

World Traveler Gets

His Supreme Thrill I have been the Bay of Naples, Niagara falls, the beautiful harbor of Rio, the blue sky and waters of Hawaii, the cherry blossoms of Japan, the grass skirts of Hawaii, the pyramids of Egypt, Tribune square, St. Peter's of Rome, the Kentucky derby, Army-Navy football, All-Stars and Bears, Joe Louis, Will Rogers, and Ann Pennington in the "Follies," I have caught muskies in Wisconsin, salmon in Florida, barracuda at Catalina, salmon in Alaska, shot moose in New Brunswick, tigers in India, have made The Wake and The Leap, but the greatest thrill was recently in front of Dafoo hospital in Chandler, Out., when they brought out the Dionne quintuplets and one of them looked over at me and remarked, "Da, da."—H. M. S. in Chicago Tribune.

Culture Among Cultured Culture is of little value socially except among the cultured.



If You Eat Starches Meats, Sweets Read This

They're All Necessary Foods — But All Acid-Forming. Hence Most of Us Have "Acid Stomach" At Times. Easy Now to Relieve.

Doctors say that much of the so-called "indigestion," from which so many of us suffer, is really acid indigestion... brought about by too many acid-forming foods in our modern diet. And that there is now a way to relieve this... often in minutes!

Simply take Phillips' Milk of Magnesia after meals. Almost immediately this acts to neutralize the stomach acidity that brings on your trouble. You "forget you have a stomach!"

Try this just once! Take either the familiar liquid "PHILLIPS" or now the convenient new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. But be sure you get Genuine "PHILLIPS".

Also in Tablet Form: Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at all drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



Think It Over No one can make a fool out of a man without his help.

Quick Smoother



For faults are beauties in a lovers eyes.

Get Rid of Poisons Produced by Constipation

A cleansing laxative—purely vegetable Black-Draught—is the first thought of thousands of men and women who have found that by removing the downward movement of the bowels many disagreeable symptoms of constipation promptly can be relieved.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Skin Torment

Itching, roughness, cracking, easily relieved and improved with soothing—

Resinol

Watch Your Kidneys

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs, feel nervous, irritable—all signs of kidney trouble.

Economic High Jinks in Germany

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY DAILY down Unter den Linden there walks with a brisk, efficient stride a very unhappy and very successful man. He is Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. He is unhappy because he has to do something that he does not like at all, something that is distinctly contrary to his own better judgment. He is still more unhappy because the fortunes of the people of the fatherland he loves so well are directly concerned with what he is doing, and he is sure it is not the

United States. But by far the lion's share of it has resulted from Hitler's utterly conscienceless economic and financial policies. Seeking internal recovery, Germany began by simply canceling her foreign debts. She didn't have to worry about those any more—let her creditors worry! To restore employment, she began huge public works schemes and a rearmament program which started the world. Manufacturers were given large orders for goods for both purposes and more workers



Germany has literally spent billions which did not exist to rearm, and this activity is one of the factors which have started her on the way to recovery. Center: Part of the fleet which is being augmented by more and more vessels. Right: Hitler reviewing troops. Left: Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the reichsbank.



best thing for their well-being. He is successful because he is doing this thing he does not believe in extraordinarily well, better perhaps than any other living man could do it. Besides being a man who wears a derby hat, nose glasses, a mustache and a worried look, Doctor Schacht is president of the Reichsbank. He is a conservative man and believes in the time-proven theories of laissez faire in business. Confronted with the institution of Nazi principles of economics which are so abhorrent to him because they are so unprincipled, Doctor Schacht went to Chancellor Hitler and tried to resign.

So important were these novel departures in economics to the security of the Nazi party and state socialism, Der Fuehrer told Doctor Schacht that if he resigned he would be sent to one of the dreaded concentration camps. It was important that the New Deal for German business have an able leader to manage it. Doctor Schacht kept the job. Loyal and efficiently he has administered the financial ledgermain which has made German recovery possible. It is one of the weirdest tales in all the history of business. Yet German recovery is a fact, although it is built on methods so unorthodox that one slip might easily crumble it.

Hitler Faced Panic. When Hitler came into control in 1933 there were 6,000,000 Germans unemployed. The country was suffering industrial rickets. The people were willing to give state socialism a try to get back on their feet. This was Hitler's chance. His entire future and that of Nazism depended, not upon German military prestige, but upon recovery. Unless Germans got their jobs back, Hitler would not keep his very long.

