

EASTER STILL IS WANDERER

Efforts to Establish It Being Made

Date Remains Subject of Controversy Despite Long Efforts

Washington, April 21.—Many colleges and schools have given up the effort to have their "regular" spring vacation include Easter day, since this great religious festival may occur on any date from March 22 to April 25 inclusive.

The date of Christmas was definitely fixed in the fourth century, but the date of Easter has been subjected to many controversies, it is pointed out in a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

Once Celebrated on Week Day

"During the second century," says the bulletin, "Asiatic Christians celebrated Easter on the 14th day of the month of Nisan, the seventh month of the Jewish calendar, no matter on what day of the week it occurred. For this practice they were termed 'Quartodecimans.' European Christians, however, insisted upon celebrating the feast always on Sunday.

The council of Nicea (present-day Nice or Nisik in Asiatic Turkey) in 325 decided that Easter should be the first Sunday after the full moon which occurred on or immediately following March 21. This was the same council which produced the Nicene creed which is used by many of the Christian churches. There were many differences in the methods of reckoning time, and it was not until after 664 that the English and Irish accepted the Roman or Nicene date for Easter.

Calendar Affected Easter

"Since the Nicene council, the same method of determining Easter has been employed, although there has been a major calendar change which affected Easter along with all other dates. In March, 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered that the Julian calendar, the method of recording time instituted by Julius and Augustus Caesar, be abandoned in favor of the more accurate calendar worked out by the great Neapolitan astronomer Aloysius Lilius. This calendar was called either the Gregorian or new style calendar.

"At the time of Pope Gregory's decree there was a difference of 10 days between the 'old style' and the 'new style' calendars, a difference that would continue to increase because of Julian errors. Catholic countries soon adopted the Gregorian system, but it was not until 1752 that England and her colonies accepted it. By that time there was a difference of 11 days in the two systems. When the calendar change was made in England, September 3, 1752, became September 14, 1752. In some places mobs demonstrated with the demand 'Give us back our eleven days.'

The Gregorian calendar has now been accepted by most of the world.

Japan started using it in 1873, China in 1912, Russia in 1918, Greece in 1923, and Turkey in 1927.

Calendar Change Proposed

"One of the most prominent recent movements for calendar reform has been that for the international fixed calendar which would provide for 13 months of four 7-day weeks. Sol, the name suggested for the new month, would be placed between June and July. This 13-month calendar would make a year of only 364 days, so December would be given an extra day called year-day. February would not vary in length as it now does. In leap years it would have only 28 days. The extra day would be June 29, leap-day. This system would work violence to many present customs. Its accomplishment would be to provide a permanent calendar with the same number of weeks in each month and the same date for each day of every month.

A second and less drastic reform

proposes a 12-month year with eight months of 30 days and 4 months of 31 days, as against the present system which in ordinary years has seven months of 31 days, four of 30 days and one of 28 days. This would give an irregular number of weeks in a month, and the week days would not fall on the same date in each month. In addition, it would be necessary to have one 'leap day' every year and two in leap year. Both would be 'blank days' and would permit the calendar to be a perpetual one. Under this plan January 1 would always fall on the same day of the week.

"The equalization of the quarters of the year, each quarter containing two months of 30 days and one month of 31 days, is a third proposed reform. Here again the annual 'leap day' would be necessary, but it would not be a blank. As a result the calendar would not be perpetual. Although this last proposal would occasion less change from the present system than the other two, it would result merely in an improved variable calendar. The variable aspect of the Gregorian calendar is the evil which most reforms are endeavoring to avoid.

Want Quarters Equal

"Much of the calendar reform agitation comes from accountants and statisticians who would like to have a three month period to contain the same number of days instead of 90 (91 in leap year), 91, 92 and 93 as at present. The salaried person also finds it difficult to budget his income if his salary must cover expenses for only 28 days one month and be stretched to cover 31 days the next. Magazines which are issued according to date are inconvenienced when the date occurs on Sunday. If rent day comes on Sunday, the collector prefers to have his money the day before rather than the day after the stipulated time.

"To solve these problems, numerous organizations have been studying calendar changes for a number of years. In 1922 the congress of the International Astronomical union took up the question. As a result of this agitation, the matter was added to the agenda of the committee on communications and transit of the league of nations in 1923. After surveying the problem, this committee decided that there are no insurmountable difficulties for a calendar reform, but that its first step must be to obtain the sanction of various authorities. Not only religious groups but also governments and international associations, such as chambers of commerce, postal unions, trade groups, teachers' associations, women's clubs, etc., were asked to express opinions on calendar changes. The committee received 185 plans of reform. From these it resolved the three major plans outlined above. The commit-

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tee may advocate a definite plan for world acceptance at the league of nations meeting in September, 1933. "England has been interested in calendar reform and especially in the fixing of a date for Easter. In 1928 parliament passed a law, con-

ditional upon international acceptance, establishing Easter on the fixed date which had been recommended by the league of nations' committee. This date, which presupposes no calendar change, is the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April."

