

U. S. Research Urged to Cure Maritime Ills

Glories of the Clipper Era Can Be Recaptured, Says Chemist—Small Sum Needed.

WILMINGTON, Del. (UP)—Development of new materials for use in ship construction will make today's modern liners appear hopelessly antiquated in a few years, according to Dr. Ernest B. Bengler, research chemist.

"It is inevitable that the revolution underway in land transportation, precipitated by superior structural metals and power units, will not stop where land meets water," he said.

"The elements of change that introduced the faster, lighter, rustless, streamlined train, that are relegating the so-called standard freight car to scrap, that changed the automobile from a rich man's equipage to the average man's necessity, and today are causing aviation engineers to think in terms of continents and oceans and 100-ton loads—these elements of change are also going to give us ships faster, lighter, stronger, safer and infinitely more economical in operation."

Small Sum Needed.

Dr. Bengler said that if 3 per cent of the gross revenues of the United States merchant marine from foreign trade—estimated at \$200,000,000 by the Maritime Commission—were spent for research by chemical industry, a battery of laboratories could be established for research on a scale now unknown in shipping.

"Intelligently applied research, on a scale justified by the size and importance of our foreign shipping industry," would provide the cure for the ills of our merchant marine, the research chemist said.

May Recapture Supremacy

Dr. Bengler recalled that for more than a generation before the Civil war, the American clipper ship was supreme on the world's trade routes, with 90 percent of America's ocean commerce carried in American vessels. He pictured a possible return to that supremacy with the aid of science.

"Among the more than 10,000 new metal alloys, the new plating processes of the electro-chemist, and the host of other materials of chemical origin now available, plus the newest developments in power units—surely in this vast field of new things, as yet largely unexplored, can be found the stuff out of which commercial supremacy at sea may be refashioned," he said.

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BLACKSMITH, 83, THINKS OF MARRIAGE EVENTUALLY

KINGSTON, Ont. (UP)—James Slack, 83, believed to be the oldest blacksmith in Canada, is thinking of getting married and settling down—in about four years.

Slack has been working as a blacksmith for 71 years at Merivale, near Ottawa. He came here as a delegate to the Master Horseshoers and Carriage Workers' association.

He told the association that the reason he kept on working was because he "would rather wear out than rust out."

"But," he added, "I give myself four more years, and then I think I will marry and settle down."

Lilacs are Hardest Grown on Own Roots

Among the Most Satisfactory of Shrubs, They Are Long Lived in Most Any Soil.

Lilacs are best propagated on their own roots. Unfortunately, lilacs do not root readily from cuttings and the general method is to graft. Privet understock has been commonly used, and still is, for that matter, but when this is done, the lilac usually contracts a serious disease called "graft blight." When this occurs the plant may die suddenly, or a branch at a time, gradually. There is no remedy for this disease; when it appears the plant may as well be destroyed immediately.

One disadvantage in grafting one lilac variety on the roots of another lilac is that the method results in suckers and it is impossible to tell whether they come from the root or from the desired variety. Consequently, the practice of grafting on privet is still resorted to. This can be done very low. The plant is placed rather deep in the soil so that eventually the top part will "throw" sufficient roots to be practically on its "own roots." This is the type to buy. Several nurserymen grow plants long enough in their nurseries to insure that this rooting will take place.

Lilacs are among our hardest ornamental shrubs when grown on their own roots. Even in the most severe winters they suffer little if any injury. They thrive in almost any good soil. Contrary to popular belief, they do not need lime except in rare cases where the soil is very acid. Care should be taken to control the borer as much as possible.

Some gardeners apply a mulch of well rotted manure every fall. If plants get too tall or too old to bloom properly, the older wood is pruned out and the younger growth forced from the base.

Phone news items to No. 6.

