

'WHISKEY' NOT WHAT IT WAS

CHICAGO (AP)—The flood of Canadian whiskey which spilled over the border during the first years of prohibition has largely been dammed up and the thirty per cent "moonshine" and "cut" whiskey with Canadian labels, reports from St. Paul, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago indicate.

Prohibition authorities in the St. Paul area say that 55 per cent of the liquor sold there is redistilled alcohol. Rum running over the Minnesota line, they say, has been "well" in hand for two and a half years.

Even the anti-prohibitionists admit little Canadian liquor is available. What there is comes in by automobile, generally run at night on non-stop trips from the border to the Twin Cities. The alcohol used in concealing fake liquor comes in from the east under false consignments and many large seizures have been made.

There are 16,000 "blind pigs" in Detroit, estimates Frank H. Crowl, commissioner of police, which would indicate a large and steadily flowing supply of alcoholic drinks. Before prohibition there were 1200 licensed saloons. Some genuine liquor escapes the blockade on the Detroit river and on Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Erie, but federal agents assert that most of the Canadian labeled whiskey is spurious, some of it poisonous and most of it green and unfit for consumption.

Rum runners in the Detroit area get a comparatively small return for the chances they take, the rate of pay being 50 cents a case for beer and \$1 a case for whiskey. Most wholesalers, however, pay the runners a flat salary, generally \$50 a week.

"Cutting" has become more and more profitable. It is a process of making green moonshine or water and alcohol taste like genuine whiskey by the addition of a small amount of a recognized brand. So great has become the demand for good whiskey for "cutting" purposes that this liquor itself is watered and is often merely a skillfully blended "cut" whiskey.

An effort to stifle river running at Detroit is now being made by Carey D. Ferguson, collector of customs, who has become "admi-

SAME OLD STORY IN THE SAME OLD WAY



ral" of a fleet of nine fast boats, with 200 agents concentrating on the liquor traffic.

The liquor business in and around Cleveland consists almost entirely in the manufacture and sale of corn whiskey with a shilling on the importation of Canadian beer, declared Thomas Stone, former prohibition chief. Much home-made wine is sold, as is synthetic gin made from alcohol.

Whiskey running and importation of bonded liquor into Cleveland is a rarity. Beer is brought

in carload lots from Canada billed as cast iron, concentrated lye and other merchandise. Beer formerly was brought across Lake Erie in small boats, but since the government rum chasers became active this mode of transportation has decreased.

Official confirmation is lacking of reported aerial bootlegging in the Chicago district, but it is agreed that automobile, rail and water transportation are about equally popular among rum run-

ners in this territory.

New processes have been developed in the manufacture of intoxicants in this area which are known as "cleaning" denatured alcohol. Just what processes are used, besides redistillation, is a mystery which federal sleuths and chemists are trying to solve. They suspect the moonshine magicians have in their pay chemists as clever as any in government employ.

In striking at this particular source, prohibition field agents raided a Chicago drug store where the principal stock was body-rub alcohol. Much of it still was in cartons, but some had been poured into two-gallon jugs. In these floated a liver-like substance which resembled the "mother" of vinegar. The druggist explained that this substance was Russian mineral oil, which had been put into the alcohol to consume its "denaturants." As to whether he disclosed his real secret, prohibition agents are uncertain.

Thus far the department has unearthed fewer "cleaning plants" handling industrial alcohol in Chicago than on farms, in out-of-the-way rural places, and in small towns.

SAMOAN BABIES THRIVING ON MILK OF COCONUTS

PAGO PAGO (AP)—Young coconuts for young Samoans is the advice of the United States government to South Sea mothers unable to secure milk for their babies. The use of coconuts for babies is still an experiment, but so far is considered successful. Each child is given the meat of four very young coconuts daily together with all the coconut milk he can drink.

Child welfare work in Samoa has been organized so that all villages in American Samoa are visited at least once every two weeks. In each village a committee of women has been appointed. Babies are taken to the weekly meetings of this committee. When a baby increases in weight the mother is praised publicly; when it loses, the mother is called to account.

Royal Children in Japan May Have State as Schoolmaster

TOKYO (AP)—Princes and princesses of the blood will have the government as their schoolmaster, if an ordinance before the privy council is approved.

Characterized as the first action of its kind in the country, the measure was drafted for the purpose of raising educational standards in the imperial family of families so as to ensure Japan against ignorant or poorly educated rulers.

Beginning at the age of six, royal children, under provisions of the ordinance, must go to school 14 years, or study at least this length of time.

Two Living Buddhas of Tibet Become Enemies

TATSIENLU, Province of Szechwan (AP)—The two "Living Buddhas" of Tibet are at odds. One has fled the country, and strife threatens.

Intrigues, political rivalries, and the superstitions of the Tibetan people are woven into the fabric of the troublesome situation. The unrest is not apparent on the surface of things, for Tibet is ruled by the "lamas" or priests of Buddha, but there are signs of dissension among the lamas themselves.

Under normal circumstances the spiritual and temporal powers are divided between the two men accepted among the followers of the religion as the living representatives of Buddha. The Dalai Lama is looked upon as spiritual head and the Panchen Lama as temporal ruler. The present Dalai Lama, however, has taken upon himself the temporal power in the country without surrendering the spiritual headship. The Panchen Lama has been forced to flee to China, where he wanders from place to place while his followers in Tibet plot for his return to power or the overthrow of the Dalai Lama.

