

When the second act has come to an end—and the curtain is rung down amidst whirling applause—when you mingle outside with the excited throngs in the lobby—have a Camel!



WHEN the thrilling second act of the best show of the year has just come to an end. And the stars have taken their curtain calls in answer to round after round of applause. When you join the crowds outside just as pleased and thrilled as yourself—have a Camel!

For no other friend is so cheerful, so resting between acts as Camel. Camel adds its own romantic glamour to the brightness of memorable occasions. No other cigarette ever made—and kept—so many friends. Camels never tire your taste no matter how liberally or zealously you smoke them. Camels never leave a cigarette after-taste. All the desire to please, all the skill to serve of the largest tobacco organization in the world, goes into this one cigarette.

So when you leave the theatre pleased and inspired for greater things, when you see life's problems and their solutions clearer—lift the flame and taste the mellowest smoke that ever came from a cigarette.

Have a Camel!

Into the making of this one cigarette goes all of the ability of the world's largest organization of expert tobacco men. Nothing is too good for Camels. The choicest Turkish and domestic tobaccos. The most skillful blenders. The most scientific package. No other cigarette made is like Camels. No finer cigarette can be made. Camels are the overwhelming choice of experienced smokers.



Our highest wish, if you do not yet know Camel quality, is that you try them. We invite you to compare Camels with any cigarette made at any price.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Results Fully Justify the Adoption of Prohibition

Washington, Oct. 30.—(AP)—"Prohibition has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption." This is the flat statement of the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches after considering its policy on the subject in the light of the recent report on the prohibition situation proposed by its research department.

There is nothing in the report, the administrative committee says, "to justify modification of the stand of the churches for prohibition."

The council renews in the statement its pledge of unequivocal support of national prohibition. Prohibition is the deliberately and permanently established policy of the country, it declares, adding, "the liquor traffic and the saloon must not come back again."

The churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience," it says.

The statement urges the friends of prohibition in other countries not to be deceived by various attempts to interpret the research report as a confession of failure or even discouragement, and calls the churches to undertake a new moral crusade to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for prohibition enforcement. It asks "voluntary compliance with the law in the interests of orderly government." At appeals for a "new measure of fairness and goodwill on the part of all in connection with this vitally important issue in order that the outcome of the great moral effort may be determined by reason rather than by prejudice and self-interest."

In concluding it expresses hope and confidence that the report, "calling attention as it does to the real dangers with which we are confronted, will stir the churches to a renewed sense of their responsibility not only for the enforcement of the prohibition law but also for rallying the conscience of the nation to its support."

The statement in full follows: "In view of the widespread interest attracted by the report of the research department of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the prohibition situation, and of the serious misunderstandings which have arisen in connection with that report, the administrative committee of the Federal Council, composed of representatives of the church bodies which are members of the council has authorized the following statement of its conviction as to principle and policy.

"First of all, the committee would emphasize its unequivocal support of national prohibition, as expressed in many public utterances and reaffirmed by the quadrennial session of the whole council in Atlanta last December. We declare our strong conviction that the policy of prohibition is the deliberately and permanently established policy of this nation, that this policy has not failed, but on the contrary has already yielded results which fully justify its adoption, that the liquor traffic and the saloon must not come back again, and that the churches must set themselves with new purpose to see that prohibition is enforced by law and sustained by the national conscience.

"The statement adopted by the Federal Council in December, 1924, a sth authoritative expression of its attitude toward the prohibition amendment, declares that 'the effect upon the physical, economic, social and moral life of the nation of the extraordinary effort of society to protect itself from the liquor traffic has been so beneficial that it is now generally agreed that the law will stand, based as it is upon the unassailable purpose to promote the general welfare.' The present-day duty of the moral citizenship of the nation we believe to be:

"1. To magnify the value of the principles of total abstinence and the obligation upon the law-abiding citizen to practice the same.

"2. To make unmistakably clear to both the lawless sellers and the lawless buyers of intoxicants that the liquor traffic has been permanently outlawed in the United States as the enemy of society;

"3. To urge local, state and federal governments to co-operate with increased vigor against the present organized resistance to the prohibition law and to secure enforcement of any other social legislation."

"The administrative committee has recognized whatever of the position taken by the council on the prohibition issue. The policy of national prohibition, as the report shows, was adopted by the American people by the overwhelming votes of their elected legislative assemblies. This policy has been reaffirmed by increasing majorities wherever it has been challenged.