Laughing Around the World

With IRVIN S. COBB

A Warning Word to a Friend

By IRVIN S. COBB

A FRIEND of mine out in Cleveland, has relayed this one to me: According to him, two Irishmen, newly landed, got jobs as laborers, in a small machine shop on the second story of a loft-building so-called, on the lower West Side of New York. Under the fire regulations smok-



ing by the operatives was not permitted while they were on duty. During their first morning in their new place one of the green hands, whose name was Donlan, craved a few comforting whiffs from his pipe. He voiced his desire and a friendly fellow employee consoled him that in such cases it was customary to ask leave of the foreman to go to the washroom and there to steal a clandestine smoke.

Thus advised, Donlan approached his boss and inquired the whereabouts of the washroom.

"Go down the hall," said the foreman, "and take the first turn to the right and the second door you come to after that is the door to the lavatory."

Donlan undertook to follow instructions but he made a mistake. In the darkness he took a turn to the left instead of the right hand and opening the second door stepped into the elevator shaft and struck with a bump on the ground floor below.

Presently he came back upstairs. He was sweeping up rubbish when O'Day, his buddy, asked him where the washroom was. O'Day also felt the need of the solace of tobacco.

Donlan gave him the direction as he remembered it and as O'Day turned to go he called out to him:

"But say, Larry, look out for the top step—it's a son-of-a-gun!"

(American News Features, Inc.)

General Boom Results from Fair in Paris

Travel Figures Skyrocket; 700,000 Foreigners Get Rail Cards—Food Consumption Up.

PARIS (UP)—It's not so much what a big exposition takes in on its grounds that makes it a paying proposition. The real profit comes in the stimulus to trade in general caused by the influx of visitors, as Paris figures this year amply prove.

By the end of September, 700,000 foreigners had acquired the cut-rate railroad cards for travel in France issued in connection with the Paris Exposition. How big a jump this caused in French railway receipts has not been computed yet, but since more visitors reach France by rail than by sea, it must have been plenty. For steamship figures are available to show the tremendous stimulus the exposition was to them.

Baltic Lines Gain Most
Steamship travel was up 19 per cent to 227 per cent in comparison with 1936 on different French lines. The Baltic lines were the ones that showed the 227 per cent increase. The French Line showed a 30.68 per cent increase on its North Atlantic service, and the line to the West Indies and South America increased

receipts by 32 per cent. Mediterranean lines took in 66 per cent more than the previous year.

An idea of the number of cars that entered Paris for the exposition comes from the figures of the control stations at the entrance to Paris, which measure the amount of gasoline in the tanks of entering cars for municipal tax purposes. For August alone they registered 63,000,000 liters more of gasoline than for the same month in 1936—although few cars enter the city with more than a few liters in their tanks.

Food Consumption Cited
Consumption figures also show what extra business visitors bring a city. In July and August—usually the dead months of the year, when Paris is deserted by all who can get away—the capital ate 3,170,000 pounds more of meat than in the same months of 1936. To cook the meat and other foods, to heat water in hotels, to keep its wheels running, Paris used 4,440,000 pounds more of coal than the year before.

Theaters (not including cinemas) took in \$160,000 more from the opening of the exposition to the end of September than in the same period of the preceding year. The Louvre had 759,000 visitors in July, August and September, against 242,000 for the same period in 1936. Up the Arc de Triomphe went 369,000 more tourists than the previous year, while the Chateau de Versailles, visited in 1936 by 350,530, registered 1,744,000 in the summer months of this year.

We will appreciate phone calls of news items from our readers.

Bulbs for Indoor Window Box



A Window Box of Colorful Flowers Is a Cheerful Sight in Winter.

Window box gardeners may plant in the fall for indoor bloom throughout the winter. The chances for success indoors are equal, if not greater, than outdoors, and plant materials are almost as numerous; more important there are no storms and draughts to combat.

The best planting materials are the forcing bulbs. They are easiest to grow and produce the most brilliant display. A few plants may be transplanted from the garden, and some foliage plants added, but the lovely and cheerful colors come from the bulbs.

