







"You can take the basket off now, Gertrude-









YES,

ASK ME

WHAT?



By Bud Fisher

By Ernie Bushmiller



SAY LADY,

WILL YOU HELP

ME GATHER A

CROWD ?

WELL, SIR, YOU } YES! SEE IT'S LIKE WHAT THIS! ENCEE AND ME - WE IS IT? THOUGHT WE'D BETTER ASK

WHISTLE

WHAT DO YOUY NOTHING-

DO LITTLE THERE WHILE

WANT ME TO

BOY ?



ANGEL ..

WELL, ER, - WE'VE BEEN GOIN'

TOGETHER FOR

QUITE SOME TIME

NOW AND ENCEE

THOUGHT IT WOULD





LITTLE REGGY







REG'LAR FELLERS











SILENT SAM











DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

Others Do Believe

1946 Superstitions Many are the superstitions that still thrive in the United States. Among the things you may or may not do on New Year's Day and the penalty or profit you will receive, according to existing superstitions are:

perstitions, are: Making a wish will bring bad

Have something good cooked, and you will never lack for some-thing to eat during the year. Cook white beans and you will not be broke during the year.

Eat cabbage and you will have plenty to eat all year.

Have a head of cabbage in the

house and you will be successful during the year. Eat fish and have luck for the

coming year. Leave your house to call, you

drive away your luck.
Eat rice and you will have sil-

ver all year.

If the first caller is a woman,

it is unlucky.

If your house is disorderly, you will have bad luck.

Whatever you do on New Year's Day, you will do every day

during the year.

Carry corn in your pocket, and you will never want. Spend money, and you will al-

ways be poor. Break something, bad luck will

follow all year.
Go to church on New Year's Eve, and you will be good all

year.
It is unlucky to cut your hair or nails.
It is bad luck to quarrel.

To wash anything, you wash a member of the family away.

Wanted People's Best Wishes

King Tatius Is Given Credit For Well Wishing at Start of New Year.

Our New Year's Day customs date back to a gentleman who may never have even existed—to the legendary King Tatius and his desire to have people wish him good luck. His subjects gathered branches of ver-vain in the sacred grove of the goddess of strength, Strenua, and pre-sented them to him on New Year's Day. Kings and common men thought well of the idea and in the old days—before Christmas became established as the gift giving day—New Year's was marked by an exchange of presents and good wishes.

Our ancestors thought drinking to each other's health on New Year's

Day a somewhat less than burden-some duty and took to it wholeheart-edly. In colonial times, the master of the house brewed his own punch for the occasion and ladled it out him-self to those who wished him well,



During the Commonwealth in England, the custom of offering New Year's gifts to the sovereign died and was not revived at the Restoration. Gradually, the commoners adopted the same attitude about presents for each other-in democratic America particularly, because the giving of gifts to the king had been practically a lavy. But the

one practically a levy. But the punch bowl lingered on.

Once the church bells rang and trumpets blew so that colonials might wake from their straw couches and know a new year was born. All over the world now, the year awakes with a squall and a din so that wherever you are, in jungle, desert or on sea, this is one time of year when you need no eyes, only ears, to tell it is midnight. Church bells still ring and maybe trumpets still blow, but people are not sure about it, so they buy noise-makers to help along and also to let their feelings out through their mouths.

Thus, you have New Year's Eve and its many and varied traditions,

Important Events

The following is a list of impor-tant events which have taken place on New Year's Day:

The era of the Caesars began, 38 B. C. Paul Revere was born January 1, 1735. The first union flag of Is stripes was unfurled by George Washington, 1776. Kentucky entered the Union, January 1, 1792. American dragoons, 1814, attacked the British, who had seized Buffalo, N. Y. General Jackson repelled the British at New Orleans, 1815.



BIG BUSINESS MUST

OPEN BOOKS TO PUBLIC
THE INDUSTRIAL organization
is entitled to secrecy pertaining to
its processes and methods of production. That is a part of our free enterprise system. There is other information regarding the operation information regarding the operation of an industry, especially a large one, to which the owners, those whose investments have provided the plants and tools, the workers, and the consumers of its products, the general public, are entitled to access. That information pertains to costs and profits in the production of what we buy. Such information is not the sole property of management, which, in the end, is but the employees of the owners, the stock holders.

