

Five Special Institutes to Draw Many to U. W. Campus

MADISON, Wis. — Five special institutes or school sessions, which are held collateral with summer school but which are not an integral part of it, are expected to attract hundreds of leaders in the fields of education, music, drama, agriculture, rural sociology, and labor economics to the University of Wisconsin campus this summer during the State University's 41st annual summer session.

Although not a part of the University summer session, the special sessions will all take place during the six weeks summer school, thus enabling those attending the special institutes to enroll in State University summer studies which correspond with the special sessions in which they are interested.

Many Courses to Study

The 1939 Wisconsin summer school, in which hundreds of courses of study will be offered by more than 300 faculty members, thus enabling those attending the special institutes to enroll in State University summer studies which correspond with the special sessions in which they are interested.

The five special sessions of schools which are expected to draw hundreds of citizens to the campus are:

The School Administrators' Conference, to be held July 17-21; The Bandmasters', Orchestra Leaders', and Chorus Conductors' Clinic, to be held July 9-19.

The Dramatic and Speech Institute, June 26 to July 7.

The Rural Leadership Conference, to be held June 26 to July 7.

And the Summer School for Workers in Industry, to be held during the entire six weeks session from June 26 to August 4.

All of these special meetings have been held during previous Wisconsin summer school sessions on the State University campus. The School Administrators conference is sponsored by the school of education, and is usually brought to the campus schoolmen from all parts of Wisconsin and many other mid-western states.

To Hold Drama, Speech Meet

The annual Drama Clinic is held by the school of music, and gives special training to more than 600 bandmasters, orchestra leaders, chorus conductors, and high school students of music annually. Held under the auspices of the University bureau of dramatic activity, the annual Dramatic and Speech Institute each year draws many men and women to the campus from Wisconsin and many other states for intensive drama and speech study.

The Rural Leadership conference, under the direction of the college of agriculture, attracts many leaders from rural communities throughout the state and

nation. The Summer School for Workers in Industry, which is the summer session of the University's year-round School for Workers, directed by Prof. A. Schwartztrauber, brings many workers in industry to the campus each summer for six weeks of intensive study.

HOAN NAMES COLONEL PIASECKI TO CITY BOARD OF TAX REVIEW

Along with the naming of Leon M. Gorda to another year term as building inspector, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan last week appointed Colonel Peter F. Piasecki, now business manager of the Kuryer Publishing Co., and Paul E. Schmidt to the City Board of Tax Review.

Mayor Hoan named Colonel Piasecki to fill the post vacated by Thomas Kuczyński who recently was appointed deputy to the tax commissioner while Schmidt, former deputy to the tax and treasury commissioners, was named to succeed H. F. Gaeth. Colonel Piasecki's term will expire April 30, 1943, Schmidt's April 30, 1944, and Gorda's June 1, 1943.

POLE ACT TO CURB GERMAN FIRM'S

Anti-Polish Propaganda in Poland

WARSAW, Poland.—The provocative behavior of the German Heinkel Wash-Powders firm aroused great resentment here according to a press dispatch from Poland. The German firm recently included with its commercial articles anti-Polish printed matter. This method of anti-Polish propaganda was used throughout Poland by anti-Polish agitators.

The behavior of the Heinkel firm throughout the absolute censure of the Polish public which immediately began a boycott of that firm's products. All Polish newspapers, on the other hand, ceased to print the Heinkel paid advertisements, and by order of the War and authorities, such advertisements of the German firm also were removed from Polish trams.

City Aids in Music Celebration

National Music week, a celebration sponsored by musical organizations throughout the country, found Milwaukee cooperating to a very full extent. Throughout this week, music filled the air and on the steps of the public and music organizations are doing their part in putting over the celebration.

Daily concerts were given by the Federal music project musicians in the city at the city hall and on the steps of the public library. Although the festivities were dampened somewhat by the rain Monday afternoon, a goodly gathering attended the performance in front of the library. Af-

Would Pay U. S.



Jean de Beaumont (above), French deputy from Indo-China, urged Premier Edouard Daladier to open negotiations with the United States "to solve the problem of debts owed to America" and to give the United States "under one form or another, the legitimate satisfaction it has expected of us for six years."

DEVELOPMENTS OF HOUSING IN WARSAW SUPPRESSES DEWEY

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Charles Dewey, former financial adviser to the government of Poland arrived here yesterday from Europe, where he spent a few days in Poland as United States Ambassador to Poland, Drexel E. Dewey. He said that his visit there was of no political significance, and that he stayed there for a few days before his departure for the United States "just out of curiosity to see what is new in Poland." Dewey admitted that he was deeply impressed with the development of Warsaw which has taken great strides in housing during recent years.

NOT QUITE CLEAR

AUROLA, Ill. — Handled a batch of subpoenas to serve, Police Lt. George N. Rees couldn't locate one of the persons wanted as a witness — a Rees Gen. E. Dewey he took the summons to court and explained his troubles. "You're it," he was told. "That's Rees, Geo. N."