"We would remind those otherwise good citizens, who by their personal example and public utterances are leading the country's laws, of the reasons which led to the adoption of the 18th amendment. It rests upon three fundamental considerations: first, the belief that in dealing with gigantic social evils like disease or crime individual liberty must be surrendered in the interest of effective social control; second, the belief that the liquor traffic is such an evil—a conviction which is gaining strength all over the world and which has recently found official expression in the report of the special commission on drink of the Universal Christian conference on life and work at Stockholm; third, the experience gained by states which has led the advocates of temperance to conclude that only a generation of experiment which would be a drastic federal action could bring about the eradication of the evils they were fighting. Prohibition was not a policy adopted hastily or without due consideration and it is not to be set aside merely because great difficulty or even temporary reverses are encountered in carrying it out.

"The report makes clear the remarkable social gains which followed upon the adoption of prohibition: a lowering of the death rate from alcoholic disease, a remarkable lessening of dependency due to alcoholism, a great reduction in drunkenness, and other results of a socially desirable sort. It also calls attention to the part undoubtedly played by prohibition in improving business and economic conditions, and, above all, points out the indisputable advantage gained by the abolition of the saloon. At the same time, the report reminds us that national prohibition has not yet given a fair opportunity to vindicate its still value to the physical, economic, social and moral life of the nation, and calls attention to serious dangers to which it is at present exposed.

"The Federal Council gratefully recognizes the splendid service which has been rendered by the agencies especially authorized by the churches which for many decades have labored persistently and effectively to secure the adoption and the maintenance of prohibition. The council pledges its active co-operation with a sustained and constructive effort to uphold the prohibition regime in order that there may be a conclusive demonstration of its merit as a national policy. It urges the friends of prohibition in other countries not to be deceived by the attempts which have been made by opponents of prohibition to interpret the report as a confession of failure or even of discouragement on the part of the federal council, or of its constituent church bodies.

"The Federal Council calls upon the churches to undertake a renewed moral crusade to strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for prohibition enforcement and in particular to give a greater measure of moral support to the newly reorganized activities of the federal government. It urges upon all citizens who believe in prohibition the necessity of supporting the law by an irresistible volume of public opinion. Of those who may be out of sympathy with prohibition as a social measure or who question the wisdom of the particular method by which it was adopted, it asks voluntary compliance with the law in the interest of orderly government and in order that the policy it represents may be adequately tried. It appeals for a new measure of fairness and goodwill on the part of all in connection with this vitally important issue in order that the outcome of the great moral effort may be determined by reason rather than by prejudice and self-interest.

"Especially does the Federal Council urge upon the churches the necessity for a more adequate program of education on the moral issues involved in the liquor traffic. We strongly emphasize the need for a far greater attention to this problem in the church's program of religious education. In the last analysis, law depends in its support upon the public opinion which sustains it and the conscience of those who live under it. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that legislation can relieve us of the necessity of training our youth in habits of temperate living, self-control and the practice of Christian citizenship. To foster such habits and to cultivate such practice is the special and peculiar responsibility of the church, to be ignored only at the peril of the nation.

"It is our hope and confidence that the report of the research department on the prohibition situation, calling attention as it does to the real dangers with which we are confronted, will stir the churches to a renewed sense of their responsibility, not only for the enforcement of the prohibition law, but for rallying the conscience of the nation to its support."

Is She Blowing Soap Bubbles?



"Breakdowns" Getting Too Common Waterbury Democrat.

"Nervous breakdowns," Sir William Beaumont announces in England, are increasing greatly. Thirty years ago, he says, there was no such thing recognized by the medical profession of the public. Now the number of cases is astonishing.

There is the same situation in this country. If anything, it is more worse here. One hears talk nowadays of friends and acquaintances, suffering from "nervous breakdowns," just as commonly as one heard of appendicitis cases when that disease was in its heyday. The term used is sometimes a euphemism to cover a downright attack of insanity. Usually it signifies a case of combined physical weakness and disordered nerves, making the victim unable to work effectively and a burden to himself and others.

What is the cause? Apparently the high speed of living. Too much activity of body and mind. Covering too much ground. Not necessarily too much exertion—too much exhaustion of energy. And no doubt physical causes play a big part, particularly diet. Possibly half the breakdown cases could be traced to digestive disorders.

