SPOTLIGHT OF PUBLIC OPINION IS TURNED ON HAPPENINGS OF IMPORTANCE IN NATION, STATE AND IN PORTLAND

Telephone Rate Increase Is Discussed by Writers From Various Angles—Other Events as Recorded by Press Also Draw Comment From Various Sources—Practically Every Occurrence of Interest Is Center of Speculation.

NEW PHONE RATES DEFENDED

Fairness of Public Service Commission Is Upheld.

PORTLAND, March 11.—(To the Editor.)—I think the majority of telephone users are fair minded and willing to pay a just rental or compensation for the use of their telephone. That being the case, the first thing to determine is how can we arrive at what is a fair telephone rental. The average telephone user knows very little, if anything, as to the amount of investment necessary for a well equipped telephone plant and has very little knowledge of the expense of operation, maintenance and upkeep of same, consequently, we have a public service commission, paid by the state, and presumably composed of fair and honest men. It is their duty to have inventoried and appraised a telephone plant, and to determine a reasonable cost of operation, maintenance and upkeep, and from this to decide what is a reasonable compensation in the way of tolls and rentals. They sit in judgment and hear all of the facts in connection with the matter and from this render their decision. For my part, I believe it is the best way that the government can justly control the rates in the operation of public utilities, and I am willing to abide by their decision.

Some of your correspondents have talked about a recall of commissioners. This seems like a statement based upon prejudice, or a lack of a knowledge of the facts concerning the rate hearings.

I do not think there is anything that we pay our money for from which we receive more benefit than we do from the telephone rental, when you stop to think that you can get in communication with any one of 200,000 people within a few seconds from the time you pick up your phone and that this service only costs you a few cents per day.

My sons and myself in our business and homes are subscribers for 11 phones.

If we are to maintain the honor of our city and have our public utilities keep pace with the development of the city, we must stand the charges necessary to maintain them at a high standard of operation and service. And from my experience, I believe we have a very high standard of operation at this time.

The public utilities must show a reasonable return on their investment in order to obtain new money or additional capital for extensions, and improvements in the system, otherwise they will be at a standstill and the service will of necessity suffer. No one will invest in public utility stocks and bonds that are not paying a reasonable return on the investment, and as the public utility suffers so does the city in service and improvement.

We have a very notable example of what can be done by a city where the people, not being satisfied with the private operation of one of its public utilities, took it over and attempted to operate it, because they thought the corporaion's charges were too high and bought the property, and are now facing very serious financial difficulties, even after the city has doubled the charges previously made by the corporation.

I believe in all fairness that the increase in telephone rates in Portland were justified. C. J. FARMER.

VIOLIN CRITIC ANSWERED

Rev. Clarence B. Rees Says Secret Is Not in Kind of Wood.

STAYTON, Or., March 4.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian February 28 was a letter from George Anderson on the violin subject. The first thing I noted was the fact that he did not have my name spelled right. Such an oversight concerning detail in violin construction would fore-ordain a man to defeat.

As to the duplicating of any violin tone, there are some I would not care to follow. However, it can be done. The secret is not in the wood; neither is it in the varnish. My assertions are not based upon theory; but upon actual experience. I spoiled a good many violins which I made from beginning to end, before I found out why.

In point of workmanship and varnish, others have said my violins compared well. As to tone, Mrs. C. F. Aue, Henry Schradieck's daughter, said: "The tone is not like the new, but like the old masters' violins," and that was before I had learned.

Mr. Anderson said: "There is no violin by modern makers that can compare in tone quality with old makes." I wish to ask, how can anybody make such a positive statement, when he has not played on every violin by every modern maker? I am not surprised that Mr. Anderson should feel quite sure, as there are so very many violins which do not compare. One point which he raises concerning market value, is quite true. However, the market value of the old masterpiece does not represent its tone value; but the name and associations connected with the instrument help to bring that much more money."

There was a time when certain "wise people" said, "The secret of flying is with the birds; and they cannot talk." Yet, today, we know how to fly.

I would not say one word to detract from the greatness of Antoni Stradivari. He was a great master workman, and his fame will long endure. Whatever he knew or did not know about the art of violin making, as I am told, was never written down; therefore, we cannot say what his knowledge of the art was, excepting as it finds expression in his violins.

