

Who Will Solve Problem?

By
LEONARD A. BARRETT
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Whatever we may think of the present theories for solving the unemployment problems, one fact challenges our most serious consideration. As business improved we expected a decrease in the amount needed for relief, whereas the opposite has been true. More money is needed today to care for the unemployed than three years ago. Either the number of the unemployed or the amount paid per individual has increased. How many persons are now on relief who could be gainfully employed? How many have been offered work and refused it? These questions merit most discreet investigation. In view of the ultimate solution of this social problem the inevitable question arises, Is the present method of granting relief adequate? Will it solve the problem? If not, are other solutions possible?

Among the many solutions offered for consideration, three are receiving serious thought. The most unique plan is known as the Townsend method by which all persons over sixty years of age, regardless of race or social standing, be given \$200 per month upon the agreement, that the person receiving the money will not work for wages and that he will spend the entire amount within the month it is granted. The enormous expense of such a plan is to be raised by taxation. The argument is that it would take 10,000,000 out of the ranks of the unemployed.

Another plan, championed by Mr. Huey Long, suggests there be no increase in taxes but the entire wealth of the country be divided, so that every person will have a spending allowance of \$2,500 per year. Just how this is to be divided and the method by which more wealth will be created when it all runs out, does not seem to have received earnest consideration.

Another plan is that of unemployment insurance, the burden of the cost of carrying the insurance to be carried largely by industry itself.

Many other plans have been sug-

gested, but in addition to the present "dole" system, these three seem to be the most important. What is the perfect plan? Who will think the problem through? Who will present a practical and possible solution? It is a problem which must be settled upon the basis of facts and not theories. It is a mighty big challenge! Who has the solution and what is it?

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ON THE SIDE LINES



She—I don't know whether I could be happy with you for the rest of my life.

He—I didn't mention any definite time in proposing to you.

POTPOURRI

Sleeps Life Away

The dormouse, a small squirrel-like animal found in England, Europe, Asia and Africa, sleeps most of its life away. They go about only at night and sleep in their nests all winter, awakening only occasionally for a small bit of food which they have stored away. They have silky hair and long bushy tails.

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Stone, Bronze, Iron Used by Japanese for Lanterns

The lantern still is used lavishly for decorative purposes on gala occasions and in religious rites and ceremonies, in Japan, writes Mason Warner in the Chicago Tribune. Lantern making is an art in Japan, and the huge standing lanterns of stone, bronze, and iron are utilized for the adornment of private gardens and temple grounds in the same manner that the Greeks of old used marble statues. Lanterns are built and cherished as memorials to the dead as well as to light the way of the spirit of the departed.

There are 2,000 stone and 1,000 bronze and iron lanterns in the compound of Kasuga shrine at Nara. There are innumerable ones in Nikko, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagara, Kyoto—at almost every shrine and temple in Japan. One is confounded and confused in any endeavor to estimate the days, weeks, and years of toil that went into the making of so many massive light holders.

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

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WNU Service.

In a newspaper office a counsel is held among the editors before the journal goes to press.

Your First Page

Realizing the importance of displaying wares properly to the public, the most vital and interesting news of the day is printed, at least in part, on the first page.

The reader, looking at the newspaper on a street corner stand buys it largely because of some important news story.

That is the newspaper's introduction to the public, day after day.

Once a good impression is made, the public which is impressed looks to the same paper for important news the next day, and finally becomes a "constant reader."

In the same way department stores, clothing stores, and the chain stores that sell all manner of groceries and foodstuffs, "dress" their counters, so that the best selling goods are where they attract the eye of the customers.

That first impression is of the highest value.

And so is a first impression of the highest value to the young man or young woman who is making a start in life.

What is your first page like?

Are you friendly and civil? Do you look people in the eye and talk to them in a straightforward fashion?

If you do, you are making the right start.

If you do not, you had better put on a better "front."

Men and women are going to judge you, in the beginning, at least, by what you seem.

You may be able, later, to prove your quality, but it is the start that counts at the beginning.

Remember that your whole future is going to be influenced by the way you speak—and listen—to other people.

Do not be flippant or "smarty."

Do not be short and snappy.

Do not be cringing.

Treat them as your equals.

These are days of keen competition.

It requires more than it did a few years ago to make the most of an impression.

So dress your first page well from the beginning.

And do not neglect to keep it dressed thereafter.

