



THE SCHOOL LUNCH
(See Recipes Below)

Whether the children carry their lunch to school or dash home at noon for a hurried meal, autumn school bells bring a major problem to the menu planner. For the mid-day repast must give plenty of nourishment in a form that can be quickly and easily eaten—and, in the case of carry-away lunches, easily packed as well.

Fruit, cookies, sandwiches and milk in some form constitute stand-bys for box lunches as well as the school child's home lunch. Cocoa, cream soups, custards and simple puddings help with the milk quota at the home lunch. Cocoa, or a milk shake, as well as plain milk, can be carried with the school lunch in a vacuum bottle. For the box lunch, sandwiches ought to be carefully wrapped so that they will be fresh and appetizing. Chopped meat moistened with a little butter or mayonnaise, hard-cooked egg delicately seasoned, cream cheese, jam and jellies, all make tempting fillings.

Semi-liquid foods may be put into small glass jars with tightly fitting covers. Supply paper cups for the beverage; and as a novelty, put a paper straw, especially when you pack chocolate malt or iced cocoa. The sandwiches and softer foods should be placed on top to prevent mashing.

Brightly colored lunch boxes are popular, because they are not only easier to pack, and well-ventilated, but are attractive to carry. Literally speaking, you can pack everything in them from "soup to nuts." The lunch boxes should be kept immaculately clean by careful washing each day.

You may like to use this menu some day when you have plenty of meat loaf over from the Sunday dinner:

Meat Loaf Sandwiches
Deviled Egg Olives
Custard Chocolate Milk

Or you might use a menu similar to this for cold weather:

Cream of Tomato Soup
Peanut Butter and Orange Marmalade Sandwiches
Fruit Tapioca
Cookie

There is always an extra corner into which you can tuck a surprise. To the smaller children this will be a delight. It may be a few nuts, or a few pieces of gold candy, or it may be the little candy bridge favor you received yesterday. A packed lunch can become as little surprise you can find to put into it, and thus make this task more of a pleasure to you.

So get a lunch box that will be large enough to hold all the necessary equipment, but will not be too heavy to carry, and begin making your plans for the school lunch. Some of these suggestions may aid you in your plans for the school year:

Soups and Beverages. If packed in thermos bottles, will stay hot or cold, as the case may be. The cream soups are the most nutritious. But they contain not only milk but vegetables as well. Try cream of tomato, cream of pea, cream of mushroom and cream of asparagus.

Sandwiches. Bread for sandwiches should be cut in this slice, with the butter and filling spread very close to the edges. The butter is easier to spread if creamed first, and the sandwiches should be cut into convenient sizes for eating. Vary the kinds of bread that you use for sandwiches: plain or white, whole wheat, rye, brown bread, peanut butter bread, orange

Pennsylvania Colony of 5,000 Amish Considering Mass Trek to Maryland

By H. ROTHERMEL
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

EPHRATA, Pa.—The Amish people, one of America's oldest refugee groups from Europe's religious persecution, are considering moving from the Pennsylvania German country where for 250 years their forefathers have had sanctuary from the customs of the world, and defied the ways of its progress.

For these many generations they have lived much as did the first rugged families of 200 people who fled to America from the German Palatinate on the invitation of William Penn, to found in the Appalachian foothills the colony of the Plain People which now has grown to more than 5,000 members.

Buttons Too Buggy

The horse and buggy still is their mode of transportation. The black, wide-brimmed, low-crown hat still covers the head of the men. Only the black poke bonnet is worn by the women. The men's suits still are made of thick, black cloth and held together not with buttons (which are worldly) but with hooks and eyes. Married men still wear Old Testament hats. The women and girls wrap themselves in black woolen shawls and wear long flowing gray skirts that sweep to the knees. The children are dressed exactly like their parents.

Their mode of living has not changed. Neither gas nor electricity has come to their homes. Their stoves still burn wood cut from their own wood patches. Their food still is the wholesome but substantial fruits and vegetables from their own ground; their meats, sides and quarter sections from their own hogs and cattle.

Their farms are large and rich. Their crops are diversified. Crop failure is an unheard of happening. Horses and cattle are pure blooded, the storage bins are extensive and well stocked.