If Mr. Merrill has discovered the laws of tone control, I am well pleased. There is a violin maker, the son of a violin maker, in Los Angeles who knows the art of tone control. There may be others.

I should like to see a violin contest in Portland, such as Paul Pfercher mentions in The Oregonian of March 4. Such a contest could be handled without expense to the violin makers submitting instruments. There are thousands of people who would be as eager to attend such a contest, as to hear some great violinist.

To prove that I can do what I claim, I would be willing to make two violins, a committee to select any reasonable kind of wood, or a combination of woods for one violin. Let us have such a contest and get some proof. Who is game?

CLARENCE B. REES.
Pastor Methodist Episcopal church.

ACTIVITY AGAINST BLUE LAWS

Agitation Believed to Be Stirred by Amusement Promoters.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—(To the Editor.)—In the Sunday Oregonian, February 27, is a letter from "Subscriber," Jennings Lodge, Or., on the subject of "Blue Laws." Since Subscriber has written with such conviction, it is fair to assume that he is familiar with what is being done about blue laws and I would write him personally if I had his name, for the following information:

1. What are the blue laws and what particular forms of activity do they prohibit?

2. What organization or individuals are furthering the movement and if there are any such organizations, who are some of the officers?

3. What states, if any, have legislation enacted, or pending, covering blue laws?

As near as I can learn the activity is all against blue laws, not for them, and seems to have its origin among theater owners, producers of motion pictures, actors and others in the amusement business, and I have a suspicion that it is intended to create interest in their work. Your editorial in the same number on Idaho's anti-cigarette law, should ease anyone's fears as to the final outcome of foolish legislation and should prove a consolation to those afraid of the blue law bogey, should it ever materialize.

A lot of persons, however, would welcome legislation to prevent certain lines of work on Sunday that can just as well be done week days. Almost every automobile owner has had the experience of finding the highway blocked Sundays with trucks and commercial cars out working in these days of unemployment as though the weeks were not long enough. It is then office men have a real kick, as this day is set aside for recreation of themselves and their "kiddies." Many of us who have gotten stalled behind these road obstructers, have desired not only blue laws but red hot ones to consign them to their ultimate destination.

O. G. BERGSTROM.

CURRENT WRITERS CARELESS

That Is Why Disputes Over Historic Incidents Arise.

PORTLAND, Or., March 12.—(To the Editor.)—About "ever so often" the public is treated to a controversy as to whether the "simplicity" of Jefferson was real or artificial—for effect—and it seems to be a question even at this late date whether he rode to the capitol on horseback, threw the bridle reins over the corner of a "stake and rider" fence and strode into the chamber and said: "Hello, here I am." It is known, however, that he had an expensive coach made for the occasion and had intended to proceed to the capitol in state, but the roads were so muddy at the time that it could not be delivered in Washington for the inauguration—hence the horseback episode.

All this puzzles Mr. W. W. Bailey, in a communication to The Oregonian, who gets his conclusions from his "old Barnes' school history." But it would be a mortifying blow to the history of the early days of our country if its facts were to be obtained only from the "old school readers." It is a commonly accepted fact that Jefferson originated and engineered the Louisiana purchase from France, when the truth is that Napoleon really sold that region to the United States. Jefferson knew nothing about it until it was consummated and, holding the transaction to be unconstitutional, he went so far, at first, as to consult with some of his friends regarding the advisability of amending the constitution in order that the transaction might be validated. The purchase was so far beyond his intention that he referred to it in his state papers as "a fugitive occurrence."

There should be no chance for these uncertainties in our history. They result from the prevailing looseness of current chroniclers. For instance, the writer of an account of the inauguration of President Harding told the world that his father was present, and that was the first case of a parent witnessing the inauguration of a son since 1881, when "Grandma Garfield saw her son become president of the United States," though there are millions who easily remember that President McKinley's mother was present at his inauguration in 1897.

And a writer in a Portland afternoon paper, only a day or two ago, asked this question.

"What did England do at that time—1861-1865? What did 'Jim' Blaine say, speaking at a later date? 'Rum, Romanism' and Rebellion.' That was what lost the presidency to Blaine, the greatest statesman of that day."

