

### Bossy's Brew Above Limit, Owner Finds

Geneva, Ohio.—Capt. I. D. Howard, North Geneva farmer, still hopes he will not find Molly, his favorite cow, wearing four government padlocks some morning. Several days ago, Molly got hold of some damp wheat that had soured. "Molly is a fool cow, like all mule cows," said Captain Howard. "So, of course, she ate all the wheat she could hold. The next morning when I milked, the foam overran the bucket and soaked my knees. Molly had turned herself into a brewery and far exceeded the legal 3.2 beer."

### CHAMPION "QUEEN"



Here is the champion winner. Miss Ruth Magden of Hollywood has won eight whistling contests; three bathing beauty contests; two beautiful back contests; four beautiful legs contests; one beautiful face contest; one long hair contest; three modeling contests, and one contest for the best horse-woman. In addition she has been queen of one orange show and of four flower shows.

## Forests Influence Our Market Basket

### Wood Is Indispensable in "Metal Civilization."

Washington.—Articles ranging from telephone poles to clothespins are among the millions of objects made of wood which the present "metal civilization" finds indispensable. Even before the institution of the President's forestry camps, lumbering, measured by the number of persons engaged in it, was one of the largest industries in the United States, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Lumbering and forestry, as they are at present practiced, vary widely in their aims although the cutting of wood is a factor in both," says the bulletin. "Lumbering is the term used for the cutting of timber for an immediate gain, while forestry carries the conception of long-time planning for continuous income. If trees are stripped carelessly from land, it is frequently left open to alternate floods and droughts. Much of it becomes worthless for agriculture or recreation and can support little animal life.

#### Many National Forests.

"When white men came to America, it is estimated that there were 1,004,528 square miles of forest between the Atlantic ocean and the prairies. In what is now the West of the United States there were 220,062 square miles. This million and a quarter square miles of forests had been reduced to 733,554 square miles in 1928. Over half of this remainder had been selectively cut over, leaving the smaller trees for future growth. Of the original forests 120,875 square miles were cut so ruthlessly that the land is now practically useless.

"To discourage further devastation of the country by thoughtless lumbering methods, the government organized the forest service. The areas under the supervision of this service are the tree-covered public lands in the West which were not taken up by homesteaders, and forests purchased from private owners in the East. At present there are national forests in 31 states. Plans have been made for camps for the unemployed in the national forests of all these states. In states having no national forests, similar camps will be established in state forests or on private land.

"During the past quarter century, the government has emphasized the value of forests for the whole country.

For the farmer—and the 1930 census showed over 50 per cent of the population living in rural areas—there are two great problems that are affected by forestry practice. One is erosion, or the washing away of the valuable top soil; the other is the distribution of rain water. If there are no trees or cover crops to slow up the rain water as it runs down the slopes, erosion is unavoidable. Thus water which should seep down to the valleys through a period of weeks, rushes in torrents down the stream beds, causing floods in the valleys followed by long periods of drought.

"Aside from the protection of farm lands and conservation of moisture, national forests bring the government a direct revenue in various ways. Full grown timber and cord wood are sold; grazing lands are rented; water power concessions are leased; drinking water is furnished large cities; and irrigating systems are provided. These projects have proved so remunerative that even with the expense of seeding new sections, and pruning, thinning, and clearing underbrush in the older growths, many of the national forests have been put on a self-supporting basis. From their income some national forests contribute to the treasuries of counties and states in which they are situated.

#### Fire Prevention.

"Perhaps the largest single expenditure for forestry is for fire prevention. The toll of life is not ordinarily great, deaths from forest fires rarely running over 50 persons a year; but the damage to forests and the dependent water districts has been found to amount to millions of dollars. To avoid this loss lookouts are placed on high points of national forests and constant watch is kept for the telltale smoke. Forest rangers now frequently are successful in beating out fires before they have passed the possibility of control. Public education has done much to limit the horror and waste of these fires; but one unavoidable cause, lightning, accounts for more than 25 per cent of the fires.