The gorgeous amaryllis with velvety trumpets and gay colors needs only a sunny window for healthy growth. The Hy-of-the-valley, if started from pips, is easiest, and lovely indeed. Hyacinths are ideal pot plants. The early tulips may be forced into bloom if started in time and given care; and that whole tribe of early garden subjects called the minor bulbs can be grown indoors. Most popular is the grape hyacinth, or Muscari, of deep blue coloring. The squills or scillas, and also the crocuses can be potted for winter color.

The narcissus, especially the trumpet type, is another excellent bulb for indoor growth.

Mental Cases Seen Reduced by Kind Acts

Golden Rule Will Lighten World's Burden, Says Doctor, Considered an Authority.

CLEVELAND (UP)—Dr. Guy H. Williams, superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital for the Insane, believes the application of the Golden Rule would lighten the world's burden of mental diseases.

"If people gave some consideration to the poorly-adjusted persons outside institutions such as this," he said, "the burden of insanity would be nothing like it is today."

"I am not sure that you would not find more unhappiness among any 3,000 people taken at random outside than you would here," he added.

Hospital Serves 3,000

Dr. Williams has 3,000 patients under his care. He has made important studies of insanity and is considered an authority on mental cases.

Schizophrenics—split personalities—are in the majority at the hospital. Schizophrenia is caused generally by the inability of the sufferer to surmount some mental obstacle.

Defeated, the victim closes the door to contacts with the world, shuts himself away from every-day life, and his mind deteriorates.

When admitted to the hospital, the patient receives a thorough physical examination, and everything possible is done to correct physical defects.

Treatment is designed to help the individual to help himself.

"Our main objective in treating these patients is to assist them in readjusting themselves through occupation and recreation," Dr. Williams said.

40 Per Cent Are Released

"In ordinary times, we were able to release 40 to 50 per cent of all admitted, as recovered or much improved. If working conditions were as good outside as they were a few years ago, we could send that many back."

"Many would make excellent workmen and get along very well."

Dr. Williams praised the work of the Cleveland Child Guidance Clinic, which makes a special effort to detect potential schizophrenics in young children and help them correct maladjustments.

Paresis, said to be the second most frequent form of insanity, yields more easily to therapy, Dr. Williams has found. Many persons have been cured by infection with malaria. Paresis is the breakdown of brain tissue usually caused by syphilis. It is generally fatal, if not treated early.

Strikes During Middle Age

Dr. Williams pointed out that paresis ends the lives of men and women when they should be most productive—between the ages of 25 and 60. Prevention of syphilis is the best weapon against this type of mental disease, he said.

Melancholia—associated with hardening of the arteries and rundown physical condition—afflicts persons of middle age. First measures in treatment are to build up the bodily health of the victims.

Manic-depressive insanity—a disease that causes alternate states of exaltation and extreme depression to grip the victim—is comparatively easy to treat. Recovery is said to be the rule.

UNITED ACTION BY HAY FEVER VICTIMS URGED

DETROIT (UP)—One big union—one big sneeze—and one tremendous victory over the incorrigible ragweed will result. Mrs. Florence Reed, champion for solidarity in the ranks of the hay-fever sufferers, believes.

Lately returned from a flying trip to Cheboygan, Mich., where another branch of the statewide Hay Fever club came into line, Mrs. Reed reported that the membership in Michigan had reached a total of about 500.