But Blaine never used that phrase, nor anything like it—being too great a statesman, to be sure. If those who write for public information would be sure of their facts—always easily obtained—there would not be any doubt 120 years after the event whether Jefferson walked or rode on horseback to the capitol—we are only certain that he did not travel by automobile or telephone in advance as to what time he would arrive.

T. T. GEER.

Information on Taxes.

PORTLAND, March 9.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me where to find out about the civil war widow's taxes. S. B. D.

From assessor or tax collection department, courthouse.

RAILROADS SEIZE BENEFITS

Managers' Sins Discussed, but None of Their Charges Answered.

PORTLAND, March 11.—(To the Editor.)—Please accept my appreciation of your courtesy in allowing space for my communication of March 2, in The Sunday Oregonian, March 6. I will further appreciate if you will print the following in reply to your editorial of the same issue, under the caption of "Facts Wanted, Not Fiction."

The question at issue which I discussed in the article referred to may sound like fiction to The Oregonian, but to the American people it is a stern reality which cannot be disposed of by a wave of the hand, followed by a tirade of abuse on those who do not see through the glasses of special interests.

The Oregonian has been in the excavating business—no, I mean the mud-slinging business — for many years, so they should not become hysterical in the event that some of their victims retaliate by stating a few facts. However, I was not surprised to hear the billows roar, because quite often when one tells the truth he raises more hell in five minutes than he would had he falsified a whole lifetime.

The Oregonian very adroitly sidesteps some of the questions set forth in my communication. I do not argue either for or against the rules and working conditions embodied in the national agreement of the railroad brotherhoods. However, I had the audacity to state that provisions of the transportation act should not be more liberally interpreted and applied to the railroads than to the employes. I reiterate the statement that the brotherhoods are willing to meet the managers in conference to discuss the national agreements' merits and demerits, and if any of its rules are found vicious, they are willing to meet the managers on common ground.

The railroads rightly demand all rights and seize all benefits which accrue under the provisions of the transportation act in their favor. They have selected a committee of nine with Mr. Atterbury as chairman and spokesman, vested with authority to represent practically all the railroads in the United States on the labor question. This they have a right to do both morally and legally. But will The Oregonian answer, "yes" or "no," have the employes the same legal and moral right?

This may sound like fiction to The Oregonian, but the American people want to know. Mr. Atterbury stoutly refuses to meet the brotherhoods on this basis to discuss a question which is today disturbing the entire world. If Mr. Atterbury is right, then the transportation act was placed on our statutes for the railroads' benefit alone—the employes and the public be damned.

I am unable to say whether or not the table of figures produced by The Oregonian such as number of employes and cost of operation during the last four-year period is correct or not, as I do not have free access to the railroad's records, as apparently The Oregonian has, and I am not at this time willing to accept their (The Oregonian's) figures, either to prove nor disprove my case. However, the brotherhoods have got representatives at Chicago that are anxious to produce, but heretofore Mr. Atterbury has refused to be enlightened from any other source than his own, and until such a time as Mr. Atterbury is willing to listen as well as to talk, there can be neither stability nor tranquillity in the railroad world.

The Oregonian has repeatedly stated that inefficiency of labor caused by the national agreements is the cause of the railroads' financial plight today; also that the deficit accrued during government control was caused therefrom.

That is a very broad statement. Those who have been closely connected with the railroads during the last few years, if endowed with only the ordinary power of observation, would not be blind to many conditions which have existed and which have been food for thought by thinking men.

It is common knowledge that during the period of government control, which provided for a government guarantee of pre-war earnings, unusual activities were shown by the railroads, such as replacing ties, rebuilding bridges, filling in high trestles, repairing old buildings, installing rest rooms for their lady employes, which never had been done before, and during the last Sunday of government control, it is known that painters were employed where time and one-half was paid for Sunday work painting shelter sheds which had been neglected for years prior to that time. It is common knowledge that maintenance of way and repair gangs were double in number during this period. Now then, is it The Oregonian's contention that the national agreement forced these activities upon the railroads?

It is well to consider that these improvements were made during wartime prices and expenses. Whether or not this had a bearing on the cost of operation, or whether it had a tendency to increase the number of men employed, also the war-time deficit, I will not venture to say. I am perfectly agreeable, however, to leave that to the American people for their perusal and judgment.