BRITAIN'S DRAFT LAW

Conscription Bolsters Defense, Economic Control Appear Next.

On April 26 the House of Commons, whose excitement during the Munich crisis verged on hysteria, was cool and unemotional when Prime Minister Chamberlain announced the most revolutionary decision in the military history of postwar Britain.

Chamberlain read from a typed manuscript in matter of fact tones, Britain's present mobilization machinery, he declared, was so "antiquated" that "certain precautions" would cause a shock to public confidence. He therefore wanted the power to mobilize reserves by secret orders in council instead of the public proclamation.

All knew what the Prime Minister meant. The threat of surprise bombing raids had caused antiaircraft defenses to be manned night and day. Chamberlain expressed this fear: "If war were to come we might pass into it in a matter not of weeks but of hours. No one can pretend that this peacetime in any sense in which the term could fairly be used."

UNITED STATES DEFENSE

With the exception of 35 vessels anchored in the Hudson River as an added attraction for New York World's Fair visitors, battleships comprising the bulk of the United States fleet had just completed their hurried westward transit through the Panama Canal. On other fronts the Administration tightened its defense program: within an hour after the money was appropriated, The War Department awarded contracts for 571 fighting planes; the Navy asked for \$6,000,000 to modernize five battleships, and the Senate sent to the White House a bill providing \$155,000,000 for tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and seacoast defense. President Roosevelt made an important defense move of his own when he named Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff to succeed Gen. Malin Craig who retired August 31. Ignoring Army policy, the President looked over the heads of twenty major generals and fourteen brigadiers to find a soldier known for his brains and judgment, whose 68 years jibe with the Army's aim for younger blood in the top ranks.

13 OF 17 ELECTED HAD COMMUNIST SUPPORT

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Candidates with the backing of the Communist faction in the United Automobile Workers union, thirteen out of seventeen places on the general executive board recognized by the C. I. O. in an election held here recently.

Observers commented that while those elected were not necessarily communists or followers of the "party line" themselves, all thirteen were apparently willing to accept Red support as an "election maneuver."

Defense is Great Burden

The Prime Minister spoke of the great burden Britain's defense put on Territorial troops, and of Britain's increased military commitments in Europe. Then he said: "Some measure of compulsory military training has for the time being become necessary."

A few Conservatives cheered, though some cried: "I thought you brought peace in our time." Chamberlain ignored the gibe and explained how Britain's first peacetime conscript army would be raised. Some 310,000 youths of 20 will be called for examination this month. The 200,000 left after exemptions have been made will enroll at the county depots of regular army regiments, where they will begin six months of training. When this is completed they will be placed in the regular army reserve or in the Territorials, and a new class will be called up.

Cabinet Approves Conscription

This conscription scheme had been approved by the Cabinet the previous night. The Labor party, which has always bitterly opposed a draft, has not been convinced by the government. Consequently, when Chamberlain first announced conscription, members of the opposition vigorously heckled the Prime Minister. They reminded him that only a month before he had promised that his government would never introduce conscription, and they demanded a general election.

Yet next day, when debate on the measure gave Laborites a chance to really air their grievances, they had little to say. Overnight a chorus of approval of conscription had burst from the rank and file of voters.

Huge Peacetime Budget

The day before the introduction of conscription, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon issued an equally subdued Commons. In 1916 Simon resigned from the Asquith Cabinet rather than approve the draft. This time he presented a budget to pay for conscription — the biggest ever asked in peacetime and twenty times what had promised of Gladstone's 1853 balance sheet.

It totaled \$5,186,060,000. And of this, \$2,948,400,000 was for arms, necessitating the borrowing of \$1,778,400,000. In addition new taxes amounting to \$112,350,000 were levied.

Beside raising revenue, these were designed to do three things. First, by "asking the rich" they could soften Labor opposition. Second, taxes on luxuries were deliberately increased to cut consumption of imported goods. The tobacco tax, for example, jumped 21 per cent, and heavy levies were placed on sugar and photographic films. Finally, automobile taxes were raised 66 per cent. The levy on the Ford would be \$185 and on the Plymouth, \$100. That night newspapers headlined the budget story: We Can Take It.

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MOTHER'S DAY.

On Sunday, May 14, "Mother's Day" will be observed far and wide as a belated recognition of the great part Mothers have played in the scheme of things, past, present and future.

In life's battles for fame and recognition, and, in this modern day, in our pursuit of the almighty dollar, we sometimes lose sight of those who toil without recognition. Hence, it is to them who year after year give of their energy, counsel, comfort and devotion without complaint that life's burdens are too great, we must pay tribute.

A figure inconspicuous is Mother, who bears the burdens of her little kingdom on her drooping shoulders with that fortitude and courage that seems to be her divine heritage. Bent and perhaps tollworn, she returns daily to an atmosphere supposedly permanent with contentment.

She asks nothing for herself and seeks only the leave to care for her progeny as circumstances will best permit. The comforts of her loved ones, their joys and sorrows are the wheel of her life; she smiles with them and weeps with them when grief swings its mighty baton.