The man who says he takes no interest in his neighbors is either a grouch or a liar.

We are a sociable race.

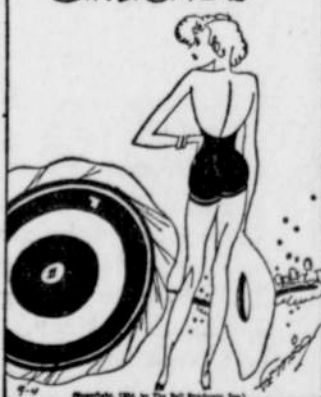
We all live in the same world, and, despite what we may think, we all are gifted with curiosity.

I do not mean that we are all busy and prying, but we like to know something about the people whom we see regularly, even if it is twice a day on a commutation train.

In a country town the arrival of a new citizen is an event.

The people in whose vicinity he lives make it a point to get acquainted with him. If he is not the right

GIRLIGAGS



"It's getting to a point," says ironic Irene, "when a mere thread will determine whether we're a nudist or not a nudist."

WNU Service.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET



Paced by a speeding roadster equipped with a wind dispelling contrivance, Bartell sets a record of 80 miles an hour

BARTELL IS A NATIVE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

© WNU

sort they do not push the acquaintance to the point of intimacy.

Residents of a great metropolis are, under their skins, just as "folksy."

If you imagine that their neighbors do not interest them, walk through any residence, including the more pretentious ones, and when a moving van drives up to a door you will observe many heads thrust through many windows, and the owners of the heads are taking stock of the newcomers.

And don't let anybody tell you that women are more curious in this respect than men.

A new member on a golf course may not be aware of it, but about half the members of the club are looking him over and taking stock of him, and they are all, as a rule, pleased when they get an introduction to him.

I had always heard before I went to England that the English are haughty and aloof and distant.

But I discovered that among the Englishmen I met, and there were a good many hundred of them, there was just as much interest in strangers there as in America.

And why shouldn't there be?

Do not move along in a little narrow track, afraid that if you don't associate always with the "right people," you will make some hideous social mistake.

Supposing now and then you are thrown in with somebody that is not so good.

It is easy enough to get rid of him.

Naturally, the peasants in a European country, having no fear that they will lose caste, are more addicted to making quick friendships than are the so-called "upper classes."

If you are sure of yourself, you will not need to worry about whether or not the strangers you meet are the right kind or the wrong kind.

Making Common Glass

Common glass is made by mixing 100 parts of white sand (largely silica), 35 parts of soda ash (dry washing soda or sodium carbonate) and 15 parts of limestone (principally calcium carbonate). This mixture is placed in a crucible and heated to 1,260 degrees Centigrade (2,300 degrees Fahrenheit) or more, until it melts to a clear mass about as stiff as ordinary molasses on a warm day. In addition to these raw materials a large percentage of old broken glass (cullet) is also used.

Saturn One of the Most Interesting of Planets

For a real astronomical thrill one need only look through a telescope at our heavenly relative, Saturn, observes a writer in the Washington Star.

The other members of the sun's family are interesting when viewed through a telescope, and the earth's moon can be seen plainly enough to be very satisfactory. But Saturn—Saturn is something at once weird and magnificent. A golden ball girdled at its equator by a fiery ring, there is something strange and yet real about this one of our universal neighbors.

The radiant girdle Saturn wears, is made of tiny moons, very near to the planet, and too much attracted to it to come together into a single respectable satellite, some scientists believe. Each of these little particles of moonstuff is probably not much more than three miles through, and astronomers believe that there are millions of stars in the Milky Way.

There are nights when Saturn's ring of moon-stuff cannot be seen at all from the earth, because its narrower edge is turned toward us.

Besides its wreath of small moons, Saturn has other moons more distant from it than those in the ring, but compared to our own moon they are small and insignificant.

Saturn itself is nothing but a great swirl of spinning gas. Its days are short and pale, for the sunlight that reaches Saturn is only one-eightieth as strong as the sunshine on earth.

Because it is quite far off, it must travel a long path around the sun, and Saturn's year is 30 times as long as that on the earth.

STATIC



She—So you believe in love at first sight?

He—Yes, and just as often as possible thereafter.

New Open Champion



Samuel J. Parks, Jr., a Pittsburgh professional of only three years' standing and almost unknown outside of his own club, won the national open golf championship at the Oakmont Country club with a score of 299 for 72 holes.