

Kathleen Norris Says:

Does Your Family Go to Church?

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



"I don't know why God is so good to us," certain obscure mothers say, their faces radiant as they contemplate the safe arrival of Tom's son, the happy marriage of lonely 36-year-old Sister Annie.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

THE beauty of the old days when everyone went to church was that religion gives people a code—a rule by which to live and by which to judge their own actions and those of others.

Without religion it is hard to hold young persons to moral law. Their natural question "Why?" has no answer.

Some years ago, the 17-year-old daughter of a friend of mine secretly rented a small Park avenue apartment and entertained her friends there while her mother thought she was merely dining and visiting with perfectly nice school fellows. Her expenses and the apartment were shared by a boy of 18. To all of her heart-broken parents subsequent reproaches she only pertly answered why "why?"

Why shouldn't she spend Grandpa's legacy that way? Why shouldn't girls and boys live together if they wanted to? Why should she tell her father and mother anything? What was there to be ashamed of? She really did not know the answers.

At first glance youngsters do not see the connection between decency and religion. Religion itself—as demonstrated by many of its exponents—has done little to connect the two. Rituals, long sermons, incomprehensible formulas, greedy concerns for interest, capital, bequests, collections, money-making schemes have clouded the light. Our children see only these, and they decline to believe the great mystical and unproven truths upon which all real religion is based. If the lives of the teachers were different, then their effect upon our children's lives would be different.

Grand, Stupidity Hide Glory.

As it is, they are too often cheated out of their birthright of belief, partly because the blinding glory of faith is dimmed by so much human stupidity, partly because their parents have gone that same road before them and have decided that religion is merely a profitable business into which certain men enter; a "good thing" if you happen to be that unthinking, hypocritical sort of man, willing to fool along murmuring things you don't believe or practice to women who don't believe or practice them either.

But, thank God, under this heavy crust of age-old accumulated human stupidity, there works continually the yeast of saintliness. The world is full of unseen, unrecognized saints, who have probed further than this mere outer seeming, who have discovered the magic of the word, and who are quietly spreading it with every word they speak and every contact they make.

Such persons may be the humblest of mothers and fathers, working all their lives for food and shelter for those they love, but their boys and girls will grow up strong in true morality, believing that they must keep their hearts and their lips clean, that they must pay what they owe, that they must keep their word, and give to those in need, comfort the sorrowing, forget self in service.

There is no more to it than that. Only—somehow we don't find that unless we find God. It is belief in God, in our service to God, in the

FORCE OF RELIGION

Religion used to be a much stronger force in American life than it is today. Too many people, particularly the young, see no reason why they can't do what they please. They see older people getting away with all sorts of crooked business deals, with deceit, with infidelity. What is the use of clinging to outmoded dogmas and restrictive moral codes, they ask.

As Miss Norris says in today's article, the young people are deceived by the surface of things, where they see so much of greed, stupidity and sin. Much of it is alluring and apparently satisfying. What they don't see, Miss Norris points out, is the thousands and millions of humble people who obey the laws of God and find their greatest happiness in following His Word.

These humble people know that faith and the Holy Law will save young lives from ruin. They realize that doing the generous, forgiving thing is worthwhile, that it brings peace and quiet happiness. It is the only power that can save the modern world from self-destruction.

shortness of our term here and the necessity of making every moment of it valuable, that inspires this sort of teaching and this sort of conduct. American children have not been deprived of moral teaching; it floods over them all during their home and school years. They have been deprived of the one thing that makes that teaching valuable.

Will be a Settlement.

They are like busy workers who have no employer. The humble true believer learns of God through the life of his expiating son, believes that it matters whether he is honest or not, truthful or lying, cruel or kind. There is a great employer, and eventually there will be a settlement.

And acting blindly on this belief for a few years he begins to see that it works. Problems in his outer life smooth out; the generous thing, the forgiving thing, the self-immolating thing is suddenly and surprisingly the happiest possible thing.

"I don't know why God is so good to us," certain obscure mothers say, their faces radiant as they contemplate the safe arrival of Tom's son, the happy marriage of lonely 36-year-old sister Annie.

You never hear that phrase except from believers. They see the surface-scum of human frailty in their leaders; they know of the wars, the slums, the selfishness and dishonesty of the so-called "Christian civilization." Everyone sees that.

But they see further, too. They see that faith and the rule save young lives. The very leaders themselves may be lost. But the children to whom they taught love of God, and love of neighbor, are the only safe children in the world. Rob your children of everything else for which you are working and straining, but give them faith.