I reiterate the question that as a self-styled and self-appointed custodian of the public weal, why does not The Oregonian lay stress upon conditions that are inimical to public welfare other than those which emanate from labor disputes?

Following decision by the supreme court declaring provisions of the "Lever act" which had a bearing on the prosecution of profiteers to be unconstitutional, that all fines paid be refunded and all pending cases dismissed, true to form, The Oregonian through your editorial columns, rejoiced and gloated over the relief afforded these profiteers.

Whether it be fiction or not, I repeat that many of the most glaring profiteers during the war are now engaged in the most far-reaching strikes with no other point in view than to starve their hungry hordes into submission and thereby reduce their wages to pre-war levels and serfdom.

E. ELLINGSON.

INTERESTS ARE INTERWOVEN

Western Electric Said to Control Without Financial Obligation.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—In the telephone situation the relationship of the American Telephone & Telegraph company and Western Electric company to the local operations is important.

The Western Electric is the manufacturing subsidiary, storekeeper and purchasing agent of the Bell system. All material, including poles, must be purchased through the Western Electric. This company maintains a warehouse in Portland from which the local telephone company draws all its material, even to stationery, office furniture and janitor supplies. The Western Electric conducts in this same warehouse a mercantile business of its own, dealing in washing and sewing machines, vacuum cleaners and electrical household and commercial devices of various kinds, besides telephone equipment for independent detached service. Its activities as purchasing agent, storekeeper and manufacturer for the telephone company are so intermingled with its mercantile operations conducted by a common staff of employes that an elaborate investigation of the affairs of the electric company would be necessary to arrive at any estimate of the profits it enjoys from its relations with the telephone company. This the electric company refuses to permit, alleging its separate corporate existence. The electric company's earnings go into the treasury of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, but are not segregated as to telephone utility and mercantile operations.

Out of every dollar paid by a subscriber for service the American Telephone & Telegraph company first gets 4½ cents. This contribution is termed "License, Revenue, Dr." It is not carried as an operating expense but is arbitrarily deducted from gross earnings. By this method, of course, the gross earnings are kept down to the extent of the deduction. It will be seen quite readily that if the rate goes up from $1 to $2 the American company gets 9 cents instead of 4½ cents. The contribution is supposed to cover services of the New York concern in financing local subsidiaries, directing their policies, standardizing engineering and accounting methods and generally directing the business. The financing service referred to does not, of course, include interest, discount or any other actual outlay of money.

In addition, the amount above referred to is alleged to cover the use of subscribers' instruments which are owned by the American company. These instruments, as anyone can determine, bear an inscription "Property of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.," and are patented and manufactured by the Western Electric company, as also appears thereon.

The American company is supposed to maintain and renew the instruments at its own expense. Whether it does this or the local company's operating expenses actually include the outlay, and more important still, whether the subscribers' instruments are not actually included in the local company's valuation will be disclosed in subsequent articles.

EDWARD M. COUSIN.

ADVENTIST ASSERTS RIGHTS

Writer Declines to Bow to Sunday Observance Legislation.

PORTLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—In this time of demand for compulsory Sunday observance, an object lesson may be found in the fact that there are in this country more than 100,000 Christians who observe the seventh-day Sabbath, and their number is constantly increasing. They are scattered throughout every state in the union, and live in the cities, in the towns and in the country districts. The day which they observe as the Sabbath has become the busiest day of the week in the commercial world, and they are surrounded by those who are pursuing their ordinary work on that day. When they go to their places of worship, their eyes necessarily behold what they regard as a desecration of a holy day, and their ears are saluted with the hum of secular industry. They would be glad to have all observe the Sabbath "according to the commandment," and thus honor the Creator, but they have never asked, and never will ask, for legislative enactments which would compel others to pay an outward regard to this day; all must be fully convinced by their own consciences that they ought to keep it holy. These observers of the seventh day simply ask to be left free to observe the day of their choice without being compelled to pay a fine in money into the state treasury or to pay a fine in the way of loss of time by enforced idleness upon a day which the scriptures designate as a working day—and, they freely concede to others the civil right to work on the seventh day of the week and to rest on another day if they choose to do so, or to refuse to observe any day as the Sabbath.