If there is one remedy, it is simpler living. This does not mean necessarily retiring from the world or ceasing to do what the world does. It is not so much a question of more poise. The top is most steady when whirling most rapidly. That is a good example of poise.

People live too emotionally, living in their feelings, letting themselves be hauled this way and that, when they might keep calm minds in the midst of action, like the steady driver at the wheel of a speeding car. The man in "calm control of his

own mind and spirit doesn't break down. And simple, plain, nourishing food, adapted to the eater's real needs, helps immensely by freeing him from the internal toxins which destroy mental poise and power.

Some years ago an old fellow was appointed post master of the small village of Nola Clucky. A number of weeks passed, and the Nola Clucky and their friends began to complain about the mails. And no wonder. The post master, it seemed, had sent out no mail since his entrance into office.

An inspector, investigating the matter, pointed to the hummed or more dusty letters that the postmaster had kept by him, and said sternly, "Why on earth, sir, didn't you let these go?" "I was waiting," said the old man, "till the bag got full."

ALL RECORDS OF SALE BROKEN AT NEW YORK

Stock Market Does Greatest Business in History for Single Day.

New York, Nov. 10.—The bottom apparently dropped out of the stock market today and prices collapsed five to 27 points in the largest day's trading in the history of the New York stock exchange.

Total sales were calculated by Associated Press contributors at 3,340,000 shares, or 239,000 above the previous 1925 record established on November 4th. Today's total also compares with 3,072,000 on December 21, 1916, following the "leak" on President Wilson's peace note to Germany, and with the previous record for all time of 3,270,000 shares on April 30, 1910, just before the "Northern Pacific" panic.

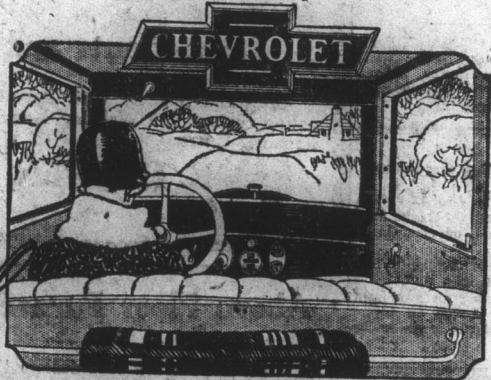
Today's decline came with dramatic suddenness after a succession of twenty "2,000,000 share days" of almost steadily rising prices. It was started by professional short speculators who

apparently acted on the theory that the raising of the Boston federal reserve rediscount rate forecast an early increase by the New York institution and signalled the approaching end of "the bull market" which has continued, with few interruptions for about two years. In many quarters, however, the drastic shakedown was regarded as an overdue correction of a weakened technical condition arising out of recent speculative excesses in a number of motor and high priced industrial stocks.

Saving. Jenks had succeeded in getting himself into a peck of trouble, and his friends had gathered around to console and counsel. "But why on earth did you do such a thing?" asked one. "Well," replied Jenks, "I had an alibi that needed using."

Eight hundred tons of one-dollar bills were put into circulation this year by the government.

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To drive in comfort this winter you should have complete protection against rain, sleet, snow and wind. Only the finest closed-car construction can give you that.

The Chevrolet Coach body is Fisher-built—the same construction used on the world's finest cars.

Doors and windows fit and stay tight to keep out wind and water. Rain or snow cannot penetrate the Fisher V-V one-piece windshield which gives you perfect vision and ventilation. Long semi-

elliptic springs and balloon tires take the jars out of frozen roads. Add to bodily comfort the safety of semi-reversible steering and equalized brakes and the assurance of a motor that always starts easily, and you can realize why Chevrolet spells winter comfort.

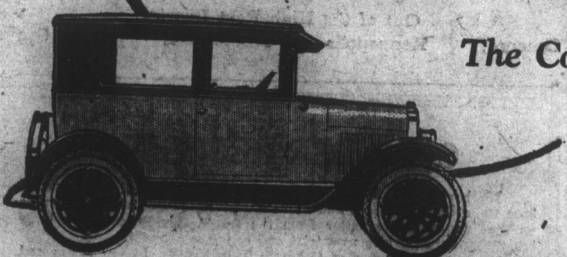
Yet you get all this in the world's lowest-priced Fisher Body Coach.

Let us show you the quality features of this fine closed car and explain how easy it is for you to own one this winter.

The Coach \$695

- Touring Car \$525
- Roadster - -525
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- Sedan - -775
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