It would be well for all of us to follow her footsteps and resolve that the lessons she has learned at the cost of her bitter experience shall serve as a medium by which we, too, shall inherit a forebear's place in the world, and justly so, if for one day at least.

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BARRIERS TO NATIONAL PROGRESS.

America grew to its present position as the nation with the highest standard of living the world has ever known because it consisted of 48 separate states which yet at the same time succeeded in working together for the good of the whole country. Like the Three Musketeers, the United States was always "all for one, one for all."

Today a perilous shadow seems to be cast upon this successful formula. It is the shadow of state trade barriers—"tariffs" discriminating against the products of outside states so that home products may reap a temporary benefit.

These discriminatory taxes take many forms, but are all deadly in effect. Their inevitable result is to produce retaliatory measures in the other states; and, if this trend continues, we may some day see 48 states with high trade barriers raised against one another, hindering the free flow of commerce that has been a main reason for our national progress.

There's something distinctly un-American about that picture!

THINK AGAIN.

If, as some of our politicians argue, the steady and rapid extension of government control over individuals and businesses marks the royal road to security and plenty for the people, the totalitarian states should be veritable marvels of prosperity.

In Russia, articles that Americans of all economic levels consider almost absolute necessities—such as woolen clothing, good

leather boots, meat and butter for the table, and adequate furniture—are possessed only by the relatively few, the favored ones of totalitarian "aristocracy." In Italy, wages and the standard of living have been consistently lowered by governmental fiat, and even so common a commodity as wheat bread is unavailable to the bulk of workers. In Germany the government—sponsored spread of "ersatz" foods and materials—that is, substitutes for rubber, eggs, butter, bread made of grains, coffee, etc.,—testifies mutely to what is happening to the ordinary citizen's standard of living and chance to progress there.

There isn't any mystery as to why this is so. As Harry Curran Wilbur has said: "Government is a non-producer, and has no resources save what it takes from producers, distributors and those serving both processes." Taxes and competition, under paternalistic government, gradually drive the private producer to the wall. The nation's resources are gradually used up and destroyed. The national income drops, while taxes rise. And the standard of living dies down.

History, ancient and modern, tells the story. And if you think "it can't happen here," just consider the expansion that has taken place in our own government in recent years, and its competition with private citizens—then think again.

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THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

Appearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, now considering proposals for amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, Congressman Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan said:

"The great body of American people are sick and tired of being told by a few representatives of a fractional part of those who work with their hands, what they are to do and what they must pay in order to live and buy food and clothing and shelter."

Representing a section of the country which two years ago saw some of the worst industrial turmoil which followed the adoption of the National Labor Relations Act, the Congressman could be expected to know considerable about the Act's "contribution" to labor peace. He speaks from experience. And that experience has led him to urge amendment of the Act to eliminate what he describes as its "unfairness," "one-sidedness" and "inequalities."

Further, if we turn to the record, we find that the latest polls of public opinion show that a full 70% of the Nation is in favor of changing the Act. And this includes a vast number of farmers, who own their homes and farms; millions of persons interested in the Labor Act only as a great mass of the public, and millions of workers who owe no allegiance to any national labor organization.

The figure certainly shows that the people are "sick and tired" of the Act in its present form.

Experts estimate management costs of running small businesses to be 16 times greater than those of large businesses.

As the result of the constant effort of manufacturers toward safety, industrial accidents are 61 per cent lower today than in 1927.

Europe's War Scare Creates Motion in Industry

For several months after the outbreak of the World War, many observers firmly doubted that American industry would obtain more than a few additional orders as a result of the conflict. As a matter of fact, numerous large munitions deals were under negotiation at the time, but they were carefully shrouded in secrecy. Just what lay ahead in the way of expanding American exports was not generally perceived until March 1915, when Canadian Car & Foundry formally submitted to American steel and powder makers \$23,000,000 of a huge Russian order.

Recently, rumors of another big war order for steel were circulating, and New York exporters—receiving the news of the 1914 deals—wondered if this country could expect another sharp rise in foreign sales. A financial paper announced that the British Government had given American mills an order for 100,000 tons of steel for use in air-raid shelters, with delivery due by June 15. (The size of one such individual transaction is indicated by the fact that March exports of all steel products to all countries amounted to just 162,000 tons.) Anonymous sources that report were rumors that the British also wanted fire hose, shell rounds, and barbed wire (200,000 tons), and that the Netherlands would shortly buy American steel for defense purposes.

Keep Details a Secret

Effort to confirm the sheet deal were unavailing. Eugene Grace, Bethlehem president, told stockholders he knew of a British inquiry for the galvanized sheets, but said if it had been booked his company was not a participant. Other steel company officials interviewed also knew of the query, but refused to admit completing the transaction.

Next, a spokesman for the British Iron and Steel Federation told a correspondent in London that there was "no substance" to the entire story and said British buying of American steel was most unlikely. Such contradiction is understandable, however, as reflecting (1) the secrecy tradition; (2) the fact that the British are supposed to give the Continental steel cartel first chance at English needs; (3) the fact that British industry has been criticized for slow technical progress and does not like to admit that American imports may be necessary.