Today there are less than 2,000,000 unemployed Germans. It makes no difference if you take the word of the German government for it. The revival of German industry and trade is obvious. On last January 30, the second anniversary of his coming into power, Hitler told Germany: "The national socialist regime has lifted up a nation that had wasted away in dull desperation and has filled it with strong faith and confidence in the innate values and creative powers of its own life. . . . If, on January 30, 1933, I demanded four years' time for the execution of the first labor program, then two-thirds of this program has already been fulfilled during the first half of this period!"

Today the truth of his words is more than ever apparent to the German people. Public works and rearmament have given impetus to industrial activity. There is an ever-increasing consumer-demand for the products of industry. Banks have been able to liquidate the major part of the frozen credits which resulted from the panic of 1931. What has brought all this about? Hard on Foreign Creditors. Some of it is due the factor which stimulated recovery in many of the nations of the world—the suspension of the gold standard by the

went back to work in the factories. She did these things when her gold reserves were nearly exhausted—the mark now is only 2 1/2 per cent covered by gold. We, too, pushed public works programs—with money we possessed, Germany spent billions that did not exist!

That alone would have stamped Nazi economics as unstable if not disastrous. She went beyond that, and, in 1933, the government ordered industrial employers to put men back to work whether they needed them or not. They were ordered to use less efficient machinery if that were necessary. Cries of protest were in vain. Ruin seemed to men like Doctor Schacht, inevitable. But no, the spending of additional money for wages created new purchasing power.

Had only an occasional factory been forced to return men to work, it would have got back mighty little of the new purchasing power created. But when they all had to do it, an actual stimulation of business resulted, so that by 1934, such high-handed action no longer had to be resorted to.

Priming the Pump. The billions of marks which had been poured into the public works and rearmament programs went through the circle of trade. Industry was able to make good its frozen credit with the banking system. Banks were enabled to recover their frozen bills from the Reichsbank. The financing of public works was put on a reasonably sound basis because treasury bills had slowly, but surely, replaced the frozen commercial bills. No inflationary measures were necessary to protect the reich's overwhelming deficit. There was no return to the dark days of a dozen years ago.

The budgetary high jinks of the Nazi government caused no trembling of the confidence of the people, with its subsequent general business delapidation simply because the German people do not know much about it. If the deficit is tremendous the German people never read about it in the papers or hear it discussed over the radio. The complete authority of the state forbids it.

What happens when the treasury needs additional funds? A concrete example is available in the record of January of this year. The government merely helped itself to the resources of the savings banks and the insurance companies. Both were required to take over loans of 500,000,000 reichsmarks. Although the resources of these institutions were hardly unlimited, the money was spent immediately and soon ran the ordinary economic course and was returned to the banks. With the return in business the banks' savings deposits have actually increased so far this year by more than the amount commandeered from them by the government. This looked so good that Hitler ordered them to take over another 500,000,000 last August.

Dark, evil things have been predicted for the Nazi new deal by the old guard to whom such practices are unimaginable. They are sure this sort of economic perpetual motion machine which develops its own fuel will fall apart or be slowed down by friction sooner or later. So far it has not. The reichsmark has maintained its position, has even appreciated from time to time. Internally German recovery has progressed even beyond the hopes of many of the Nazi extremists.

Externally, the outlook is not nearly so bad as might be expected from the shameless manner in which Germany has treated her foreign creditors. By defaulting her debts Germany of course ruined her

credit abroad, and could no longer buy without laying the money on the line. In 1934 the revived German purchasing power began to be so felt that a shortage of raw materials for industry began to be feared. Also, prices began to go up. This was bad for export trade.

Hitler Intervenes Again. A few factories found it necessary to reduce their output because of the raw material shortage. But Hitler nipped this in the bud by forbidding factories to let workmen go because of shortage of materials.

Government assumed control of the entire import trade. It clamped the lid down on unnecessary imports. It based trade with foreign countries upon exchange clearing and compensation agreements. Other nations, in order to sell goods in Germany, had to import German goods. Doctor Schacht put over the plan in a degree sufficient for the country to weather the storm. Germany is selling enough goods now to meet her own requirements for raw materials.

In another drastic government interference with business, home industries were burdened with a levy which was to subsidize the export industry. Capital did not like this step very well, either, and it was protested. While it is still early to predict the result, it seems to have been working in a manner fairly smooth so far.

It will readily be seen that the unorthodox financing of all these government expenditures depended in large measure upon the confidence of the German people in the nation's financial stability. Doctor Schacht admitted this himself. The circle of money circulation must not be broken. If the people were ever gripped with fear and began hoarding money—if for any reason at all the money failed to return to the banks whence it came—these banks would be unable to lend the treasury any more funds.

