

### Automobiles Need Better Highways

Most automobiles are being made to have a speed of at least 50 miles an hour.

Car speeds and the great volume of traffic now thrown on the roads are exerting a beneficial influence on highway design and construction. In the early days of rural pavement laying, for instance, many surfaces were built to a width of no more than 16 feet, scarcely room enough for a load of hay and a car. Later, an 18-foot pavement width was adopted by most states with the thought that six yards would surely be adequate for two passing automobiles.

Recently, however, experience and government tests have

demonstrated that in the interest of speed with safety a rapidly traveling car should have a ten-foot lane. Some drivers, of course, should have even more space, but highway authorities are in accord on a 20-foot-width for the ordinary rural road subjected to fairly heavy traffic.

Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are among the states now specifying 20-foot pavements on well traveled roads. Twenty per cent of the mileage of rural pavements built on Federal Aid projects last year were 20 feet in width. New York, particularly, has gone in for even wider rural pavements with many being built 27, 36 feet wide.

Safety is being introduced into pavements through other

mediums, such as smooth surfaces, easier curves of a pitch suitable for fairly high speeds, wider shoulders, greater sight distance at curves, better grade crossing facilities such as unhighway intersections.

Where traffic is quite heavy, streets and roads are in some instances being separated at intersections through the elevation of one thoroughfare over the other. The cost of such structure is soon returned through the elimination of congestion.

Less expensive but quite suitable arrangements for continuous and safe travel at intersections may be made. Notably in New York and New Jersey, traffic circles, sometimes called rotary intersections, are in service. These consist simply of a circular pavement into which traffic pours from the intersecting highways. This avoids all left hand turns one of the greatest contributors to accidents.

Some states are adding two extra lanes to all highways at the intersection. This extra space permits a free flow of cars. Another method is the curved intersection wherein each of the cross roads is joined to those adjacent by a curve cutting off the corner and forming a simple design similar to that on some of grandmother's old comforters.

The Swiss tourist industry is intimately linked with its watch industry. An Englishman visiting the canton of Neuchatel in 1680 needed repair work done on his watch. A clever locksmith was asked to try his skill, and he was inspired by success to attempt to make a watch himself. Thus started the great Swiss industry.

Try an Ad in the reporter

### Birthday Dinner For A. G. Sisk

The friends of Alonzo G. Sisk, Danbury merchant and popular citizen, gave him a surprise birthday dinner on Sunday last at his home here when a good number of his friends dropped in unexpectedly just before the noon hour. It was the 15th anniversary of Mr. Sisk and was a most enjoyable event for all present. Among those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. William Poore, of Sandy Ridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Lackey, and Mr. and Mrs. Noel Lackey, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Doss, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Poore, of Lawsonville, Mr. and Mrs. Litaker and Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, of Leaksville, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Morefield, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Browder, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Pyrtle, of Danbury; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of Stoneville, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, of High Point, Powell Mabe, of Walnut Cove, and others.

Undergraduates of Cambridge University are advertising that they will guide parties of Americans round the colleges. Such competent guides will be welcomed for guides such as the casual visitor is likely to meet are forbidden to enter some of the colleges.

Hotel proprietors on the French Rivera are offering rewards for the ingenious who will invent a new pastime for the thousands of tourists who go there every winter.

### B. Swartz

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### A Dollar Dinner for Four



HERE'S a feast for four people which won't cost more than a dollar if you watch your local markets and buy with care:

Cream of Celery Soup with Crotons	17
Country Lamb and Carrot Pie	40
Dressed Chicory	69
Bread and Butter	68
Stuffed Pineapple and Rhubarb	21
Demi-Tasse	63
Total	\$0.98

This makes 98 cents and leaves two cents for extras. Let's see how the dietitian figured it out. For the first course one can of celery soup costs 10 cents, a cup and a half of milk 6 cents and the crotons only a cent. The pie is the most expensive dish. A pound of lamb breast costs 25 cents, an 8-ounce can of carrots 10 cents, a pound and a

quarter of potatoes 3 cents and seasonings 2 cents. A bunch of chicory costs 7 cents and the dressing 4.

#### Use Half This Recipe

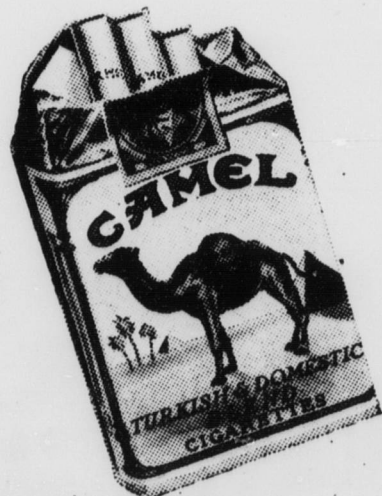
For the dessert, half of a number 2 can of crushed pineapple costs 19 cents, a half pound of rhubarb 20 cents, sugar 1 cent, salt, nutmeg and butter 7 cents, and a cup and a half of dry bread crumbs 3 cents. This makes 41 cents, but the recipe serves eight, so half of it is sufficient for one meal.