Finally, a survey among exporters of heavy machinery, machine tools, and electrical equipment failed to uncover reports of sizable foreign government buying for military purposes. Most agreed that foreign inquiries had improved recently, but maintained they came from private companies.

Whatever the reasons, the report on March foreign trade, issued recently, showed that American manufacturers already were experiencing better foreign volume. Shipments of finished goods for the month were the highest for any March since 1930, led by record exports of airplanes and metal working machinery. Total foreign sales were 3 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1938, however, because of the lower value of agricultural shipments (in previous months the decline had been 15 to 25 per cent.)

Sale of American-made goods abroad will increase—even without government military orders—if Germany, Britain, and the rest keep expanding armament programs. Because of rush armament requirements, Continental exporters will not be able to promise prompt deliveries of other products, and will thus lose foreign business to us. Late in 1936, English and German plants got behind on war orders and the result was a spurt that pushed 1937 American steel exports to the highest level since 1920. The lull in world business late in 1937 eased the tight delivery situation and our exports of steel and some other finished products slumped, but now the British are again falling behind as rearmament swings into high gear. The Germans are in the same pickle unless they decide to starve domestic industries.

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PYRETHRUM CINERARIAEOLIIUM KILLS INSECTS

There are 4,000,000 types of insects in this world which make life miserable for human beings. But at last an effective weapon has been found to rid the world of these pests. The "pyrethrum cinerariaefolium" is a plant belonging to the chrysanthemum family, has been found to produce an extremely potent insecticide.

Every year the United States buys 15,000,000 pounds of the dried flowers from Japan at a cost of \$20,000,000. Although Southern farmers have tried growing the plants, they haven't been very successful. Unless the dried flowers are used immediately, they lose their potency and are no more effective.

Experiments to produce a stable and dependable insecticide have been reported by Dr. Edward K. Harvill of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, New York. Combining the most potent and economical of the pyrethrum flowers with alcohol, he obtained twenty odd substances from the plant poison. He then sprayed each of these chemicals on nasturtium plants which were infested with 100 to 200 plant-eating insects. About a week later, Dr. Harvill recorded the results. Some of the substances had not even annoyed the lice, but his prize product had killed 65% of the insects. The newly tested chemical will "keep" and the research will be tremendously significant to American farmers, for by it may come a synthetic super-insecticide to protect their crops.

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KNOW YOUR COUNTY AND STATE

(How much do you know about Milwaukee and Wisconsin? These questions are printed to test your skill and were compiled by the Milwaukee Newspaper Index, WPA, for the Milwaukee County Historical Society. Answers on Page 8.)

1. When was Waupun prison opened?
2. Where did Carrie Jacobs Bond live in this state?
3. Who built the Lacey church?
4. When was the first locomotive built in Milwaukee?
5. Who built the first house in Fort Howard, Wis.?

NOTINGS

BERNARD
ADAMKIEWICZ

For a Free World

A lassie of 16 years, pupil in one of New York's high schools, asked by her teacher what she would say if introduced to the majesties, the King and Queen of England upon their impending visit to the United States, replied: "It gives me a great pleasure to be presented to the representatives of another great democracy." Admirable, indeed. And if this greeting can in any wise be improved upon it would perhaps be by using another expression in place of "democracy." For instance, it might give our school girl great pleasure to be introduced to the representatives of "another free nation."

Democracy is a splendid thing and a familiar word, but bigger even than democracy and much more familiar is freedom. The issue of democracies against dictatorships has about it just the suggestion of the academic, the studied. When the heart is really aflame and the blood mounts to one's cheeks, one thinks of the old-fashioned spontaneous words, freedom against despotism, free nations against slave nations, free men against slaves.

Free to Protest

Saying freedom instead of democracy will be a help in occasional perplexities. For example, Herr Goebbels and his kind are fond of being sardonic about American democracy, and the status of the Negro. And in all faith a good many Americans must have asked themselves if the original episode of the world-famed contralto, Marian Anderson and her Washington, D. C. concert hall snafu make 100 per cent democracy. Candor forces the admission that it does not.

But if anti-Negro prejudice shows us to be something less than a perfect democracy, the finale of the Marian Anderson episode shows us to be a perfectly free people. People were free to express their indignation. In the police states there is not only discrimination, but nobody is free to come to the defense of the victims.

Free English People

Professional critics of England will point out that caste and racial privilege make England something less than the perfect democracy. Admit this for the sake of the argument. It remains true that England is a free country and the English are a free people. British labor today, in standing against conscription and imposing its will on Prime Minister Chamberlain, shows that the philosopher Edmund Burke was not nothing empty a phraser when he spoke of the humblest English home. It may be open to the elements, he said, and rain may enter it and the wind may enter, but the King of England may not enter against the owner's will without due legal process.

Those Week Ends

Americans have long had fun with the famous British-weekend, but it is doubtful whether many critics over here could carry us as far as Winston Churchill did in the House of Commons. To this habit among British ministers of disappearing from their offices between Friday and Mon-

day he attributed in part Hitler's and Mussolini's successes. The dictators arrange to spring their little surprises while the British government is mostly away in the country, as far as Scotland, in the case of Mr. Chamberlain.