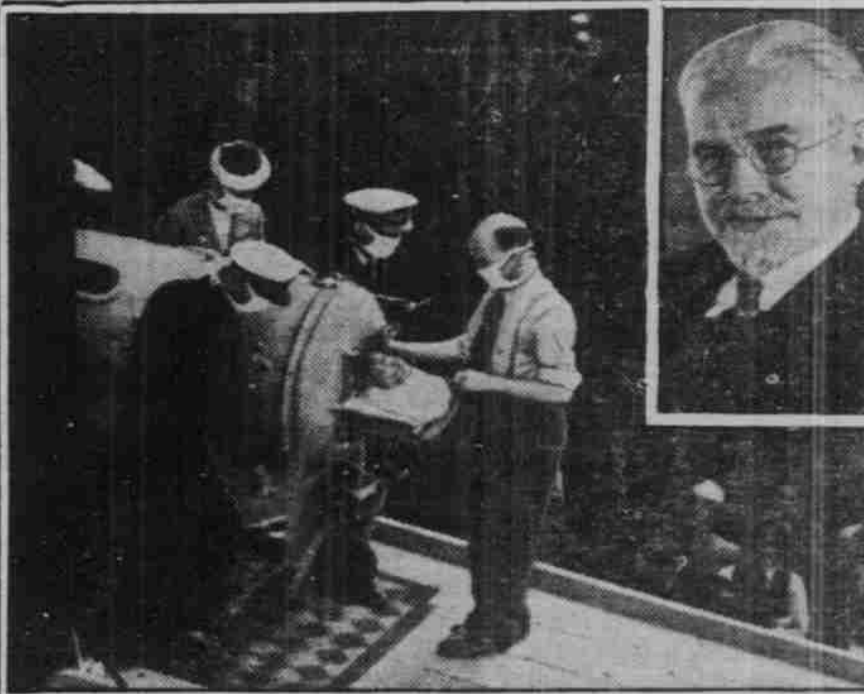
Mrs. Reed has a more practical and long range plan for the situation than just uttering a mutually sympathetic "Gesundheit" at each member's weeping ejaculation.

She wants action; action in the state legislature, and it is her belief that if enough sufferers band together for a lobbying attack at the capitol, laws can be passed which will place ragweed beyond the pale in the vegetable kingdom.

"It was in 1929 that I first thought of the idea," she recalled. "People who went to the Soo for relief from hay fever just sat around looking lonesome. I decided to organize a club, and the idea took on."

Mrs. Reed hopes to organize a Detroit group some time near Thanksgiving, which should just about double the Hay Fever club's state membership.

Science Battles Infantile Paralysis



NEW YORK, N. Y.—As humanitarians of two continents cheer one of the most dramatic fights medical science ever has waged to preserve a life—the case of Frederick B. Snite, Jr., infantile paralysis victim who faces seven years in an iron lung—hope that the long battle for control of the disease may be nearing success is expressed by those engaged in research.

Aided by funds from the President's Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research, Dr. Sidney David Kramer, of the Long Island College of Medicine, reports hopeful tests for prevention of the disease with nose sprays conducted on monkeys.

Members of the commission are Colonel Henry L. Doherty, chairman; Jeremiah Milbank, vice-chairman; Paul de Kruif, secretary; Edward S. Harkness, treasurer; Mrs. Nicholas Brady, John S. Burke, Edsel B. Ford, Lessing Rosenwald and Felix M. Warburg.

During the past four years the National Birthday Ball for the President has raised more than \$4,000,000 for the fight against infantile paralysis. Colonel Doherty has been national chairman of the movement since its inception.

Photo shows Frederick B. Snite, Jr., infantile paralysis iron lung dweller. Inset—Colonel Henry L. Doherty.

FIVE STATES GO TO POLLS NOV. 2

CHICAGO (UP)—Citizens of only five states will go to the polls to vote on Nov. 2 in an off-year for elections. These states include New Jersey, New York, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania, all of which will have statewide elections. Virginia and New Jersey will elect governors. New York and Kentucky, along with Virginia and New Jersey, will elect some of their legislators, too.

This election survey was made by the council of state governments. Voters in Pennsylvania will cast ballots on five constitutional amendments. Two successive legislatures have approved these amendments.

The proposals are: (1) for removal of the "timelock" prohibiting submission of proposed constitutional amendments to the electorate more often than once in five years; (2) to authorize the legislature to write a graduated income tax law, and a homestead exemption law; (3) for permission to put the city and county governments of Philadelphia under a single administration; (4) for a \$42,000,000 bond issue for state institutions; (5) for an amendment to remove doubt of the legality of mothers' assistance and old-age pension appropriations.

In New York, voters will select 165 delegates to a constitutional convention which is scheduled for April, 1938. This will be the first convention of its kind in 22 years—arranged to draw up a new constitution for the state.