Two Alternatives. In this case the government would find two courses open. It could continue its financing of public works and rearmament by inflating the currency, or it could begin cutting down on them. To cut down on public works would be killing the goose that began laying golden eggs. To curtail rearmament—well, ever Adolf Hitler's dead body!

There is little likelihood of a loss of German confidence, however, the observers of authority say. Not like there is in France, where people are never sure of the solidity of the government that happens to be in power at the time.

There is one school of thought which holds that, with Germany spending so much money and having so small a gold reserve, devaluation of the reichsmark might result which would surely wreck public confidence in government finance. Doctor Schacht merely points out that depreciation of the currency in other countries has had exactly the opposite effect. Indeed, he says, it has served to curb panics in Japan, the United States, Great Britain, the Union of South Africa and Belgium.

How will German recovery affect the world's peace? Some say the more prosperous Germany becomes, the better she will be to speed up her armament until she is strong enough to attempt to regain the power she had before the war. Others contend that once she reaches prosperity, she will hardly risk losing it in the uncertainty of war. Needless to say, the first premise is the more popular one.

College Girl's Education Much More Costly Than That of Boy

It costs considerably more to send a girl to college than a boy. The biggest item of difference is the cost of their clothing. The largest item in the average male student's budget is meals, with clothing second, while clothing outlay tops the coed's budget with meals secondary. The coed spends almost twice as much for clothing as does the average male student. Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the modern coed smokes only a fraction as much as the average male student, and spends little more per month on barber and beauty shop combined than he spends in the barber shop. These are some of the facts revealed in a study of university students' actual living expenditures, conducted by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis.

Detailed records of their expenditures were kept by 362 students at the University of Minnesota. In uniform account books. The students were well distributed in different departments of study and were about evenly divided between those affiliated with fraternities or sororities, and those not so affiliated. Aside from tuition, the average male student spent \$59.75 per month in the 1934-35 school year, and the average woman student spent \$77.97 per month, the company's report shows. Men students from out-of-town spent \$21.87 per month for meals, \$12.29 per month for clothes, and \$9.89 per month for room rent. Out-of-town women students spent almost as much for meals as the men—\$19.78 monthly—and considerably more than the men for room rent—\$12.54 monthly. The average clothing expenditure for all women students participating in the budget record was \$22.50 per month, or almost double the expenditures of the men students for raiment.

Surprising repression of personal vanity was exhibited in the women's expenditures of only 76 cents per month more than men students for the item of barber and beauty shops; the women's records show \$1.51 per month expended, while the men averaged 75 cents per month. Against \$1.58 spent per month for tobacco and cigarettes by each man

student, the coed averaged only 35 cents per month for smoking.

An out-of-town student's expenses run about \$35 more a month than those of the fortunate one who can live at home, the records show. Exclusive of fees, out-of-town students' average expenditures were \$81.16 per month, while those living at home only had to pay out an average of \$44.55 a month attending school.

Expenditures of the fraternity men were double those of non-fraternity men, according to the expense records, the Greek-letter men spending an average of \$96.90 per month as against \$47.21 per month expended by those not affiliated. There was a somewhat narrower margin between the expenditures of sorority and non-sorority women, the records showing \$96.54 and \$65.88 per month, respectively.

Fraternity men spent an average of \$13.70 per month for amusements as against an average of \$6.14 per month for the same item expended by men outside the letter organizations. Fraternity and club dues of the men students were only \$10.96 per month as against \$16.82 per month expended by sorority girls.

The men students taking part in the inquiry averaged 38 per cent self-supporting. Fraternity men on the average earned 23 per cent of all their expenses; nonaffiliated men contributed an average of 41 per cent of their expenses. The average for women was 15 per cent self-supporting; 11 per cent for sorority members and 18 per cent for nonaffiliated girls.

POWER, OFFICE, NOT WEALTH, THE GOAL IN RUSSIA

The ambition which under a different system might find expression in acquiring a personal fortune can find an outlet in the Soviet Union only through advancement in the service of the omnipotent state.

Instead of the stimulus to accumulate private wealth, the Soviet system offers to men who rise high in the hierarchy of political and industrial administrators the equally strong incentive of power, accompanied by a standard of living which, though modest by comparison with what a rich man of luxurious tastes can enjoy in western Europe and America, is still far above the bleak Soviet average.

To a foreigner who is accustomed to think of the Soviet ruble as worth about 2 cents a Soviet high official or "captain of industry" receives a moderate salary which may seem ridiculously small, but his position is something like that of an army officer in many other countries.

The salary is, indeed, small, but the perquisites of office provide numerous compensations. An important post in the Soviet Union carries with it a comfortable apartment, the use of a motor car, the right to eat in a good restaurant at a nominal charge, admission to the best rest homes and sanatoria, a private car for travel on the railroads and other advantages.