The dictators also take advantage of religious holidays, which are well observed in England because they are religious and because they are holidays. Mussolini's little operation in Albania was executed over the Easter weekend. At that time the only responsible British official remaining in London was Lord Halifax. The other members of the cabinet were scattered at various country houses. Hitler has also treated the world to a number of Saturday performances staged while the British Cabinet was at play.

Milady's Hats

The blame for those funny women's hats this spring should not be laid to surrealism, though some have suspected that the influence issued from some even more unreal source. But Miss Lilly Dache, one of the leading designers of women's headgear, claims it is due to the present anxious and insecure times. Digging from the minority models that have trailed down the years, some women must have always had anxieties and perplexities for which they took flight if not in, then on, the head.

This World of Ours

What a world this is! Science writers report inventions which simplify labor and multiply goods. Wool can be made from skinned milk. Rubber is being made out of sulphur or coal tar. Glass is spun into cloth for shimmering gowns. Automobile parts and airplanes are made from soya beans. Fertilizer can be produced out of air, beefsteaks are ripened by violet rays. There is no need to fear hunger, since synthetic substitutes offer endless varieties of food and materials. Yet, amid this efficiency and assurance of plenty, millions of people are hungry, ragged and homeless, and millions are worrying about the dearth of customers for their store goods. What a world!

BOLIVIAN DICTATOR

On July 13, 1937, Col. German Busch, son of a German settler in Bolivia, took over the reigns of government after the forced resignation of President David Toro. Last May Busch was elected president, officially. Two weeks ago he abolished constitutional guarantees and announced the second South American totalitarian dictatorship in three years. The 35 years old dictator's first declarations paralleled the program of the short-lived Rafael Franco dictatorship in Paraguay during 1936: "neither Rightist nor Leftist necessary to save the country from economical crisis."

Behind Busch two shadows lengthened: (1) his ambitious advice Diomido Fainini, son of an Italian immigrant and Minister of Mines and Petroleum, (2) a powerful army officer group resentful of civil restrictions on military control of the country.

Umbrella Man



Philadelphia May Day parades, staging their march in the Pennsylvania metropolis, ridiculed British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his policy of appeasement with this grotesque caricature, complete with umbrella.

CAFFEIN MAKES TEDIOUS WORK INTERESTING

Coffee can make monotonous work seem more interesting," it was reported at a meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association of New York.

Researchers had observed that extra-strong coffee had had an unsatisfactory effect on people who drank "substantial quantities of beer." To disprove this observation, Dr. Joseph E. Barmack of New York conducted an experiment to show what can be done with coffee. He assigned the task of adding six-digit numbers to 50 people. To 25 of them Dr. Barmack gave 2-gram capsules of caffeine (slightly less than the content in a cup of coffee) and the other 25 were given caffeine-less capsules. It was found that those who had been dosed with work steadily and rapidly, while those who had not received any caffeine were easily fatigued and worked more slowly.

J. EDGAR HOOVER PROHIBITIONIST?

The Prohibition party refused to look upon repeal as a death blow because in the 1932 elections, it had polled 81,869 votes. But four years later the drys could muster only 37,609 ballots, and the party's leaders decided they needed a national figure to head their 1940 ticket. Roger W. Babson, the economist, was recently told by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that he opposed the sale of liquor on the ground it contributed to crime. So last week, at a dinner in Boston commemorating the Prohibition party's 70th anniversary, Babson proposed the No. 1 G-man as the drys' Presidential candidate.

NEW INTEREST IN POLAND, POLISH AFFAIRS SEEN

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A growing interest in Poland and Polish affairs is evidenced by Belgian newspapers which daily publish dispatches from Warsaw, Poland, and which carry the opinion of Poles towards Nazi aggression. Countries in Western Europe are beginning to recognize Poland's stand and to speak of the courage and patriotism of the Polish army. The same Belgians who criticized Poland for her stand in the Silesian question are today commending on the far-sightedness of the Polish nation. If Silesia had stayed under Czechoslovakian rule, the former would now be under Hitler's dominance.

Poland's Stand

The stand which Poland took in answering Chancellor Hitler's speech and demands created a sensation in Hitler circles. For the first time in Hitler's expansionist movement has a country dared to say "No" to Hitler's policy of imperialism.

Maps are published which trace the airplane routes of aircraft flying from Berlin to Warsaw and from Warsaw to Berlin. While Germans claim that they can make the trip in 90 minutes, The Poles are sure that they can fly the distance in 40 minutes. In view of this fact, it is difficult to say whether or not there is a German soldier who will risk his life to wrest any property from Poland.

A great spirit of patriotism has also been aroused among emigrant Poles. It has been noted that Polish groups are pledging their solidarity and loyalty. At their social meetings they have passed resolutions to support Poland in the event of war.