Fear Modern Education

There has been only one threat of encroachment, but this threat has thrown terror into the midst of the Amish fathers and mothers, for the threat is education of the children. The Amish fear that with education will come discontent with the old way of life that so long has held them together.

Already one colony has been set up in Maryland. It is a long trek from the hills of Pennsylvania to the shores of Maryland's eastern shore, especially when the journey must be made by horse and wagon. But more and more families are trading their land and looking over the ground.

Cause for the migration began three years ago when school directors of East Lampier township, Lancaster county, ordered erection of a consolidated school, and the closing of 16 one-room schools, mostly in the Amish district.

First protest came from the Amish when it was learned that the school was to be built with funds borrowed from the PWA. Then it was revealed that the new consolidated school building was to be further from their homes than one-room buildings the children would ride there by automobile bus. Finally the Pennsylvania legislature raised the age when children could quit school to 16 years.

Amish Never Borrow

All this is opposed to Amish tradition. The Amishman never borrows. He buys and pays for what he wants, or goes without. He won't ride in an automobile, for that is an invention of the devil. And his children, he believes, should not be educated beyond the three R's.

First there were appeals to the school board, then to the governor, afterward to the legislature and finally to Washington. Everywhere the Amish met defeat. Most amazing of all, the matter finally was taken to court. So far as is known this is the first time in history that an Amishman ever went to court as a prosecutor. Among other things with which the Amish have nothing to do are courts.

But no progress was made. Came then the method the Amish have used in other trying times; they ignored the whole matter. In this case they ignored the schools. Children were kept at home. Amish

habit to some people. "He is formulating a law, which he plans to present to the legislature, holding the quota of divorces to one per person."

"Divorce may be the so-called legal value of society," he said, "but there comes a time when even a good safety valve must, of necessity, be shut off."

These three little Amish maids are just leaving a one-room schoolhouse similar to those ordered closed in Lancaster county, Pa., upon the erection of a new township consolidated school. The girlsman at the left is married, as shown by his whiskers. Unmarried men are smooth shaven. Taking pictures of the Amish is a risky business sometimes, for although the Plain People will not cause anyone's arrest, they might take personal action when they feel aggrieved, and permitting the picture to be taken is against the law of the church.

But the governor didn't give them much encouragement. "You go home and behave yourself, the way you always have," he told them with a chuckle, "or I'll come down from Harrisburg and pull your whiskers."

Even in levity the remark didn't set well with the four Amish. So they are turned again toward Maryland. Meanwhile Pennsylvania's fearful of losing the families that have had much to do with making the state a rich one, and its branches farming country in the nation, isn't quite satisfied either. Like the Amish, the great commonwealth itself doesn't know exactly what to do about it.

But still the Amish are not satisfied. They would rather have their children on the farm at an earlier age.

"The children should learn to work before they become accustomed to easier ways," old Elam Stoltzfus told me. "Work, work, work. It's the old way. The old way is best."

He pointed toward his own green fields, ripe with hay, winter wheat, and young corn. Guernsey was feeding in the meadow. Great Percheron horses stood in the barn yard. His finger stopped at the two high, Swiss-type barns, each many times larger than his house, a usual feature of the rich Amish farms in this district.

So more of the families are casting eyes toward Maryland. Maryland has a lower school age, and the governor has promised not to interfere with them.

Machinery Makes Laidness. Not all will go. Some who have visited the new colony have said, "They say the soil is sandy and the fertilizer will leak away. Then they look at the children, some going off to the new consolidated school to hear to see dances, where there are opportunities for vocational study, even to learn about tractors."

"Tractors," snorted Elam Stoltzfus. "I never knew one to give fertilizer or to toil."

"Work is what does it, work with the hands and the rich earth. Machinery makes people lazy. You don't need high school learning to plant corn and harvest potatoes, and our children don't become lawyers, or doctors, or even preachers. We do our own preaching and our own praying."

"A boy goes to the eighth grade. That's all the education he needs to become a farmer. The girls should learn to cook and preserve our vegetables and berries before that. Otherwise neither the boys nor the girls ever learn to do their own work."