With costs and profits known there is a firm foundation on which to base both wages and prices. A foundation which workers must, and the buying public will, recognize. Neither are willing to take merely man-agement's word for these. They want to be shown.

Management cannot afford to be arbitrary on these points as were the railroads more than half a century ago. The railroad's "public be damned" policies brought for them drastic regulatory legislation. The same kind of a policy on the part of industrial management will result in the same kind of legislative treatment. legislative treatment.

Senator Knowland's proposal is but a move in that direction. The California senator would open the books of industry to both capital and labor, and that means to the gen-eral public as well. It would make earnings the wage basis, with ad-justments, upward or downward, at regular intervals. It would make labor a partner in industry.

With that should be coupled such regulatory legislation as is needed to make labor responsible for unjustified strikes, slowdowns and work stoppages. Regulating the partners, capital and management, would not be fair without regulation. would not be fair without regulation for that third partner, labor. Through such regulation that silent partner, the consumer, would get fair treatment.

THE AMOUNT of the federal government taxes to be collected government taxes to be collected in 1946 represents an average of \$296 for each of our 135 million men, women and children. Directly or indirectly each of us will pay approximately our average share. Industry and business may sign the checks, but the amounts thus paid are, and must be, added to the price of the commodities we buy. We, the consumers, pay the tax on production and distribution, though the politicians would have us think we do not. Such are the hidden taxes.

HOW MUCH OF THE MASS value of education lies in the teaching of the three R's, and how much in the frills to which much time and attention is given in our schools?

RECALLS VISIT TO U. S. TYPICAL FAMILY HOME THE HERBERT HOOVER home

on the campus of Stanford university at Palo Alto, Calif., has been presented to the university by for-mer President Hoover as a memomer President Hoover as a memo-rial to the late Mrs. Hoover. The item reporting that gift recalled for me the pleasant visits I had enjoyed in that home as the guest of President and Mrs. Hoover. What a typical American home it was. How livable and inviting with nothing suggesting formality. The "den' of Mr. Hoover was an ideal spot for an after luncheon cigar, an enjoyable, informal, give and take dis-cussion of the state of the nation, past, present and future. On the table in the informal living room lay the family album. Mrs. Hoover displayed the pictures to Mrs. Pat-terson. Photos of the children at different growing-up stages alo with those of cousins, aunts and uncles. It carried me back to days, as a boy in an Iowa parsonage, where the same kind of an album was a family treasure. There were no frills or fancy fixings, no display of wealth, other than a wealth of mind and true Americanism, in that Hoover home. It was genuinely American in every way and will serve as a fitting memorial to one who, in the White House as "first lady," and in her Palo Alto home, so fully typified the best of American womanhood.

of congress, the law reducing the tax on profits is effective January 1, 1946. Because of that the haberdasher assures me he will have a full stock of men's will have a full stock of men's furnishings by February 1. Had congress been a bit more considerate and made that effective date December 1, 1945, I would have received as Christmas presents those things so badly needed instead of having to buy them. That would have been a real congressional Santa Claus.

THANKS TO THE generosity

Boxes and Trays to Decorate the Home

A MEAT tin or a tomato can may be turned into a gay tea caddy with a wooden lid and a Dutch design on the front. An easy-to-follow pattern with actual-size painting patterns for 12 different designs above. ferent designs shows you how. Every step from lid making to antique finish is clearly described.



and boxes of different sizes. There is a painting guide that any amateur may use and simple recipes for mixing such subtle colors as ashes of roses, moss green and old gold.

old gold.

A few of the hand-decorated articles made with this pattern are shown here. The cigarette box at the lower left is made from the smallest size fruit can; the trinket box at the right from a salmon can. The ivy design fits a flat cigarette box. The strawberry is for the top of a mayonnaise jar. There is also a Swedish design for a button box and another style of tray for the bird design.

NOTE—Pattern 290, described here, is 15c postpaid. Send request direct to;

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS edford Hills Drawer 10 Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No Name

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