No Blacks

HORIZONTAL

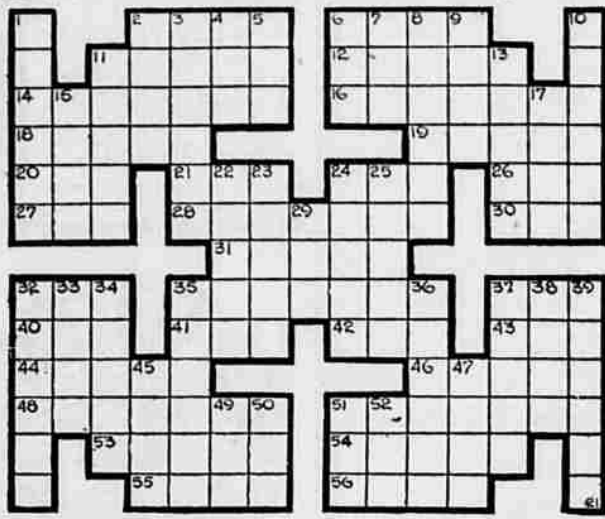
- 2 Polynesian chestnut.
- 6 Horses' feed.
- 11 Diner
- 12 Stranger
- 14 Who is the newly appointed U. S. ambassador to England?
- 16 Hindenburg decreed use of imperial and flags in Germany?
- 18 To degrade.
- 19 Pillar of stone.
- 20 To permit.
- 21 To scold constantly.
- 24 Greek letter "tau."
- 26 Mongrel.
- 27 Chopping tool.
- 28 Safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.
- 30 Sea eagle.
- 31 A figure of speech.
- 32 Feline animal.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

NAZI DATIVE
GELID UNIFORM
TRUMP MET WOOD
FARS TAT SE SPA
ADO PAN CORE EM
SET MUSSOLINI
EDIT ION DROP
COMMO ION ILLA
LB SPAN MAR OGG
AES DIA MAR OGG
DELIT PAL SPARS
ROACHES MEATS
ERRORS TALE

VERTICAL

- 10 To confine to one locality.
- 11 Growing out of nephew.
- 15 Wild goat.
- 17 Stigma.
- 22 Perfume.
- 23 Juniper.
- 24 Insulates.
- 25 Deputy.
- 29 Fabulous bird.
- 32 Reckonings.
- 33 Old French measure.
- 34 Journeys.
- 35 Creative force.
- 36 One who operates a typewriter.
- 37 Public recreation grounds.
- 38 Gaelic.
- 39 Rear ends of boats.
- 45 Tiny particle.
- 47 War flyers.
- 49 Mesh of lace.
- 50 Age.
- 51 Ocean.
- 52 Light brown.



ditional upon international acceptance, establishing Easter on the fixed date which had been recommended by the league of nations' committee. This date, which presupposes no calendar change, is the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April."

Wool Credit Ruling Is Opposed in Portland

Portland, Ore., Apr. 21.—(P)—The Portland Chamber of Commerce has gone on record against regulations of the federal farm credit group which prohibit wool manufacturers from buying wool direct from growers who are indebted to the regional agricultural credit corporation. Directors of the chamber feared the regulations would damage the Portland wool market.

For 75 years, it was said by Walter

W. R. May, manager of the chamber, it had been the custom of manufacturing industries of the Pacific coast to buy wool direct from growers.

The recent regulations adopted by the farm credit administration provide that:

"Regional agricultural credit associations shall instruct all growers who are or become indebted to them on paper secured by liens on sheep, goats and wool or mohair, that all their wool or mohair for the clip year 1933 shall be consigned to reputable and financially responsible houses or dealers, including the national wool marketing corporation

or any other recognized wool cooperative."

A resolution urging the chamber use its influence to have the regulations changed was passed earlier by a special committee representing banks, wool manufacturing industries, the wool growers' cooperative, commission of public docks and various chamber committees.

W. D. B. Dodson, executive vice president of the chamber, who is at Washington, will present the resolutions to the farm group.

There are one and one-half million stationary gasoline engines on American farms.

In a population of about 370,000 in the Hawaiian islands, about 22,000 only are classified as pure Hawaiians.

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- Macaroni Oregon hard wheat 2 lbs. 23c
- Macaroni Oregon soft wheat 3 lbs. 14c
- Prunes Oregon Petites 13 lbs. 37c

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- Airway Coffee lb. 22c, 3 lb. 63c
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- Karo Syrup Red or Blue Label 5 lb. tin 35c
- Salad Oil Pure vegetable Qt. 17c
- Mustard Maximum prepared Qt. jar 25c
- Matches 6 boxes to carton 23c
- Posts Bran Flakes 3 pkgs. 23c

Fresh Vegetables

- LETTUCE Crispy green heads Head 5c
- CUCUMBERS Long slim ones Each 10c
- TOMATOES Large, firm, ripe tomatoes 2 pounds . . 25c
- ASPARAGUS Tender green stalks 2 lb. bunches 9c
- FRESH PEAS Tasty flavored 2 pounds . . 17c
- NEW SPUDS Fine with fresh peas 3 pounds . . 17c
- SPINACH A springtime green 3 pounds . . 15c
- RHUBARB Freshly gathered 3 pounds . . 10c
- RADISHES and GREEN ONIONS 2 bunches . . 5c

Tomatoes 2 1/2 tins } **6 CANS**
String Beans No. 2 tins }
Corn Golden Bantam } **55c**
Salmon Pink Tall tins }

No. 10 FRUITS

- APPLES, can 33c
- APRICOTS, can 39c
- PEACHES, can 35c
- HUCKLEBERRIES, can. 45c
- RHUBARB, can 29c

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