Here's how you make it: Mix the pineapple and rhubarb cut in small pieces, one-third cup sugar, a few grains of salt and one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg. Melt four tablespoons butter and add the crumbs. Put alternate layers of fruit and crumbs in a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven, 375°, for 30 minutes. Serve with sweetened top milk.

After all's said and done, the pleasure you get in smoking is what counts

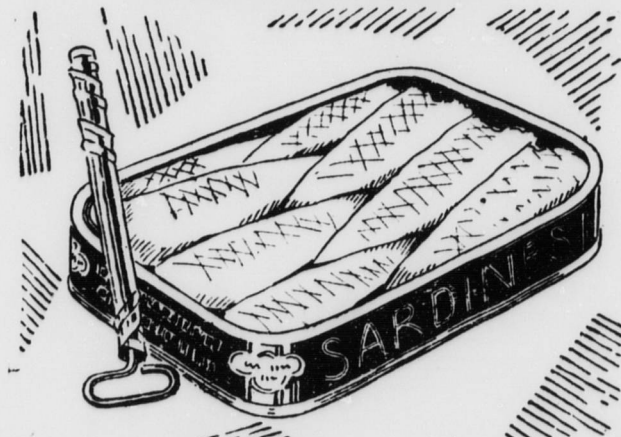
# CAMEL CIGARETTES

WHY CAMELS ARE THE BETTER CIGARETTE



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- The Camel blend of Domestic and Turkish tobaccos has never been equaled.
- Camels are mild and mellow.
- They do not tire the taste.
- They leave no cigarette after-taste.
- Camels have a delightful fragrance that is pleasing to everyone.

### Some Sardines!



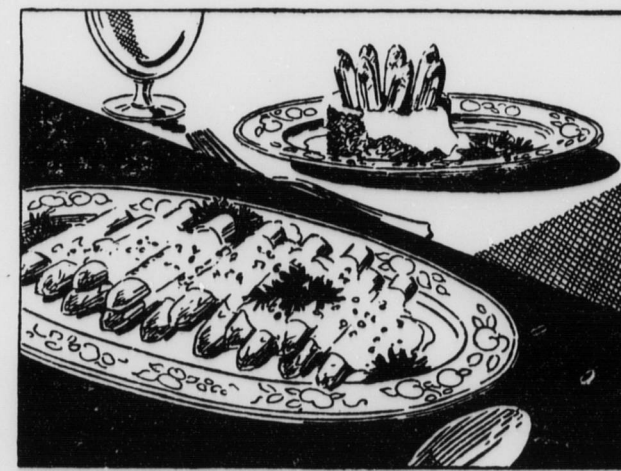
THAT the Volstead act has affected other industries besides the brewing trade has long been admitted. Look at the decline in the pretzel industry! Now reports come that the ever popular sardine has felt the loss of the saloon. Years ago the trade required three million cases of sardines a year, the greatest outlet for the fish being its use as a thirst quencher. Today, this so-called bar trade has disappeared and the little fishes are boiled in oil only to the tune of two million cases a year.

#### Fewer But Better

But what the canners have lost in quantity, they have made up in quality. Eastern canners, especially, in order to compete with California and foreign canners see to it that their little fish are perfectly matched, are of the best quality and are packed in fine grades of sauce or oil. While oil still constitutes the most popular method of putting up

the sardines, mustard sauce and tomato sauce are coming to the fore. Women have found that an unopened can of sardines can be heated for fifteen or twenty minutes in boiling water, opened and the hot fish turned out and served to the great delight of the diners. Sardines in a sauce are especially desirable for this purpose. Tomato sauce or mustard sauce combines well with mashed sardines and pickles for the sandwiches which generally accompany us on our spring outings. While the sardines in the sauces make pleasant variations, the sardines in oil remain the standby. For instance, they may be drained and arranged tastefully over potato salad or cabbage salad. A strip of toast covered with minced beets mixed with salad dressing, and then topped by a couple of the little fishes makes a novel and delicious canapé which can be served as the first course of a dinner.

### Adaptable Asparagus



WHEN you buy canned asparagus do you always buy the most economical type for your purpose? Or did you know that asparagus is packed in different styles for different ways of cooking? In the first place, the pale green stalks may be packed either as tips or as stalks (or long spears). Both the tips and the stalks are further graded according to their thickness and range from Giant, the largest, down through Colossal, Mammoth, Large, Medium and Small. Usually asparagus is packed in a square tin, but the tips may also be purchased in small, round picnic tins.

#### The One Best Way

In opening a can of asparagus the can-opener, if it is the old-fashioned kind, should be run around the side of the can at the bottom to prevent jagged edges from marring the beauty of the vegetable. The preferable method is to use the new type

of can-opener which has a cutting wheel and is designed to cut the entire top off smoothly.