Four of the larger cities will have mayoral elections this year. They are Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York City and Cleveland.

These "off-year" elections find fewer persons voting than in the presidential election years. A survey of 39 cities which held municipal elections on the same day as the presidential election last year showed 78 per cent of the registered voters cast-

ing their ballots in presidential elections, as against 67 per cent in "off-year" elections.

ROBIN AND CAT ARE PALS

STONINGTON, Conn. (UP)—A robin and the house cat eating out of the same dish is the unusual sight that is usual at the home of Mrs. Mary Gibbons. Her daughter, Betty, rescued the robin after it had fallen from a nest. It became tame.

FALL CHECK UP

Be sure your heating plant is in good repair before winter comes. Winter fires are very dangerous.

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Oil Company Employees Review Four Years' Self Help Under Credit Plan

Wage-Earning Sponsors of Oklahoma's First Credit Union Finance Cars, Homes, Farms and Even Babies

PONCA CITY, Okla. Some 1700 citizens of this community in the employ of the Continental Oil Company are now commemorating the fourth anniversary of a cooperative enterprise that has given them the financial power to build homes, buy cars and furniture, take up side-line farming and even to raise families which otherwise would be a severe strain on the pocketbook.

The enterprise is officially known as a Credit Union but was better described today by Joe C. Creager, its treasurer, as a wage pool that supports reliable members who need cash or credit but have no collateral except their jobs.

The Credit Union operates on the principle that borrowing is a national habit, a convenience and often a dire necessity which should be made as available to the man of small means as it is to the well-to-do. Borrowing, explains Treasurer Creager, is just another name for credit or installment buying and is the life-blood of American business. With most banks lacking the facilities to handle small loans and with the ever-present loan shark ready to pounce on a hard-pressed workman, the employee's Credit Union offers the only relief to the wage-earner who has unexpected sickness, an addition to his family or is threatened with the loss of his home or his car.

Creager today pointed to the record of more than half a million dollars loaned by the Conoco Credit Union during the last four years and cited the example of a girl who was over her head in debt due to the prolonged illness of her mother. "The Credit Union," he said, "looked into her troubles in a sympathetic manner, not with a view of finding out how much profit they could make on a loan but with the object of putting her on her feet. She owed the grocer, the butcher, the landlord



Treasurer Joe Creager, agreeing that this refinery worker can afford a new car, obligingly extends a loan.

and every doctor and hospital in the vicinity.

"We moved the mother to another member of the family who could better afford to support her. We moved the girl from the house to a small apartment. We reached an agreement with all her creditors. Then we put the girl on a budget. Believe it or not, within 18 months she was out of debt and had saved more than \$200; this on a stenographer's pay."

Between recitals of other nearly impossible achievements of the Credit Union, Treasurer Creager explained that assistance is not confined to members who are in trouble.

"We have made loans," he said, "for wedding expenses, for the buying of Christmas presents, for back-alimony payments and almost anything else you can think of. With the shorter hours and increased leisure, a lot of men are going in for farming and making a success of it. The Credit Union not only finances them but gives much-needed advice on the size and type of farm that is within their means."

Except for the requirement that all members must be employees, Mr. Creager says he is the only

link between the Credit Union and the company. The company furnishes his salary and office space and seems to consider it a good investment in view of the improvement produced in the workers' morals.

The Conoco unit came into being a few days after enabling laws were passed by the Oklahoma State Legislature in 1933, and was the first in this area. Employees elect a board of directors who in turn elect a credit committee, a supervisory committee, a president, treasurer and other officers. Starting with 108 members and deposits of \$381.64, this Credit Union now has more than 1700 members and close to \$150,000 to draw upon. Funds consist of voluntary savings and profit earned on loans or through investments is paid as interest to depositors.

The essence of the success of the Conoco Credit Union, according to Treasurer Creager, is the sympathetic and close contact of the fellow members and their elected officers and committees. "Then, too," he says, "the money works for those it belongs to and puts support behind the consumption of goods instead of production. It's done a lot of good."

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