"Why, I've heard stories recently about some of our boys being out driving on the highway. They don't need no need for a man to do that. A youngster should be getting his rest for the day ahead, and a married man ought to be with his family."

Recently a group of Amish visited Pennsylvania's new governor, Ar.

A Book Shelf for The Study Corner

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

SCROLL again, and this sketch shows a quiet study corner for one girl. It is all very gay in tones of golden yellow and green and was made almost entirely of things already on hand—even down to the hooked rug.

The hanging book shelf doesn't really hang at all. It is made of a box screwed to the wall, and if you never thought of slip-covering a book shelf, here is proof of how

smart one will look, especially if it is matched with a chair covered in the same material. The legs of the chair are painted green, and so is the old kitchen table which has now become a desk. The yellow tone is repeated in the blotter and an old brass lamp and other desk things carry out the green and yellow color scheme.

NOTE: One hundred sixty of these home-making articles by Mrs. Wyeth Spears have been printed in 75 small booklets, each 32 pages. The stacking cut and doll on the shelf are in Book 3; directions for the book rug are in No. 5; also descriptions of the other booklets. Booklets are life postpaid and also can be ordered direct from Mrs. Wyeth Spears, 1001 10th St., New York.

These three little Amish maids are just leaving a one-room schoolhouse similar to those ordered closed in Lancaster county, Pa., upon the erection of a new township consolidated school. The girlsman at the left is married, as shown by his whiskers. Unmarried men are smooth shaven. Taking pictures of the Amish is a risky business sometimes, for although the Plain People will not cause anyone's arrest, they might take personal action when they feel aggrieved, and permitting the picture to be taken is against the law of the church.

But the governor didn't give them much encouragement. "You go home and behave yourself, the way you always have," he told them with a chuckle, "or I'll come down from Harrisburg and pull your whiskers."

Even in levity the remark didn't set well with the four Amish. So they are turned again toward Maryland. Meanwhile Pennsylvania's fearful of losing the families that have had much to do with making the state a rich one, and its branches farming country in the nation, isn't quite satisfied either. Like the Amish, the great commonwealth itself doesn't know exactly what to do about it.

But still the Amish are not satisfied. They would rather have their children on the farm at an earlier age.

"The children should learn to work before they become accustomed to easier ways," old Elam Stoltzfus told me. "Work, work, work. It's the old way. The old way is best."

He pointed toward his own green fields, ripe with hay, winter wheat, and young corn. Guernsey was feeding in the meadow. Great Percheron horses stood in the barn yard. His finger stopped at the two high, Swiss-type barns, each many times larger than his house, a usual feature of the rich Amish farms in this district.

So more of the families are casting eyes toward Maryland. Maryland has a lower school age, and the governor has promised not to interfere with them.

Machinery Makes Laidness. Not all will go. Some who have visited the new colony have said, "They say the soil is sandy and the fertilizer will leak away. Then they look at the children, some going off to the new consolidated school to hear to see dances, where there are opportunities for vocational study, even to learn about tractors."

"Tractors," snorted Elam Stoltzfus. "I never knew one to give fertilizer or to toil."

"Work is what does it, work with the hands and the rich earth. Machinery makes people lazy. You don't need high school learning to plant corn and harvest potatoes, and our children don't become lawyers, or doctors, or even preachers. We do our own preaching and our own praying."

"A boy goes to the eighth grade. That's all the education he needs to become a farmer. The girls should learn to cook and preserve our vegetables and berries before that. Otherwise neither the boys nor the girls ever learn to do their own work."

"Why, I've heard stories recently about some of our boys being out driving on the highway. They don't need no need for a man to do that. A youngster should be getting his rest for the day ahead, and a married man ought to be with his family."

Recently a group of Amish visited Pennsylvania's new governor, Ar.

Delicious for Outings... saves hours of preparation... nourishing... economical... order, today, from your grocer.



Van Camp's Pork and BEANS
Feast for the Least

Happiness in Little
Remember this—that very little is needed to make a happy life.—
Marcus Aurelius.

smart one will look, especially if it is matched with a chair covered in the same material. The legs of the chair are painted green, and so is the old kitchen table which has now become a desk. The yellow tone is repeated in the blotter and an old brass lamp and other desk things carry out the green and yellow color scheme.