Now, if such a body of Christian observers of the seventh day of the week can be developed in this country by the power of conscientious conviction alone, in the face of all those circumstances which the advocates of Sunday observance regard as so fatal to their cause, is it not apparent that no Christian institution needs the support of the civil power? We commend this object lesson to the consideration of those who are claiming that what they designate as "the Christian Sabbath," will perish from the earth unless they can secure the passage of laws to protect and preserve it.

G. C. HOSKIN.

WRITER DENOUNCES TALKERS

General Public Is Advised to Say Less and Listen More.

PORTLAND, March 11.—(To the Editor.)—It surely makes a person tired when he reads the different opinions expressed on the telephone rate advance, especially the ones who express their opinions and sign as "A Customer," "A Subscriber," etc. Why not sign your name to the article and shoot square with the telephone company and the public service commission? Your comments will then be worth reading and have some consideration.

Talk is cheap without a signature; so is the telephone at the increased price. An old saying, "Your eyes and your ears being your income and your tongue being a spender." Everything you see and hear is yours. It's just like stacking up a lot of coin.

If you just keep still and listen, you can gather in a lot of good stuff the other fellow has been saying. If you keep your eyes open you will observe a lot that most folks don't bother to see, and can use for your own benefit.

But everything you chatter you spend. Not that it's not all right to "spend" what may do the other fellow some good, but there are lots of folks running around in circles, yelling out everything they know, and everybody is on the job gathering in any good suggestion he might make, knowing full well he will never stop talking long enough to put his good ideas into working order.

If you just have to do a lot of talking, keep your telephone, try to get so you say a lot without telling anything.

Just observe those quiet individuals that grunt yes and no and don't even flutter an eyelash. They are taking it all in for what it is worth, and be sure they'll beat you to it. Just forget it. Keep your telephone.

H. A. TATUM.

BLUE LAWS ARE DISCUSSED

Writer Wonders Why Statutes Are So Called—Religion Enjoyed.

NAHCOTTA, Wash., aMrch 11.—(To the Editor.)—A good deal is being written both for and against the "blue laws." I'm wondering why they are so called? I was raised a United Presbyterian, which is equal to saying that the fourth commandment was observed in my father's home. My brothers never seemed to think it a hardship to refrain from whistling or whittling sticks on the "Sabbath" and I have never heard one of them ridicule their early training.

As a rule children enjoy religious teaching from their parents. It was a great privilege to attend church, besides one would have been the exception if he were habitually absent. It was fine too, that no one had to work on that day. Some people referred to Monday as a blue day, but there was nothing blue in connection with trying to keep the Sabbath. However, I never could separate the Sabbath from the seventh day. Since neither Christ nor his apostles ever called the first day of the week the Sabbath, why has the church persisted in doing so?

Sabbath breaking is not in the catalogue of New Testament sins. Deuteronomy v:15 shows that the Jews had a reason for keeping the Sabbath, which no other people ever had or ever can have. Why then should any other people keep that day? The penalty for breaking it was death. Of what value is a law without a penalty? The Sabbath was to be observed in a warm climate; no no fires being permitted in the home.

If Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week and if the church was born on the first day and the apostles and early Christians met on this day for worship, these facts should be helpful to the Christian in determining what his own conduct should be on the Lord's day.

The earliest recognition of the observance of Sunday as a legal duty is an edict of the Emperor Constantine in 321 A. D., and there have been various laws enacted since then for "Sabbath" observance, but there is no scriptural authority for doing so.

The early disciples did not worship by "command," but it was a free expression of love, joy and thanksgiving, because of what the Lord had done for them and no day was more appropriate than that day on which he broke "the prison bars of death."

A. B. M.

FLAT MOTOR TAX ADVOCATED

Mileage Held Only Basis for Computing Wear on Roads.

SALEM, Or., March 11.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's editorial discussion of the new motor vehicle license law falls far short of the real solution. You have overlooked the fundamental base for computing the wearing effect on the highways, and you state that the wearing effect should govern the amount of the license.

There is some ground for dispute as to whether the cars cause wearing to the roads in proportion to their weight, as the heavier the car the larger the tire carrying the load, consequently the weight per unit area is no more and in most cases is less in the heavier car. (I am speaking of passenger cars.)

