantic bargain in the year 1628. Charles II had just been given the island of Bombay as a dowry at his marriage with Infanta Catherine of Portugal. The king thought the place worthless—as the Portuguese had done—and allowed the company to rent it for £10 a year. In 1661 an agent of Lord Stirling's sold the whole of Nantucket Island to Thomas Mayhew for £40; eighteen years later Mayhew sold a joint interest to nine partners for £20 and two beaver hats! The island is now a separate county of Massachusetts.

A worthwhile sale was effected by Roger Ludlow, a year before Mayhew bought Nantucket. Ludlow gave the Indians six fathoms of wampum, 6 coats, 10 hatchets, 10 hoes, 10 knives 10 pairs of scissors, 300 lbs. of tobacco, 10 fathoms of tobacco, 3 kettles, and about 10 looking glasses for all the land between the Norwalk and the Saugatuck river in Connecticut, extending one day's walk from the sound.

Use of Superlatives

Mars Modern Speech

A tornado may be awful, an earthquake terrible, and a sunset splendid, but those words are used every day to describe the most ordinary things. A bad shot in tennis is "awful," a disappointing meal at a restaurant is "terrible," and a cocktail is splendid! Nobody today is just fired, is "dead beat," "knocked out," "absolutely flat," "done for," "unable to wink an eyelid." This is the language of exaggeration.

The word "so" is "fearfully" overworked today. Nothing is merely "beautiful" or "pleasant" or "charming"—another overworked word. They must all be "so beautiful," "so pleasant." Recently the word "quite" was the most overworked word in the language. A man trying to and improving the course of a friend's argument would ejaculate "quite!" after every half-dozen words. Why the word "quite" should stand for "I agree with you," or why it should be necessary to say it fifty times in ten minutes, no one knew. But there it was—and indeed, still is.

Lighthouse Centuries Old

At the most northerly point of Jutland, where the North sea and the Kattegat meet, is an ancient lighthouse. The waters there have a bad reputation among seafaring men, but the men who have named the beacon have just the opposite, most of them having been heroes of a high order. Many centuries ago, says tradition, this lighthouse was built by a peasant, Thorvald Skarpe, and his shepherd club, fishing village in time grew up around the beacon and King Erik of Pommern, as he was called, though king of Denmark, granted it a town charter in 1415. The shifting dunes have so buried the church of this village that now only the top of the tower is to be seen.—Detroit News.

Quite Impossible

It was the last night of his holiday—the most glorious holiday of his life, for he had met the one girl in the world who seemed to matter. Standing with her now on the veranda outside their hotel, he gazed up at the heavens.

"Darling," he whispered at last, "couldn't you like to sail away on a silver moonbeam—just you and me together—toward those twinkling stars where all is infinite, even love? And we could dwell in eternal bliss far from—"

"Oh, Freddie," she interrupted, "I couldn't! I've got an appointment with my hairdresser at three o'clock tomorrow."

To Their Credit

An interesting list of the things England has spread through the world was given by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher recently. They are: Parliaments, railways, factories, co-operative societies, safety bicycles, tobacco, afternoon tea, athletic sports, aseptic surgery, child welfare work, Boy Scouts and girl guides, jury system, Salvation Army, high-class tailoring, and Gilbert and Sullivan.

Germany takes the honors in beer, music and disciplined knowledge; France in taste, and the United States in brilliant mechanical inventiveness.—London Tit-Bits.

Names for Left-Handed

I should like to know how many equivalents for this term are now in use in this country. The village school, or, rather, playground, is where they would be heard most frequently. All ball games from time to time disclose a left-handed player, and rarely would school children apply the formal compound term of left-handed to him. "Wacky" is the word in use round Evesham. "Watty" near Redditch, "Naggy" or "Naggy anded" at Castle Bromwich, and Evesworthy in his "West Somerset Word Book" gives "ketty."—London Times.