NOTE: One hundred sixty of these home-making articles by Mrs. Wyeth Spears have been printed in 75 small booklets, each 32 pages. The stacking cut and doll on the shelf are in Book 3; directions for the book rug are in No. 5; also descriptions of the other booklets. Booklets are life postpaid and also can be ordered direct from Mrs. Wyeth Spears, 1001 10th St., New York.

These three little Amish maids are just leaving a one-room schoolhouse similar to those ordered closed in Lancaster county, Pa., upon the erection of a new township consolidated school. The girlsman at the left is married, as shown by his whiskers. Unmarried men are smooth shaven. Taking pictures of the Amish is a risky business sometimes, for although the Plain People will not cause anyone's arrest, they might take personal action when they feel aggrieved, and permitting the picture to be taken is against the law of the church.

But the governor didn't give them much encouragement. "You go home and behave yourself, the way you always have," he told them with a chuckle, "or I'll come down from Harrisburg and pull your whiskers."

Even in levity the remark didn't set well with the four Amish. So they are turned again toward Maryland. Meanwhile Pennsylvania's fearful of losing the families that have had much to do with making the state a rich one, and its branches farming country in the nation, isn't quite satisfied either. Like the Amish, the great commonwealth itself doesn't know exactly what to do about it.

But still the Amish are not satisfied. They would rather have their children on the farm at an earlier age.

"The children should learn to work before they become accustomed to easier ways," old Elam Stoltzfus told me. "Work, work, work. It's the old way. The old way is best."

He pointed toward his own green fields, ripe with hay, winter wheat, and young corn. Guernsey was feeding in the meadow. Great Percheron horses stood in the barn yard. His finger stopped at the two high, Swiss-type barns, each many times larger than his house, a usual feature of the rich Amish farms in this district.

So more of the families are casting eyes toward Maryland. Maryland has a lower school age, and the governor has promised not to interfere with them.

Machinery Makes Laidness. Not all will go. Some who have visited the new colony have said, "They say the soil is sandy and the fertilizer will leak away. Then they look at the children, some going off to the new consolidated school to hear to see dances, where there are opportunities for vocational study, even to learn about tractors."

"Tractors," snorted Elam Stoltzfus. "I never knew one to give fertilizer or to toil."

"Work is what does it, work with the hands and the rich earth. Machinery makes people lazy. You don't need high school learning to plant corn and harvest potatoes, and our children don't become lawyers, or doctors, or even preachers. We do our own preaching and our own praying."

"A boy goes to the eighth grade. That's all the education he needs to become a farmer. The girls should learn to cook and preserve our vegetables and berries before that. Otherwise neither the boys nor the girls ever learn to do their own work."

"Why, I've heard stories recently about some of our boys being out driving on the highway. They don't need no need for a man to do that. A youngster should be getting his rest for the day ahead, and a married man ought to be with his family."

Recently a group of Amish visited Pennsylvania's new governor, Ar.

habit to some people. "He is formulating a law, which he plans to present to the legislature, holding the quota of divorces to one per person."

"Divorce may be the so-called legal value of society," he said, "but there comes a time when even a good safety valve must, of necessity, be shut off."

"Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound."

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

Without capacity for fuel for the entire transatlantic trip, the submarine is in a fix through lack of supplies and repairs both going and coming. One of the six sub-chasers which the United States lost during the war ran aground and sank in the Great Sound.

A base in the Great Sound gives the United States a mid-Atlantic outpost 600 miles east of the nearest point on the American coast, at Cape Hatteras, Bermuda is 1,075 miles from Norfolk, 897 from New York, 608 from Boston, and less than 800 from Washington.