Potatoes for Breakfast

From a caloric standpoint, potatoes make an excellent substitute for bread. In addition, they contain many valuable vitamins and minerals. Fresh from the garden as they are at this time of year, they have a high vitamin C content and they are a good source of vitamins B and G. Farm families have served potatoes boiled or fried for breakfast for a long time, but few urban homes have adopted the practice. Potato pancakes make a good breakfast dish.

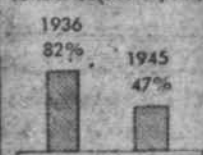


"Why not?" the girl asked pertly.

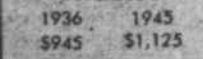
U. S. INCOMES RISE

LOW INCOME BRACKETS

(Under \$2,000 a year)



AVERAGE

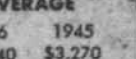


MIDDLE INCOME BRACKETS

(\$2,000 to \$5,000)

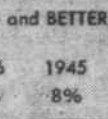


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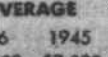


HIGHER INCOME BRACKETS

(\$5,000 and BETTER)



AVERAGE



STANDARD OF LIVING RISES IN U. S. . . . This photo-diagram shows how the average income of American families has risen and how the incomes have been more equally distributed since the semi-depression year of 1936 to the postwar year of 1945. The figures show that millions of families have joined the middle income group, although 70 per cent still fall below the \$3,000-a-year mark. In the lowest brackets the total has dropped nine million families.



PISTOL-PACKIN' BADGETT QUADS . . . The seven-year-old Badgett quadruplets, Galveston, who have been accorded high honors by the governor of Texas, who has named them official Rangerettes. The girls, in high boots and full "Rangerette" equipment, do a little target practice on the Galveston beach in preparation for their newly appointed honor. Left to right: Jeraldine, Jeanette, Joyce, and Joan. The girls are in the second grade in school.



TWO AMERICANS IN FRANCE . . . Seeking the peace and quiet of the French countryside on a Sunday, away from the heated peace conference at the Luxembourg palace in Paris, U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and the American ambassador to France, Jefferson Caffery, found themselves in the village of Joy-En-Josas. Caffery (left) and Byrnes (right) are shown with Leon Blum, former French premier, and his grandchild.



TENSENESS IN TRIESTE . . . The politically tense situation in Trieste, bone of contention between Italians and Yugoslavs, snapped when a hand grenade explosion put a period to pro-Italy demonstration protesting international administration of the disputed zone. Ten persons were wounded in the explosion. The photograph was snapped at the height of the turmoil, as a policeman tried to subdue one of the demonstrators.



PALS NO LONGER . . . Marshal Tito, Yugoslav chief of state, is shown here (left) with U. S. Ambassador Richard Patterson Jr., when they were on a hunting trip together at Buma. Patterson's outspoken blast in connection with Yugoslav air attacks on unarmed American transport planes may have ended a beautiful friendship.



GREETINGS, IKE . . . A charming Panamanian girl, dressed in native La Pollera costume, is captured by the warm and friendly smile of genial General "Ike" Eisenhower during a temborita dance while on visit to Panama.



EX-NAZI ENLISTS . . . Renato Caravelli, 19, shown at Philadelphia where he enlisted four weeks after returning from Germany where he fought for his Nazi enemies throughout the war—against his will.



CHEMISTRY'S HIGHEST . . . Prof. Roger Adams, University of Illinois, one of leading organic chemists, who has been awarded the Priestley Medal of the American Chemical Society—the organization's highest award for 1946.



DOUBLE-DECKER . . . Elbie Fletcher, first baseman of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and his six-year-old son, Bobby, team up to spear a couple of high ones as they enjoyed a pop-and-son frolic before game against Cincinnati Reds.

New Timetable

Streamlined 'Modern' Year Sought in World Calendar

WASHINGTON.—The old horse-and-buggy timetable by which Americans trustingly counted the shopping days until Christmas and sweated out the due dates of their promissory notes isn't sufficiently jet-propelled for this atomic age, four congressmen insisted, in introducing bills for adoption of a fixed, perpetual world calendar.

The proposed calendar would divide the year into four quarters of 91 days each, the first month in each quarter having 31 days and the succeeding two months 30 days each. The 365th day would be a world holiday and in leap year the 366th day also would be a holiday. The year-end world holiday, according to Senator Murray of Montana, one of the sponsors, would be dedicated to international peace and friendship.

"This modernization provides a calendar the same each year perpetually, equalizes the quarters and fixes holidays so they fall on the same day and date each year," Murray said.

Fourteen nations already have endorsed the proposed world calendar. These include China, traditionally polite to foreign innovations and six Latin-American countries, where siestas need no calendar guide. Norway, Greece, Estonia, Hungary, Spain, Turkey and even Afghanistan also have joined the movement.