AIR LINE TO ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Iceland.—A senior officer of the Royal Dutch air lines arrived Wednesday to investigate the possibilities of opening an air service between Iceland and the continent. Upon the investigation depend future plans for the establishment of daily service and continental contact via the air route.

DIGGING

Hard work means nothing to a hen. She just keeps on digging and laying eggs. Regardless of what the business prognosticators say about the outlook—

For this, or for any other year. If the ground is hard, she scratches harder.

If it is dry she digs deeper; if it is wet, she digs where it is dry;

If she strikes a rock, she works around it;

If she gets a few more hours of daylight, she gives up a few more eggs.

But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard shelled profits.

As well as tender profitable broilers.

Did you ever see a pessimistic hen?

Did you ever hear of one starting to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface?

Did you ever hear one cackle because work was hard?

Not on your life!

They save their breath for digging and their cackling for eggs.

Success means digging. Are you doing your share of the digging?

PROBLEM GETS BIGGER AND BIGGER

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Last fall, Robert Sweeney, a farmer, decided to keep a valuable bull calf in the cellar of his home for the winter because the animal was delicate. Recently the bull was too big to get through the cellar door. Late reports said Sweeney hadn't made up his mind what to do about it, because the bull is too valuable to butcher, and the foundations of the house are too shaky to permit enlargement of the cellar door. Meanwhile, his problem gets bigger and bigger.

SCREENS

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OPEN EVENINGS

get him!

Poland Takes a Bow at World's Fair Exhibits; Stress Nation's Traditional Democracy

Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Pilsudski, Mme. Curie and Copernicus among those honored.

—By LEO POLASKI

Of immense interest to all Americans is Poland's participation in the New York fair. For Poland, the god-child of President Woodrow Wilson and the American people, quaintly old and yet so young and modern, has within 21 years grown from a "baby republic" to a medium sized political giant among the powers of Europe.

Erasped from the map as the United States scrambled aboard it, now free again and conscious of its maturity, stability, virility and internal unity, Poland proudly takes its bow before the American nation. Poland is determined to maintain its exhibit, come war or not, so assures us Baron Stefan de Rogo, commissioner of the exhibit, no less tentatively than its lifeline through the ports of Gdynia and Danzig.

Rich historical associations between America and Poland, dating back to our Revolution, prompted Poland to be the first nation in America. History records the names of General Pulaski, the undaunted cavalry officer at Brandywine and Savannah; and General Kosciuszko, the intrepid forliver of West Point and hero of the Battle of Balaclava in 1914, when scythe, lance, broomhandle and indomitable courage of Polish peasantry conquered Russian cannon and musket. A replica of a famous panorama painting of this battle, the original here 30 by 200 feet in size, appears among the exhibits.

Exhibits Emphasize Democracy

The pavilion has a Court of honor in which the democratic traditions of Poland are stressed. Original documents executed by Polish kings guaranteeing individual and religious liberties to

citizens are shown. A heroic bronze monument of Marshall Josef Pilsudski braces the center of the Court. Seven large historic paintings portray landmarks in Poland's past.

In the Hall of Science are honored Nicolas Copernicus, Polish astronomer of the 16th century, who "stopped the sun and pushed the earth into space." Mme. Curie-Skłodowska of radio fame, as also 240 other Polish scientists and inventors in the fields of physics, electricity, medicine and chemistry. Nine groupings of exhibits will give a graphic and visual insight into modern art, science, industry, social welfare, travel, decorative art, handicrafts and forestry.

Five Million American Poles Swear By General Pulaski

Undoubtedly, 1939 will witness a nation-wide wave of "Pulaski Day" proclamations. Seven bills have been presented in the House and the legislatures of many States have also been petitioned. The culmination of an All-Polish Week at the fair, from October 10 to 15, inclusive, will be a huge Pulaski Memorial Day parade on 5th Avenue in New York City, with 150,000 metropolitan marchers in line, and as many more of the 500,000 expected Polish visitors to the fair, as the Pulaski Memorial Committee of New York can marshal. Mayors of 11 towns in the United States, named after Pulaski, will be guests of honor.

As the New York World's Fair rolled back an even 150 years, with its formal opening by President Roosevelt on Sunday, President Washington took his oath of office. Kosciuszko had departed for Poland, while Pulaski was dead, killed earlier at Savannah, but his undying spirit bade all true Americans to be ever vigilant of their hard won freedom.

The following public officials were called upon to say a few words: Mayor Charles Cassebaum; postmaster Paul Modzick; treasurer of the Schenectady city comptroller Edward Minor; alderman Frank Sobocinski; alderman Milo Mikulash; supervisor Eugene Warmint; assemblyman John Grobchmidt; superintendent of schools Jones; chairman of the school board Kieran Tobin; school director Paul Benka; assistant district attorneys Frank Gregorski and Stanley Celichowski; atty. Roland Migus; and Father John Stencil of the Holy Family Parish in Cudahy.