THE AVON PARK TIMES

Published every Friday at 123 West Main Street, Avon Park, Florida

WILLIAM C. BECKETT, Publisher

Entered at the postoffice at Avon Park, Florida, under the Act of March 3, 1917, as matter of the second-class.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year in Highlands County \$2.00
One Year outside Highlands County \$2.50
ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

State Press Comments

BEHIND THE FRONT PAGE

(From Miami Herald)

Current issue of Florida Magazine, with which is combined The Florida Realty Journal, has an article by J. H. Dowling, state highway engineer, that is of such importance to every farmer, every hotel operator and every businessman, that it is a pity the circulation of Florida Magazine doesn't reach into the offices of them all.

Mr. Dowling gives a comprehensive account of Florida's highway needs, together with a history of road construction, methods of financing it, and the present sources of income for road construction.

Motorsists who have been cheerfully paying a 7-cent gas tax may be surprised to discover that almost one-third of all revenues raised by this method never get into the coffers of road construction, and 30 per cent or more go towards paying interest and principal on county bonded debt for roads that have had little, if any, practical value in the statewide network of highways.

Mr. Dowling reveals that the state road department began a survey in 1936 to determine not only the roads then available to motorists, but to discover, too, what future needs would be. The United States Bureau of Roads co-operated with all 48 states in a similar survey, and the Florida department now has in blue print stage a complete system of roads that will be necessary to handle our traffic problems up to and including 1950.

The 1940 needs of the traveling public would require an expenditure of some \$140,000,000, which of course, is impossible this year. Mr. Dowling divides the estimate thus: Rebuilding 2,007 miles, \$73,395,000; widening 1,586 miles, \$47,580,000; relocating 200 miles, \$8,000,000; rebuilding or widening 75 bridges \$11,250,000.

Florida collected from the motorist in 1939 \$22,200,000, but only 32.3 per cent of it was expended on construction and maintenance of state highways. If the legislature would divert to highway construction all the money collected from automobile taxes, it could readily build the roads we need within five years.

Mr. Dowling points out that we are spending less per mile on highways today than we expended in the middle twenties. Of course, in the middle twenties was when John W. Martin, then governor, was building the first state highway system. Florida had Mr. Dowling in his article points out that the roads then built now are wearing out, that traffic density has tremendously increased, motor cars now are capable of much greater speeds consistent with safety and that only the highways have failed to keep pace with the modernization of the automobile.

This failure is not due to lack of money paid by motorists, but is brought about by neglect of the legislature, which has diverted far too much of it away from road building.

Mr. Dowling reveals that Florida is millions of dollars behind in the job of making its highways sufficient for present-day traffic, and also the startling fact that although the automobile and truck operator pays an amount ample to take care of the roads, actually the money available is barely enough to keep up necessary maintenance and an extremely limited amount of new construction.

Cities along the East Coast from Jacksonville to Key West have been agitating for several years for construction of a fastlane highway between these points. Citizens residing between Tampa and Jacksonville, between Pensacola and Jacksonville, and from many points radiating out from Orlando have been demanding modern highways, and they are paying in more than enough money to get them.

The answer is to be found in the legislature. In 1931, the legislature passed the Brown-Crumm act that diverted three cents of the gas tax to paying principal and interest on county and road bridge district bonds, most of which never were and are not now a proper charge against the state.

The state as such cannot be bonded, under the constitution, and the diversion of gas taxes to pay county road bonds was a subterfuge to evade the constitution. The people of the whole state have been required for nine years to pay obligations that never belonged to them, and do not now properly belong to them. The bondholders were given security over and above that which their bonds called for, and the automobile owner has been the victim of that inequitable legislation ever since.

If you want to get the roads Florida needs, you'll have to get up on your hind legs and yell so loudly to your legislators that they'll be frightened into giving you highways.

FOOL'S PARADISE

Congress has not had the courage thus far to effect a single important economy to offset record-breaking defense spending, which for the present year will probably run above \$20,000,000,000. Income, despite new taxes, will amount to little more than \$6,000,000,000. As the New York Times observes, this is enough to show "that our budget has got utterly out of hand."

For the time being, war has obscured the grim fact that this country is moving inexorably toward financial ruin—not only because of debts and deficits in themselves, but because there has been no serious inclination to chart a course that will ultimately bring government spending under control. We have no budget policy, and we have no tax policy. The federal treasury is regarded as a grab bag. Taxation has been thought of as something with which to sock the rich and get votes. But hidden taxes blanket every necessity and every luxury, and by far the greater part of them are paid by the average citizen. This is the state of the nation financially—a fools' paradise of waste, at a time when

it must be strong if it is to survive as a democracy in the stern world of the future.