"The forest service has been quick to see the recreational possibilities of the forests, and roads have been built, hiking clubs encouraged, lake shores cleared, trails broken, and camping grounds established, so that tourists, climbing enthusiasts, fishermen, and hunters may have an opportunity to indulge in their favorite avocations. Summer home sites have been leased in a number of the forests for those who wish to live a more settled life in the woods. Botanists and zoologists have keenly supported the forestry movement, so that rare plants and animals might be preserved.

"The forest service has taken with it roads, telephones, radio, and other instruments of civilization and has brought prospering occupations to formerly isolated spots, many of them of striking scenic beauty. It has given a new vision to many lumbermen, persuading them that ultimate good for the country can be achieved and great harm averted by substituting the ideal of forestry for that of lumbering."

### Transients Increasing Fast, Survey Reveals

St. Louis.—America's transient population is increasing at an alarming rate, a survey by G. M. Gwinner, director of the St. Louis bureau of homeless men, indicates.

Gwinner estimates that there are more than 500,000 men and boys drifting about the country. Of these, more than 200,000 are boys under twenty years of age, he believes.

Trains coming into St. Louis daily bring between 2,000 and 3,200 uninvited guests, the survey, made in cooperation with railroad officials showed. Most of these move on in a day or two, Gwinner said.

### Artillery Chief Shows a New Gun



Gen. H. G. Bishop, chief of the field artillery (left), demonstrating a miniature field gun, which he invented, to members of the house military affairs committee. General Bishop got the idea for the gun, known as a trailer, T-8, while he was a patient at Walter Reed hospital, and perfected the gun after his recovery.

## Bridal Veils in Versatile Mood

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



OF COURSE every bride is supposed to look her loveliest at her own wedding. Which is a perfectly good reason why the right choice of the right veil and headpiece is so vastly important, for they can make or mar the picture.

The fact that designers, when it comes to bridal veils, are in a particularly dare-to-be-original mood this season is a good omen. It means that modern brides are being veiled to type rather than following prescribed rules.

The group pictured shows how very versatile present-day brides are being veiled. The exquisite ensemble on the seated figure at the top bespeaks a recent gesture among designers toward crowning the bride with little beret fantasies which depart from the regulation fitted lace or tulle cap versions. The circular flare of tulle about the face and at the back is perfectly charming. The lace-bordered three-quarter veil with its rounded silhouette is an innovation.

Not only are these beret arrangements in vogue, but some of the most fashionable brides of the season are wearing the most ravishing little hats of tulle with visorlike brims, also of tulle, a wreathlet of orange blossoms encircling the shallow crown, the veil draped with consummate art to fall over the shoulders en train.

Then, too, in tune with this new theme of tulle hats with a brim, little "sets" are offered at smart shops, which cater to brides, which include enchanting flower toques, either of roses and petals or of orange blossoms and buds, with muffs made of the same, the newest idea being for the muffs to be heart-shaped. The voluminous veil is worked to fall in graceful billowy masses over this flower headpiece and the long train of the

gown. The inspiring thought about these lovely flower ensembles is that one need not take the responsibility and burden of working out these beguiling, fantasies at home, for they are available at most any milliner shop or stores which make a specialty of outfitting brides with veils and headpieces. Flower hats and muffs in different colors for the bridesmaids complete the picture.

The alluring fitted lace cap and lace-trimmed veil posed on the seated figure below in the picture is just such as brides-to-be dream of when they plan their trousseaux. The distinguishing feature about this veil is that the rarely beautiful lace is inset, instead of the usual border arrangement.

There is something very interesting to tell about the veil on the bride standing to the left. The veil is made in two sections, so that after the ceremony the bride can remove the lace-bordered long train, if she so desires, without interfering with the youthful caplike portion which so becomingly envelops her shoulders in a mist of tulle. Thus she can move among her guests after the ceremony with perfect freedom. The better shops are showing these duo-veils this season.