The political aspects of the situation result from the position of Tibet as a buffer state between India and China. One of the two Tibetan political parties is pro-British and anti-Chinese, while the other is anti-British and pro-Chinese. The leading political question is that of Tibet's attitude toward the two greater nations. The

Dalai Lama inclines toward India, and Panchen toward China.

Plan Air Service for Guards
FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Provision for an air service in the Kentucky National Guard may be submitted to the state legislature when it meets soon. Adjutant General Kehoe already has used airplanes in investigation work over the coal strike zones in the state.

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Few motor car "manufacturers" have foundries, forges, etc., to make their own engines—yet one-fourth of the cost of an automobile is in the engine. Even fewer build their own bodies—yet one-third of the cost of a car is in the body.

Only two makers have adequate facilities for making all bodies, engines, clutches, gear sets, springs, differentials, steering gears, axles, gray iron castings and drop forgings: Ford in the low-price field and Studebaker in the fine-car field.

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One-Profit facilities result, too, in Unit-Built construction. In cars designed and built as units. The hundreds of parts used in a Studebaker car are Studebaker. They function together as a unit, resulting in longer life, greater riding comfort and higher resale value for you. Scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation thus are built into Studebaker cars. Records of more than one hundred thousand miles are not uncommon.

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THE fine Studebaker Standard Six Sedan illustrated below is a real four-door sedan. It is upholstered in genuine wool cloth. Carpets are wool. Windows are real plate glass.

The equipment includes an 8-day clock, gasoline gauge, ash receiver, rear-vision mirror, stop light, dome light, safety lighting control on steering wheel, automatic windshield cleaner, coincidental lock to steering gear and ignition controlled by same key operating door and spare-tire locks, and full-size balloon tires. All instruments are grouped under glass on a silver-faced dial set in a beautiful walnut finished panel.

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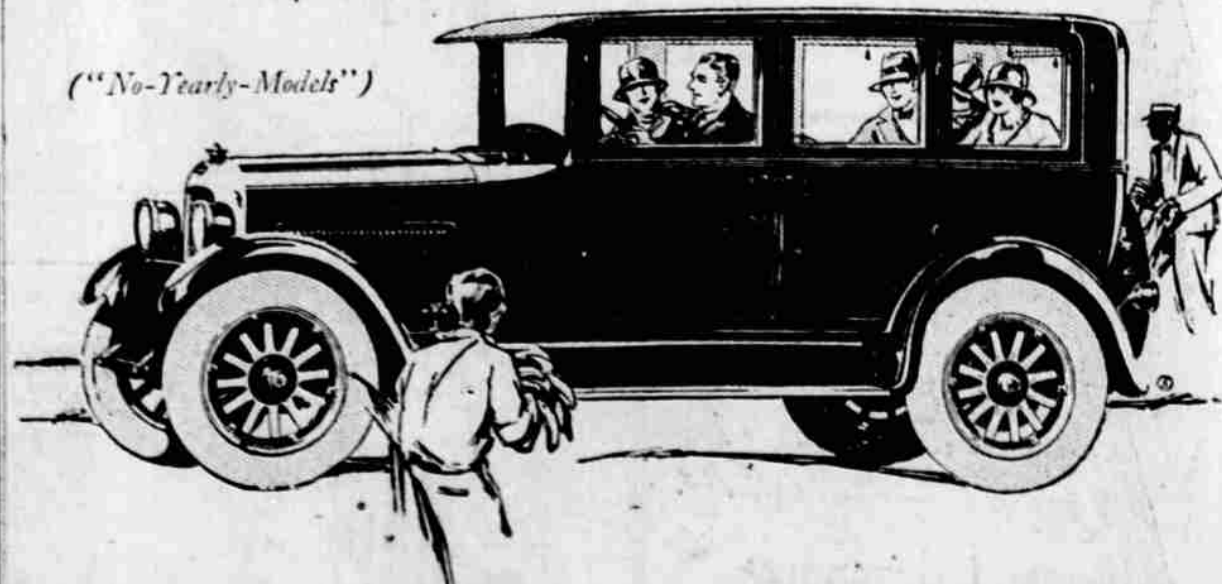
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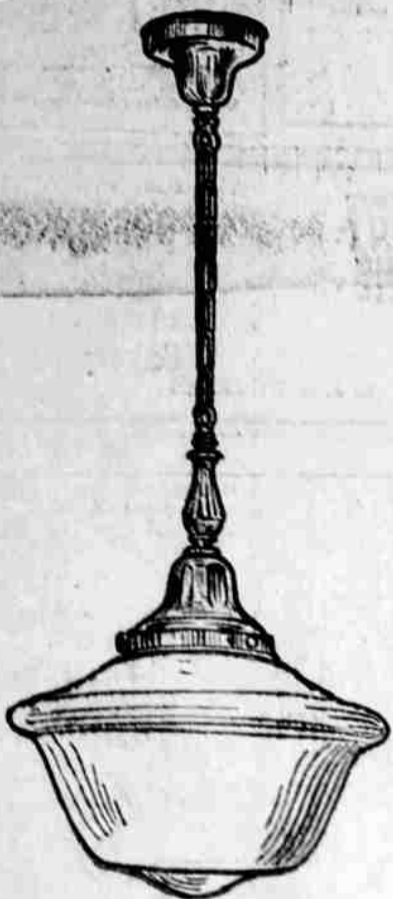
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