Bankrupt nations and in anarchy. Anarchy ends in dictatorship, for dictatorship is the only way in which civil order can again be established. Too late the people of a bankrupt democracy discover what keeps democracy alive, namely, a sense of personal responsibility for acts of elected public servants, and full realization of the fact that there is nothing superhuman about government. What government gives, it must first take away. In piling up debt it is taking away from our national future. If it takes away over a long enough period, there will be no future for us as a free people.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS-REVIEW.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REAL DEMOCRATS?

In their platform of eighteen ninety six
The Democrats had to say—
"Two terms was enough of any man's stuff—
"For a President to have his own way!"

How those good old Democrats of yesteryear
In their graves must twist and squirm,
When they know that today, the Democracy pray
That Roosevelt gets a third term!

You can say what you please 'bout the "people's"

But he's been running three years AND MORE.
When he sent them away, after he made them obey.
He made all those delegates sore.

How crude was the theft of that highest award
For all "runners-up" were slapped down.
The New Deal wields the whip, while the Democrats
Alone—
All Roosevelt needs is a crown!

We all know these are dark days ahead,
But let us come out from the brush,
Put America first, while our fetters we burst
AND GIVE THAT THIRD TERM THE BUM'S
RUSH!

—Henry the Hermit, in BROOKVILLE SUN.

SQUAKERS

Nazis, after coming to London to blow up the dwellings of the British, squawk for mercy when shot down into the streets. How very Nazi-like, who found out that they killed the heroic old Polish mayor of Warsaw, Stefan Starzynski, whose only crime was defending the city against their armies. The Nazis, with true gangster mentality, for that is what most of them are, just the criminal element of Germany, killed the valiant patriot on the anniversary of his grave. He had kept him an animal since his capture. Surely, their cup of iniquity is almost ready for them to be made to drink! — LAKE WALES HIGHLANDER.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

By RUSSELL KAY

A young editor friend of mine, earnest, sincere and anxious to serve his community and make it a better place in which to live, recently turned his editorial talent to pointing out an evil that was doing his town more genuine harm than any other one thing—a growing tendency of its citizens to engage in idle gossip.

Because his message is timely and because it applies equally to your community and mine, I am taking the liberty of reproducing it in part. While it was intended originally for a certain small community it nevertheless contains food for thought for you and me and a lot of other folks.

Entitling his masterpiece "The Right of Privacy," this country editor said:

"I am at a loss to fathom the reason behind our community's sudden and passionate desire for gossip and slander concerning its own people; its longing for half truths and exaggerations about its leading citizens."

"There has been no discrimination concerning the victims of this chief summer diversion. The gossip mongers have spared few, if any, of our foremost families in their ruthless invasion of privacy."

"A man's home is his own retreat from the horrors and filth he must encounter on the outside. It is his lone fort of privacy remaining in this mad world of ours today. If we invade that cathedral with lies, insinuations or even truths, we destroy our own rights to protection against similar attacks."

"More than one happy home in this town has been destroyed in the past few months as a direct result of this wave of gossip, others are tottering on the brink."

"There must be an about face if we are to salvage our own self respect and integrity. The home life of our neighbor must be guarded if we are to expect our just share of personal privacy."

"We want our city to grow and build and progress but it cannot do so when its residents are spending most of their time speculating as to which of their associates are contemplating divorce, or weighing in their minds the marital happiness of their neighbor."

"Neither condone nor condemn divorce as an institution. If a man and his wife are not compatible, I am of the sincere belief that they have the right to separate and settle their differences in a calm manner without public interference and speculation."

"One newcomer to our community, who has the background and culture to easily find a place in our so-called society, was asked recently why she made no effort to occupy that niche."

"One glimpse was enough," she said. "I can see nothing to justify my participation in your gossip and malicious social circles. I would find no pleasure in listening to a group slander a member who has just taken her leave; nor would I enjoy the thought of my new 'friends' taking me to pieces when I am not present at their gab sessions."