For the bride who dotes on the unusual, the veil on the standing figure centered to the right should prove an attraction. It is novel because of the high Medici pleated collar which so handsomely defines the neckline.

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### SLEEVELESS COATS, CHIC ENSEMBLES

The coming summer season, as well as this spring, will see the success of ensembles composed of contrasting coats and dresses, whether the latter be in plain fabrics or in prints. However, this new type of ensemble will be entirely different from the combination which has been so much in evidence this last season, and which usually consisted of a plain coat lined with print and matching the dress worn beneath. The new coat will not only be in a contrasting material and color from the dress but will be treated as an entirely separate item.

Patou has short pearl gray coats worn over raven-blue dresses, Jenny has a vivid green and carrot-red coat, which she places over black rayon lacquered satin dresses.

Sleeveless coats are sponsored by leading dressmakers to give more importance to the full contrasting sleeves of the dress.

### Designers Now Are Using Plain and Printed Linen

There already has been discussion about the importance of the printed crepe jacket, worn with the monotone crepe dress, and of the printed crepe accent. Repeating this idea, but giving it a fresher appeal, designers are now using printed linen.

The dress in solid color that introduces printed linen as a trimming is also in summery mood, the linen light and bright, the dress in crepe or heavy sheer. These are practical as well as smart fashions, since the linen is washable and the trimmings are usually detachable.

### Chicken Foot Weave Used in All Parts of Costume

Of course you are, or ought to be, thoroughly familiar with that material hit of the season called Le Pied-de-Poule, in all of its variations. This chicken foot weave, be it in wool, silk or what not, works up into costumes for everything from the top coat to the bottom layer of lingerie next to the skin.

### JERSEY GOLF FROCK

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



There is a new Jersey which has all the appearance of being hand-knitted. The very good-looking dress pictured is made of this Jersey, in bright blue. It has been given a very attractive styling. It is adroitly tucked about the hips so as to achieve slenderizing lines. The draw-string neckline is an outstanding touch. The little rope strands form the girdle which is fastened with a wooden buckle.

#### Linen Suits in Vogue

Linen suits are going to have an important place in summer wardrobes this year. You now can buy linen suiting that is uncrushable and it comes in dark, practical colors, including black.

## Howe About:

### Future Wisdom Greatest Americans Your Manners

By ED HOWE

WE OFTEN speak of the wisdom of old men, to compare it with the recklessness of youth.

But how much wiser is the old world, with its millions of years, than an old man, with his possible and pitiful seventy!

Such education as the people finally accept is forced on them by the slow grind of the ages. As selfish, cautious creatures always in danger, experience is the master men finally learn to fear. I expect more wisdom in the future than we have in the present, because of the education of experience.

I often wonder what is the most probable development of the future. The present age has been so bedeviled by folly that common sense may finally be triumphant. The men of the future who read of the distress of 1933, most of it unnecessary, should be greatly improved in caution and behavior.

A man lately asked me to name the fifteen greatest Americans of all time. It would take me a year to make such a list, and then my list would be of small consequence; but I have been thinking the question over and writing names on pieces of paper I shall probably later use. One name on the list at present is that of Julius Rosenwald. I admire him because his concern once got into trouble, and he worked it out with his own resources, intelligence and energy; he did not unload on the public. Another name I considered was that of Phil Armour; his concern was very notable while he was alive. I thought of adding the name of Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., but hesitated when the morning paper announced the company he founded was in trouble. In fairness it should be added that the name Studebaker was widely respected when old Clem, wagonmaker and blacksmith, was in control. Many great Americans have had their fame clouded by modern sons, sons-in-law, promoters, bankers and bad salesmen. I do not know exactly when it began, but fifteen or twenty years ago hundreds of the most prominent business men in America began bonding their concerns, either from fear of present conditions, or because of greed. Many of these bonds, at first paying enormous dividends, are now worthless. When my list of the fifteen greatest Americans is completed, the name of no man who engaged in that movement will disgrace it.