The basis for computing the wearing effect should be the mileage, and not the weight. An illustration would probably make my meaning clearer. My neighbor and I bought cars of the same weight and make within three weeks of each other. That was three years ago. I have driven my car 5200 miles and he has driven his car 36,000 and some odd miles. I maintain that he has worn the highway approximately seven times as much as I have. Now he is either getting seven times what he pays for in road wear or I am paying seven times for what I get.

It is a well-known fact that the heavier the car, the less miles it gets per gallon of gas. A flat rate on all cars, regardless of weight, and a tax on gasoline, would make the heavier car pay in proportion to its weight and at the same time it would place the burden of keeping up the roads on the persons who use them most. It would also allow tourists to contribute to the upkeep of the roads. As it is now, the merchants are the only ones benefited by tourist travel, while we are doubly burdened to make highways for them to travel on.

I am with your correspondent from The Dalles in hoping that the recall will be used on this unfair law and will help all I can to get it to a vote at the special June election.

U. F. NEIDERHISER.

Origin of National Anthem.

PORTLAND, March 9.—(To the Editor.)—1. Please to advise when, by whom and on whose authority our national anthem was chosen.

2. Of what nationality was the writer, his age at the time the song was written and his religion.

READER.

1. "The Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized as the national anthem by common consent and custom, and because it is so recognized by regulations of army and navy.

2. Francis Scott Key, author of the words, was born in Maryland and was 34 years old when he wrote the verses. The air was composed by John Stafford Smith, an Englishman, between 1770 and 1775. The tune was originally known as "Anacreon in Heaven."

New Law on Marriage Age.

NAPAVINE, Wash., March 9.—(To the Editor.)—I see in the papers that there is a law being passed which will prevent girls from getting married until they are 21 years old. If this is true will they be allowed to be married before they are 21 with their parents' consent?

MRS. I. F. SMITH.

We have no record of the bill. Write to your county auditor or to secretary of state, Olympia.

Descent of Property.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 9.—(To the Editor.)—Who are the legal heirs in Oregon of a daughter married, but having no children? Would the husband come in for everything, or would a mother share in her estate? The property was inherited from her father, the mother and he being previously divorced.

CONSTANT READER.

In the absence of a will all the daughter's property would go to her husband.

How to Kill Thistle.

PORTLAND, March 9.—(To the Editor.)—As a tested method of killing thistles and cockleburs dig around the plant cup shape with a knife or trowel, then have a strong salt brine. Put a pint of it on the stump.

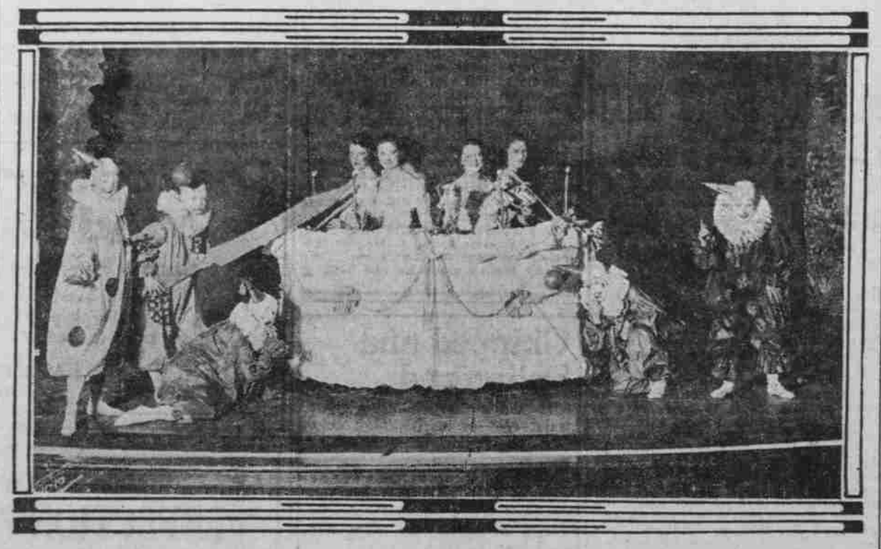
It's sure death to burs and Canada thistle. I have killed out hundreds of them back in Indiana. They never come back.

MRS. S. McLANE CASEY.

Soldier Prospectors Success.