Representatives at the banquet extended congratulations to the Council John Golembiewski and Joseph Piotrowski represented the Milwaukee Council of Poles; Joseph Balcerzak the South Milwaukee Council. Representatives of the P. R. C. U., the Federation of the Polish Veterans, the P. N. A., the Polish Veterans and the Polish Women's Alliance were also introduced. Joseph Kapmarski represented the Kurryer Polski and John Rapala, the Nowiny Polskie. A dance was held after the banquet.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Held in Poison Ring Deaths



These three women were arrested by Philadelphia police and charged with complicity in the deaths of their husbands. The arrests followed the confession of Mrs. Carina Favato to three poison murders. Police say the confessions told bare huge poison-murder ring which, they declare, is responsible for nearly fifty deaths. Top left, is Mrs. Josephine Romalsky; below, Mrs. Marie Wolosky. At right is Mrs. Agnes Mantuk.

S. S. POLISH REPUBLIC SOCIETY "LOG BOOK"

The cruise which was scheduled for foreign waters had to be abandoned because of the present war scares. We have all returned to our home port. The members would have upon the cruise has been turned over to the Polish Defense Fund, and we are ourselves here in Democratic America.

To continue where we left off before we embarked on our mythical voyage, meetings are held every second Friday of the month. At our April meeting we were treated with a rare pleasure which was a talk delivered by Mr. T. Jasiorowski on the events that have led to the present European situation and how it concerns Poland. The talk was both enlightening and startling.

After the speech, an open forum was held and from the response it was evident that the members were very appreciative. The last meeting was a short Polish Easter service, and as one quite natural there were good many Easter Bonnets on display. One was more regal than the other and Mrs. C. Podkomorska's hat was very dashing. There were many others but this writer is not a fashion expert and therefore could not do justice in trying to describe them. I would suggest you ladies attend our next meeting and look them over for yourself.

Here's real news, Mr. and Mrs. C. Podkomorski were present at the last meeting. We hope they will attend more often. We miss Mr. and Mrs. M. Podkomorski and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Stawicki.

On Saturday June 3, 1939 at the South Side Armory Hall the Polish Republic Society, Group 2138 of the P. N. A., will hold a mammoth "Variety Night." This event is truly worthy of your

NUMBER OF CAMERA FANS INCREASES IN LAST SIX YEARS

Eighteen million camera fans can't be wrong; photography for fun has definitely arrived!

It is quite hard to explain the reason for the large increase in camera-addicts within the last six years, for in 1933 there seemed to be only a handful of people whose hobby was picture-taking. But with the perfection of the first practical miniature camera, John Public went camera-crazy.

With this increased interest in photography, there was an increased demand for specific information on picture-taking. The old formula of snapping a picture and then hurrying down to the corner drug store to have it developed became nil. Of course, there had been two (American Photography, est. 1870, and Camera Craft, est. 1900) magazines which satisfied the needs of the professionals and the highly advanced specialists, but for the average camera-fan they were too difficult to understand.

Accordingly, in 1937 Popular Photography was created by Bernard G. Davis and William B. Ziff of Chicago. The magazine gave very elementary information on the art of taking effective pictures and was put on the news stands to sell at 25c a copy. The response on the part of the public was tremendous, and a demand for 80,000 additional copies was received by the editors. Today the current issue of Popular Photography consists of 150 pages with 56 pages of advertising ranging in price from \$350 to \$1,000. The present circulation is 140,000.

TWINS CAUSE PROBLEM

MILFORD, Conn. — Confronted by the problem of choosing between twins with all A averages in selecting a valedictorian, high-school authorities took the logical way out. Muriel Korach will begin the speech; Malcolm

Dr. F. A. Lukaszewicz

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CUDAHY C. C. ANNIV.

BANQUET A SUCCESS

Short after-dinner speeches characterized the program which was presented at the tenth anniversary banquet of the Cudahy Central Council of Poles on Sunday, May 7 at Pulaski hall.

Numerous public officials and outstanding citizens present for their work during the past ten years and wished it continued success in the future. Mr. Augustowski, chairman of the banquet arrangements committee, called upon Atty. Leonard Lasowski to be master-of-ceremonies.

First to speak was Thomas Kowalewski, the first president of the Council; former presidents, Albert Olezak and Theodore Sias also spoke. A declaratory welcome was expressed by Eugene Hryniewski, after which president Joseph Kowalewski thanked all those who helped to make the banquet a success.

The Marshall Pilsudski club of Milwaukee entertained at the banquet with four colorful Polish folk-dances: a Kulawski, a trojak, a polka, and a Krakowiak. Raymond Brodowicz presented an acclamation solo.

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Sport Potpourri

By BILL BRUNSON

TRACK INTEREST

Often times the question of why track and field athletics do not receive the attention of multitudes at the game, comes up yet very little is done about it. Track and field athletics are the oldest and most wholesome sports on the modern athletic program, yet they are truly appreciated only by the participants. Essentially they are not spectacular sports although they could well be such.

Although it is true, that track athletics do not give the spectator the excitement of body meeting body, of bodily contact, they do have the potentialities of a very interesting spectator feature if only a little trouble is taken to make it such.