Some interesting methods of cooking asparagus are:

**Asparagus Polonaise:** Heat canned asparagus in its own liquid in a saucepan. While heating, make a sauce by melting two tablespoons butter and adding one-half cup soft bread crumbs. Sauté to a golden brown, then add one-fourth teaspoon salt. Remove from the fire, add a chopped hard-boiled egg. Arrange the asparagus on a platter, and pour the sauce over it.

For a novel luncheon dish, cut circles of bread two inches thick, and cut out the inside, making a ring. Brush over with melted butter and toast in the oven. Heat asparagus stalks in their own liquid and then place the stalks in the toast rings. Pour white sauce over and sprinkle with paprika.

## Sunday School Lesson

(REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago) (C. 1929, Western Newspaper Union)

### Lesson for May 12

THE EARLY MINISTRY OF JEREMIAH

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 1:6-19; 26:1-24

GOLDEN TEXT—We must obey God rather than men. PRIMARY TOPIC—Doing Hard Things for God. JUNIOR TOPIC—Doing Hard Things for God. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Taking a Stand for God. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Fidelity in the Face of Difficulties.

- Jeremiah's Call (1:1-10).
  - It was prenatal (vv. 4, 5). Before Jeremiah was born, God ordained him a prophet.
  - His diffidence (v. 6). This seems to have grown out of his youth and inexperience.
  - His hesitancy overcome (vv. 7, 8). God graciously appeared unto him and made clear that he should (1) Go where sent. (2) Speak as commanded. (3) Be unafraid of his faces. The servant of God is called upon to face strong enemies. (4) Be assured of the divine presence.
  - The divine message given (v. 9). Not merely the thoughts, but the proper words to express the thoughts, were put into the prophet's mouth.
  - Nature of his ministry (v. 10). It was to be wider than that of prophesying. Six words are given as descriptive thereof. The first four are destructive in their implication—"root out," "pull down," "destroy," and "throw down"; two constructive, "build," and "plant."

- Jeremiah's Grief (9:1, cf. 6:10). The unbelief of the people made him feel that his efforts were fruitless. Seeing so clearly the awful doom which awaited his people and nation, and their willful opposition, he wept sorely.
- Jeremiah's Prophecy in the Temple Court (26:1-24).
  - Jeremiah's solemn warning to Judah (vv. 1-7). The Lord commanded him to stand in a conspicuous place in the temple and proclaim the judgment which was about to fall upon them because of their sins. The object was to move them to repentance (v. 3). If they would not repent, God would make the temple as Shiloh (v. 6). Just as Shiloh was once the dwelling place of the Lord and now fallen into decay and abandoned, so would it be with the temple.
  - Jeremiah on trial (vv. 8-11).
    - Cause of arrest (v. 8). It was for faithfully speaking all that the Lord had commanded.
    - The charge (vv. 8, 9). Thou shalt surely die. They charged him with a capital crime. According to this charge his guilt was twofold: a. Pretending to speak for God. b. Speaking against the temple and the city. According to this charge he was guilty of blasphemy and sacrilege. The one who prophesied without God's command was to be punished by death (Deut. 18:20). Blasphemy was also punishable by death. (Lev. 24:16).
    - The princes sit in judgment (vv. 10, 11). Matters of state were not entirely in the hands of the priests and elders, but were in part controlled by members of the royal family.

3. Jeremiah's defense (vv. 12-15). Threats of death did not deter him from preaching, but only made him repeat his message with clearness.

- Reiterates his divine commission (v. 12). He plainly told them that he was God's messenger and in opposing him they were opposing God.
- His exhortation (v. 13). He urged them to amend their ways and obey God and thus turn aside the divine judgment.
- He gave himself up (v. 14). He did not resist the powers of government (Rom. 13:1).
- Warns of fatal consequences (v. 15). He told them that God had sent him and that if they killed him they would be guilty of defying God.

4. Jeremiah saved (vv. 16-24). (1) The judgment of the princes (v. 16). They found him "not guilty."

- The speech of the elders (vv. 17-23). The elders pled for Jeremiah and adduced two cases in illustration: a. Micah (vv. 18, 19). Micah had prophesied against Jerusalem, but King Hezekiah instead of putting him to death, repented, and thus turned aside the punishment which was impending. b. Urijah (vv. 20-23). Urijah prophesied against the city and the land and thus incurred the wrath of Jehoiakim, who even brought him back from Egypt and slew him.
- Rescued by Ahikam (v. 24). Ahikam must have been a man of influence, to be able to interfere.

#### Faith

Faith is not blind acceptance of absurdity. Faith is the completion of a transaction in which we commit ourselves to a personal relationship with an unseen and living Master. Faith is such an adventure as every sailor makes when he sets out for an unseen port. Faith is our response to our yearning for the God who has made us for fellowship with himself. Faith is the answer of the vibrant human spirit to the music of Eternity. —Ozora S. Davis.