VICTORIA, B. C.—During 1920 the provincial government of British Columbia sent 15 parties of returned soldier prospectors into the hills. These parties were each accompanied by a practical prospector. The aim of the government was to develop the resources of the province, and also to develop a good type of well-trained prospector. The parties were outfitted entirely by the government, and such strikes or discoveries as were made were to be shared by discoverers and government. Much valuable information for the government was obtained from the reports of these parties, and a number of promising claims have been staked which it is believed will be developed during the coming season. The experiment thus far has been a success, and it is understood will be carried out during future seasons. Some of the men opened up almost entirely unknown country and brought back specimens and reports of remarkable promises in silver, gold and copper.

LIVE CO-EDS IN BIRTHDAY CAKE WIN O. A. C. STUNT SHOW PRIZE.



"YUM YUM" TITLE OF THIS SUCCESSFUL ENTRY ARRANGED BY DELTA DELTA DELTA.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, March 12.—(Special.)—Delta Delta Delta was awarded the Fawcett cup by the judges of the sixth annual stunt show. The winning stunt was entitled "Yum Yum," and was depicted by a birthday cake, each slice a co-ed, around which danced six clowns.

Alpha Chi Omega won first honorable mention with a skit entitled "R-Porter." A group of college co-eds on their way to Corvallis, with pajamas and regular Pullman setting with plenty of local color, won the prize of $20.

Kappa Alpha Theta took second honorable mention with a production called "Take a Chance," representing a concession at the beach, in which one can take a chance at a doll. Co-eds were the dolls. They won $10 on their stunt.

Pi Beta Phi stunt, entitled "Oh, Goodness Me," placed as fourth, won $10 by presenting the contrast between the very modern and the old-fashioned girl.

For want of one vital element
your body begins to "burn itself up"

New knowledge of an important lack in many of our everyday foods

Science has made the startling discovery that if we do not get a proper supply of energy from our food, the body begins to feed on itself—to burn itself up. We now know that the lack of one vital element in food, called *vitamine*, keeps us from getting this needed energy.

Which of our common everyday foods has it? Which lack it?

Around this tremendously interesting subject hundreds of actual feeding experiments were made. Scientists eagerly watched the seeming magic change from an almost dying condition to one of health and vigor as one animal after another was given the precious vitamine. When the vitamine was taken away they lost appetite and became actually starved.

In many of these experiments yeast was used as the richest known source of this life-giving vitamine. A number of foods, notably leafy vegetables, contain this vitamine. But it is of the greatest human significance to know that from many of our foods it has been removed by the process of manufacture or preparation.

That is why thousands of men and women today are adding Fleischmann's Yeast to their regular meals. They find it gives them a vigor and energy they never had before.

Yeast is assimilated in the body like any other food, and like any other food it must be taken over a period of time to be effective.

Eat Fleischmann's Yeast before or between meals, from 1 to 3 cakes a day. Have it on the table so that everyone can eat it at meals, if they prefer. Spread it on toast or crackers, dissolve it in milk or fruit-juices; or eat it plain. If you are troubled with gas dissolve yeast first in boiling water.

Place a standing order with your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast. It is always of uniform purity and strength. Get it delivered fresh daily. Send for the valuable booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet," and learn more about this scientific discovery. Address THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 58-D 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Helps the system eliminate waste

In scientific tests of the therapeutic value of Fleischmann's Yeast in treating pimples, boils and constipation, doctors say that in many of the cases that came under their observation the yeast treatment improved the general health of the patient, quite aside from helping the particular ailment. It corrects the basic cause of these complaints.

For constipation, pimples or boils, eat 1 to 3 cakes of yeast a day—a part of your regular diet.

Free For Rheumatism

Here Is a Treatment That Has Been the Means of Turning Many Suffering Lives Into Sunshine and Gladness.

If you will merely send me your name and address I will mail to you at once a generous free trial of Rheum-Alterative together with a

You Will Positively Be Astonished to Find What Wonderful Relief You Get From This Most Remarkable Treatment.

free pair of the Dyer Counter Irritant $1.00 Foot Draft Pads. Use this treatment as a test in your case. You will owe nothing, it is free.

Thousands have already tested this wonderful combination and I have the most remarkable testimonials you ever read. One tells of suffering years, in feet, legs and hands, now free from pain. Another, 71 years of age, suffered many years and pain now all gone. A minister writes that his wife is entirely relieved and has perfect faith in the treatment. Thousands like this.

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