In mingling with neighbors or strangers, I wish to conduct myself in accordance with the accepted rules of human association, to avoid giving an impression I am a rude, foolish or unfair man.

I am equally anxious to make a good impression in what I write for print. I have been terribly punished by the loose and dishonest manner in which I believe our government affairs have been conducted, and feel strongly that the politicians are largely to blame, but in my complaints do not wish to lead readers to believe I am a specially poor loser, or unfair or fanatical in my charges; in all my appearances, in print or in social affair, at ticket window or counter, I try to remember my manners.

As a child, when I became noisy, rude or unreasonable, my gentle mother said: "Remember your manners." This was the severest correction she ever inflicted on me, and no other has impressed me more.

One frequently reads that the thing men most constantly look for is pleasure. I have never thought so. The men I have known in a long life have been most active in looking for the comfortable way; the path with fewest rough and disagreeable places. There are half a dozen roads from my home in the west of Florida, and I have traveled most of them; never in expectation of finding pleasure, but in the hope of finding the easiest way. I never look for pleasure; few do, but we all look for relief from dull hours, or discomfort, or threatened danger.

Sir Henry Deterding, director of a petroleum company, which under his management has grown in thirty years from a small concern producing cheap oil in Borneo to a position of worldwide power and importance, lately wrote: "All solutions are simple. The complicated ones belong to politicians, would-be economists, and the like, and are no solutions, but lead further into the mire." I beg the reader to seriously consider this saying by a noted and honest man, for I have long believed, and often said, that all solutions are simple. When truth is difficult to get at, it is questionable truth.

I have heard house agents say they have little trouble with men renters (except in collections), but that women so constantly demand repairs and improvements that such a thing as a profitable rented house is almost unknown. One agent says he has an old house in which he permitted a poor family to live rent free this winter, and that the wife of the tenant kept after him so steadily he made twenty-seven dollars' worth of repairs in three months to get rid of her calls and complaints. Next spring the agent says he will ask the family to move and burn the house.

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## Homemade Money Builds Factory

### Town in Kentucky Secures an Important Industry.

Paducah, Ky.—Construction of a factory to employ 1,000 to 1,500 persons is being financed here with home-made money.

Recently a large firm handling shirts previously made in the state penitentiary, announced its products would be made outside the prison and that it was seeking location for a factory.

Paducah business men got busy. They found the factory could be brought here if they financed a building costing \$85,000. They gave cash and signed notes aggregating that amount.

Leading business men met with the

### Former "Goose King," 81, Says He Shod His Flock

Mansfield, Ill.—William H. Firke, eighty-one years old, one-time "goose king," whose name has graced menu cards of some of the nation's best hotels, is living quietly on his farm a half mile northwest of here.

In 1917 Firke gained his title when he fattened 50,000 geese and sold them to fancy poultry markets of the East. On one Sunday 8,000 visitors called at his farm to see his army of geese.

He is famous for his many stories of exploits, the best being that about the time he provided a flock with shoes in order to march them overland from his farm in Tennessee to a railroad 67 miles away. To protect their feet, he conceived the idea of "shoeing" them.

Accordingly, he poured a quantity of pitch tar, heated into a semi-liquid state, onto the floor of his poultry houses.

Then he drove his geese into the houses, where they waddled about in the mixture for a few minutes, and then emerged properly "shod" for their long journey.

### Hitching Posts, Blocks Ordered Out in Denver

Denver.—A two-fold campaign directed against carriage blocks and hitching posts is announced by Police Chief Albert T. Clark.

Both blocks and posts are a nuisance to the present-day motorists, Chief Clark declared. In addition to damaging machine doors and fenders, the carriage blocks have been the cause of several accidents to persons alighting from their cars, Chief Clark said.

The blocks and posts will be removed without charge by city employees, Chief Clark told his officers. The patrolmen were instructed to obtain the permission for removal from the property owners.