These things are valuable in Russia just because there is such a general shortage of what would be regarded elsewhere as normal food, housing and transportation accommodations.—W. H. Chamberlin in Current History.

Scientists Say Gulf Stream Warms Europe, and Not U. S.

One by one our cherished delusions fall. It has long been taught that the Gulf Stream governs the climate of the southern and eastern parts of the United States, but scientists dispute this—rather warmly. They say it is not the thing which makes the Gulf and South Atlantic states warm, but that it is the cause of the comparative mildness of the climate of northern Europe.

The Gulf Stream is a fascinating subject. It was probably discovered by Ponce de Leon. Its first practical delineation came through that most versatile of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, and was later defined in concise and understandable scientific terms by Capt. Matthew F. Maury the great "oceanographer." It was his theory of the stream as a heating apparatus which first attracted world attention. The fact is the stream is heated up in the Gulf for its long journey to the North. The Gulf partially governs the stream.

Beginning down in the Antarctic region, an ocean current moves slowly up the South American coast, gathering heat as it goes. Somewhere about the northeastern part of South America another current comes in. These merge their waters in the landlocked Gulf of Mexico. This current sweeps a semi-circular way through the Gulf, runs only a few miles from Florida and Georgia coasts and heads toward the Arctic.

Scientists say the Gulf Stream really makes Norway and Sweden habitable; the climate there is not nearly so severe as that of Alaska, about the same distance from the North pole. The British Isles are said to gain greatly by the heat of the stream; it accounts for the fairly warm and moist climate. The stream is finally lost somewhere in the Arctic seas. This stream, some 6,000 miles long, has considerable velocity and irresistible force. It affects navigation. In the early days of the American colonies the British seamen were bothered by it and lost many days against the Yankee skippers. The reason was the Yankees knew the stream and utilized it or refused to fight it, and the English skippers blundered into its power.

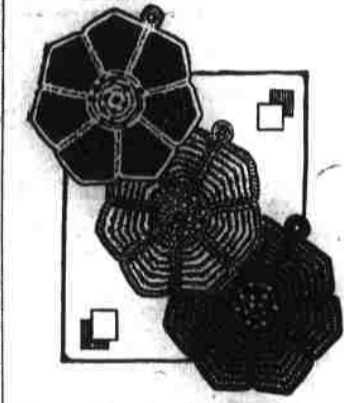
It is estimated the Gulf Stream, at its greatest depth and force when it reaches the open Atlantic, discharges water at the rate of 100,000,000,000 gallons per hour, or 1,000 times more than the Mississippi river. It seems to be practically unvarying through the centuries.—Tulsa Daily World.

Leap Frog Golf

As Oscar Leath of Heldsville, N. C., struck his golf ball, there was a loud grunt. He'd never heard a ball protest against being hit. He watched it sail 100 yards. Then he saw another object fall. He investigated and found a bullfrog. His club had lifted both ball and frog into the air.

CROCHETED FLOWERS FOR POT HOLDERS

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



Pot holders crocheted with heavy string are very practical and when made in flower forms are really lovely. They are heavy enough to protect the hands without requiring padding. These three pot holders are crocheted in the same manner but in different combinations of red, yellow and green. The petals are crocheted separately of one color and then all stitched together and finished in contrasting colors. Size when finished about six inches.

Instruction sheet No. 731 with illustrations and instructions how to crochet these holders, also how to arrange the colors, will be mailed to you for 10 cents. Material can also be bought from this department. Information and price are given when mailing instructions.

Address Home Craft Co., Dept. R, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enclose stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs is one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxins.

Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the system. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds.

Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

Gathers No Moss Nothing goes so fast as when it is going downward.

Defined A sinecure is an office of profit or honor without duties attached.

If you feel tired, run-down, nervous and out of sorts —there is usually a definite reason for this

Now let's reason sensibly. Don't try to get well in a day... this is asking too much of Nature. Remember, she has certain natural processes that just cannot be hurried. But there is a certain scientific way you can assist by starting those digestive juices in the stomach to flowing more freely and at the same time supply a balanced mineral deficiency the body needs. Therefore, if you are pale, tired and run-down... a frequent sign that your blood-cells are weak—then do try in the simple, easy way so many millions approve—by starting a course of S.S.S. Blood Tonic. Much more could be said—a trial will thoroughly convince you that this way, in the absence of any organic trouble, will start you on the road of feeling like yourself again.

You are invited to listen in every Friday night to a program of old-fashioned music—S.S.S. Music Box Hour—over Mutual Broadcasting Network, 9:30 P. M., E.S.T.