"An extremist, I am forced to admit, but she certainly hit the nail on the head in some respects."

"Innumerable damage has been wrought locally by gossip, much of which has been spread innocently by persons other than the perpetrators, thinking their information to be authentic."

And so young Mr. Wadwell holds the mirror up to the folks in his town.

One of the worst gossip I know has the "three wise monkeys" on her dresser. "Hear No Evil, See No Evil, Speak No Evil"—but it is just a decoration as far as she is concerned.

Church Notes

ST. CATERINES CATHOLIC

Hickory Street — Sebring, Fla.

Mass every Sunday at 6:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m. except first Sunday in the month when it will be at 8 a. m.

Daily Mass 7 a. m.

Rev. Conn.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

R. L. Brown, Rector

St. Michael's Day, Sept. 29
Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon, 11:00 A. M.

St. Michael is the traditional patron of soldiers. All ex-service men are especially invited to this service. There will also be special prayers for the sufferers in England.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Joe Cooke, Van Dyke, minister

Bible School, 10:00 A. M.
Preaching, 11:00 A. M. "The Goodness and Severity of God."
Preaching, 8:00 P. M. "The Gospel."

Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8:00 P. M.
Remember! A revival is to begin at the Church of Christ Oct. 13. Charles Taylor of Chattanooga, Tenn., is to do the preaching.

ASSEMBLY OF GOD

West Side Lake Tabernacle

Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Lesson: "David's Song in Exile."
If we praised God more, we should have more to praise God for.

Morning Worship, 11:00 A. M.
Brother Morgan will speak at the service.

Christ Ambassadors, 6:30 P. M.
Evangelistic service, 8:15 P. M.
Wednesday night Bible Study, 7:45 P. M.

Our Bro. Morgan will speak in the morning service and evening on Sunday. He will speak in the absence of the pastor. There will be special music, with good singing. Everyone is invited to attend.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Dr. A. C. Elliott, Pastor

Sunday, Sept. 29: Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Topic for adults: "The Christian and His Money."

The consideration of this important topic ought to provide a helpful discussion. Join us on Sunday and let us hear your views.

Morning service of worship at 11:00 o'clock, when Dr. Elliott will speak on: "Christ Calls A. P. Hican." Anthem: "The Lord Is My Light" by the choir. Dismissal by Mrs. T. J. Ward. You are cordially invited.

The "Quiet Hour" service for prayer, praise and meditation will be held on Wednesday at 7:00 P. M. Forty-five minutes of inspirational worship, with a brief message by the pastor. You will enjoy this period of fellowship and worship.

The Children's Choir will meet for rehearsal at the Church on Wednesday at 3:30 P. M. The Senior Choir will meet for rehearsal at 7:30 P. M.

Rally Day service for Sunday school and church will be held Sunday, October 4. Reserve the date and plan to be with us. Program by the children.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Services, 11:00 a. m.

"REALITY" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which will be read in Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday, September 29.

The Golden Text is: "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom" (Luke 12:32).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "O Lord, how manifold are thy works: in none is there made them, they are the earth is full of thy riches. The glory of the Lord shall endure forever: the Lord shall rejoice in his work" (Ps. 104:24, 25).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy:

"The categories of metaphysics rest on one base. The mind must resolve things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul. These ideas are perfectly real and tangible to spiritual consciousness, and they have this advantage over the objects and thoughts of material sense,—they are good and eternal" (p.269-13-20).

METHODIST CHURCH

C. R. McGeehan, Pastor

9:45 A. M. Sunday school. Mrs. J. H. Harris, leader. The topic study by the adults is "The Christian and His Money." Can a Christian be justified in spending his money for the devil's goods? What

Red Devils Ready For Punta Gorda Tarpons Tonight

Coach Rowe's Red Devils lapped off their week's intensive drilling with a light scrimmage Thursday afternoon in preparation for their initial game with the Punta Gorda Tarpons tonight at Punta Gorda. The Devils realize they have a light team and will lose several of their trick plays as a result against the heavier Tarpon eleven.