In addition to providing future youngsters with a new birthday, February 30, and a year-end holiday, proponents maintain that the new system would facilitate accounting and make statistics more readily comparable. They failed to mention that it also would help a man keep his wedding anniversary straight.

Vet Stowaway Seeking Work In Europe Held

BAD NAUHEIM, GERMANY.—Discouraged by conditions in the United States when he went in search of a job, Ralph K. Betz, 26, of Willoughby, Ohio, army veteran of 42 months' service, went back to Germany in search of a job, but instead found himself detained in the city jail here facing possible deportation charges.

Betz, who served in the European theater and was wounded in France, was bitter about being detained and wryly remarked: "When Europeans sneak into the American zone illegally, they set up a camp for them but an American they throw in jail."

No Charges Filed. Army headquarters at Frankfurt said no charges had been filed against the former soldier. An

"Off We Go" AVIATION NOTES

MOUNTAIN FLYING. Some time you may want to fly the Rocky mountains. In that case, there are a few things to remember. First of all, air is a liquid. It flows the contour of the land over which it is blowing (or flowing). Most of the winds in the Rocky mountains are westerlies, blowing toward the east. As they cross the Rockies, they naturally tumble down the eastern slopes and there are great "falls of air." The force or pressure of this air sweeping down adds to the pull of gravity, and sometimes pilots have trouble getting their planes high enough to go over the Great Divide.

"Never fly where you can't turn around," is the advice of Eddie Drapela, veteran mountain flyer of Grand Junction, Colo., intrepid veteran who knows what he is talking about. He often flies small planes 14,000 feet high—and carries passengers. What Eddie means is: Don't fly through a canyon between walls that won't let you turn around.

Other advice to flyers in the Rockies—or other mountainous region—includes such fundamentals as checking the winds aloft over your take-off point. If those winds aloft are over 25 miles an hour, keep your fingers crossed because you may encounter turbulence over the mountains that will flick your plane 1,000 feet up or down in a minute's time.

"Get plenty of altitude and keep it," is another bit of Wilson advice to the novice mountain flyer. Also, don't overload your plane. And be sure you have a plane with a high rate of climb. A CAB report shows that the lives of five Colorado residents were claimed in two mountain crashes because the pilots failed to heed the placarded CAB loading weights of their planes. Clouds, storms, wind and temperature are all hazards in mountain flying. The best thing to do is to talk it over with an experienced mountain pilot before you try it yourself in a light plane.

World-famous Yellowstone park once again has been linked to the nation's airline network. Western Air lines has started two flights daily to the West Yellowstone airport, resuming service suspended in 1941 as a wartime measure.

LICK OLD PROBLEMS. Windshield-icing and interior fogging—two of the highest problems to face flyers since Kittyhawk—have been licked. A new glass-coating technique for plate glass, laminated safety glass and multiple glazed units in aircraft windshields has been announced by Pittsburgh Plate Glass company. The development follows years of research in the field. The new technique utilizes a permanent transparent coating, which conducts electricity from metal bus bars around the edge of the glass. It also adds to the strength of the glass.

AIR ROUTE SET. Pan-American Grace Airways, Inc., will provide direct daily service between the United States and Buenos Aires as soon as CAB approval is received. Flights will commence at Miami and go via Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina.

NEW AIR ROUTE. Opening of regular commercial air service between Lima, Peru, and New York by the Tampa, New Orleans and Tampico air lines is expected in the near future. A survey flight between the two points recently was completed by Capt. Hugh Wells, pilot, and Patrick Byrnes, co-pilot, who were flying a 32-passenger, 4-engine Sikorsky flying boat. They covered 3,900 miles in mapping the new route. The flight was believed to be a record hop for a flying boat.

Small Utah Town Reverses Common Movie Procedure

BLUE SPRING, UTAH.—Aspiring movie actors of this community do not go to Hollywood to get before the camera. Hollywood brings its camera and comes to Blue Spring!

Recently more than 175 men, women and children from Blue Spring, Panguitch and other towns were employed as extras and bit players in the film "Bob, Son of Battle" being filmed here.

Entire families deserted their household and farm chores for the glamorous work of the cinema. Four generations of one family worked in the picture. Myron Proctor, 77; his daughter, Mrs. Eva Tebb; her daughter, Mrs. Shirley Horne, and her small daughter, Kay, were all competing for camera angles in the production.

Director Louis B. King praised the scenic attractions of this area which provided the background for the film.

Daughter Files Claim For \$250,000 Damages

PORTLAND, ORE.—Charging that she was committed to the state mental hospital to prevent her sharing in a million-dollar estate, Miss Agnes McBride filed suit in circuit court for \$250,000 damages against her mother.

The daughter declared that her mother inherited the bulk of an estate estimated in excess of one million dollars upon the death of her husband in January, 1945.