Punta Gorda played their first game of the season last Friday night and won the contest 12-0 against the Arcadia Bulldogs, which should make them a little over-confident—the Devils hope.

Whether the Red Devils win or lose they will give a good account of themselves. After watching the boys practice we can guarantee spectators plenty of chills and thrills from the local gridmen.

Thrills when the tricky eleven functions and chills when they fumble—if ever. But regardless, they'll be in there fighting for their school and seeking to balance that

is your answer? Come and let us consider this important subject together.

11:00 A. M.—Morning worship. Sermon by the pastor, subject: "The Philosophy of A. A. Revival." Special music by the choir.

7:00 P. M. Young People's meeting. Instructive programs and interesting leaders for Seniors, Intermediates and Juniors.

8:00 P. M. Evening worship, sermon by the pastor. Evangelistic message, "The Foundation of a Revival in the Church of Jesus Christ."

7:30 P. M. Monday and each evening through October 12th. Revival services will be held in this church. Rev. James A. Hendry, Evangelist, Good wholesome singing by the congregation under the leadership of the local church choir. Brother Hendry is a preacher of the gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ and presents the truth in a fearless and impressive manner. Make your plans to attend these services, and be blessed.

9:30 Tuesday morning and each morning through October 12th. Brother Hendry will bring a gospel message of strength to the church. If your vision is dimmed and your faith is weakened, come with us this service and the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

Heretofore the Master of all lives clear your vision and strengthen your faith.

\$400 deficit brought forward from last year's football ledger.

Player's number and weight as given out by Coach Rowe follows:

No. Name Wt.
59 Malcolm Crews 200
33 Jack Witt 143
56 Wendell Smith 150
23 Fred Foster 150
76 James Harris 136
55 James Varney 136
70 Albert Wester 138
66 Cecil Stippner 150
66 Josh Hill 160
77 Jack Hill 132
45 "Slim" Williams 167
"Butterfly" Rutledge 110
35 Ed Sherman 140
20 James Bradbury 145
40 Jack Williams 120
62 Walter Ward 120
60 R. P. Delaney 148
22 Altha Freezell 115
50 Charles Lawhon 115
11 Marion Mathis 115
88 Reuben Purvis 148
Homer McGill 156
George Reeder 120
Teen McAfee 132
Ralph Fletcher 120
Clayton Fields 132

The starting lineup tonight will probably find in the backfield: Foster, Bradbury, Smith and Ward. In the line will be: ends, Wester and Sherman; tackles, Williams and Delaney; guards, Skipper and Harris; and at center will be Witt.

Captain YATES SPEAKER

Capt. Chester Yates will be the guest speaker for the local Lions Club at their regular luncheon next Monday night, Sept. 30. All Lions are urged to turn out in hundreds percent to hear this address. Captain Yates' subject will be one of his own choice.

Let your rent pay the E-Z way. Free Estimates.

Townsend Sash, Door and Lumber Co.
Phone 125 Avon Park.

Free! MAGIC FUN BOOK

HERE'S fun for everyone. Fascinating puzzles, tricks, and other bits of magic. Free to adults who attend our Midsummer Magic Demonstration. Come in and see how we take the mystery out of refrigerator buying.

THE BADCOCK STORE
Avon Park, Florida

GET THIS FINE CAMERA FREE!

Bring In A New Or Renewal Subscription To The Avon Park Times and get this fine Baby Brownie Special Absolutely FREE! All for - - \$2.00

Here's What You Get! Baby Brownie Camera retail value \$1.25 1-Year Subscription to the Avon Park Times \$2.00 Brownie Special \$3.25

Absolutely FREE! All for - - \$2.00

Where In Highlands County

FEATURES OF THE BABY BROWNIE Special

● EASY TO LOAD—SIMPLE TO USE
● FIXED FOCUS, SHARP-CUTTING LENS, REQUIRES NO ADJUSTMENT
● BODY SHUTTER RELEASE
● SHUTTER ALWAYS "SET" FOR USE
● EYE-LEVEL, "SPYGLASS" FINDER
● CARRYING STRAP
● 8 PICTURES, FULL VEST POCKET SIZE (1 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches)

Use KODAK 127 FILM

Avon Park Times