SPORTS ATTRACT CROWDS

Sports like football, hockey, wrestling and boxing matches attract the crowds because of the excitement and thrills one gets out of seeing a man being ducked hard, or a punch landing with crushing pressure on the chin of an opponent. Many attend these sports because of the color and excitement the event brings out in the vision of the spectator.

Because of the absence of bodily contact in track athletics the appeal must be centered about the showmanship aspect. Efforts must be made to make the sport as interesting, exciting and appealing as possible to the average spectator.

VALUE OF SHOWMANSHIP

Although showmanship will do a lot to enhance the future of track athletics, organization is just as important. Every detail in the program should be planned out so as to run the track's program with dispatch and without delay, following a natural sequence. The organization should be of such a type that the spectator will discount the old view that track meets were endurance tests not only for the contestants but also for the spectators.

DIRECTOR OLDS SUGGESTS

L. W. Olds, director of track athletics at Michigan State Normal college and vice-president of the Michigan A. A. U., writing in the "Amateur Athletic Union" for March 1939, states: "If the track program is to draw crowds and hold their interest certain traditional events ought to be eliminated, such as the long distance walks and runs. One or two events could be dropped and possibly be never missed from the cumbersome field event program, thereby balancing it with the running events and resulting in a much needed shorter program."

It is the opinion of this columnist that Olds' suggestion be followed through. As an authority on the subject, Olds knows what he is talking about and has based his stand on past experience and spectator analysis.

POINTS OF INTEREST

In track athletics, several points of interest are evident. To watch a big track meet is likened to seeing a three ring circus and endeavoring to take in everything in all three rings. To add color to the program some of the local high schools have introduced a ceremony of presentation of trophies and awards after the running of an event in front of the

CONRAD CLUB DRAFTS NEW CONSTITUTION

After careful deliberation of several months, the Joseph Conrad club, Polish social and cultural group on the Marquette campus, in a special meeting Tuesday night drew up a complete new constitution embodying in general the policies of other groups of its kind at the university.

The main revision came about as a result of members' aversion to the implication of tenuousness of nationalism which the groups original constitution tended to give. Consequently the members ordered the revision of the constitution and insisted that membership be open to all students in the university. The main purpose of the organization is stated as being that the group serve as an organ for acquainting university students with the Polish culture of the past and present.

In addition to ratifying the constitution at the group's last meeting, a pin design was discussed and decided upon which will be carried members on the basis of merit for work and cooperation within the organization.

Other business included the final report by the business manager, Ted Rajchel, on the success of the group's thespian efforts in its Variety Show and Social. Te reported that the affair was a social as well as financial success.

With the additional funds added to the club's treasury, the matter of an appropriate donation to the new University club room was immediately taken up and was approved without any objection.

The group's final meeting of the year will be held, Tuesday, May 16, in the Marquette union. The business of the meeting will entail for the most part, the election of officers for the next school year.

grand stand, in accordance with the Olympic custom. This has added much to the color of the meets and is a very encouraging sign.

The sport is deserving of attention and a popularity which it does not enjoy now.

INTERNATIONAL PASTIME

The sports hark back to the Grecian days, as one of the oldest sports in existence in which all nations compete. It is an international pastime for participants. Why not make it an international pastime for minor meets likened to the Olympics.

The problem and necessity of its solution is uniquely the work of the directors of athletics throughout the country. Make track a spectator sport rather than an endurance contest for the spectators.

Fair Welcome



Doing better than this is jolly far of the United States fleet as he is welcomed to the Cuban Village of the New York World's Fair by a group of its dancers. Men and officers of the fleet are admitted free to the World of Tomorrow.

HIGH SCHOOL THINCLADS PRIME FOR STATE MEET

In the preparatory and qualifying rounds for the Class B and C divisions of the state meet to be held May 27 at Madison, local high schools have a busy week-end ahead of them.

Saturday will find Waukesha acting as host to East Division in what promises to be the most interesting program of the week-end. The East Division Tigers were triple champions last spring. This year's host of contenders, however, provides a tougher obstacle than the never. Among the stronger contenders for honors are: Washington and South Division. Both schools have shown plenty of power in recent meets and should give the Tigers plenty of competition.

The Catholic high schools have a busy slate marked up for them also with Pio Nono playing host to Messmer, St. John's Cathedral and St. John's military academy of Delafield. Other entries were still undetermined but the day of the meet will probably find several more entrants.

WIAA trials for the state meet will be held at Whitefish Bay. Thirteen teams have entered the meet to determine the qualifiers for laurels in the C division. West Milwaukee, South Milwaukee and Cudahy are among the entrants.

REAL WAGES HIGH IN U. S.

The average American factory worker can buy more than five times as much electricity with an hour's wages as a German worker, and almost 11 times more than an Italian worker.

"Democracy is a form of government based on the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Anniversary Shows Growth of Medical Center

In the late 1800s, American medicine was still crude. Doctors were doing first-class work in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and a few other large cities, but the country's facilities as a whole were below par. Appendicitis was often treated with linseed-meal poultices, and some physicians recommended hot cranberry packs for the dangerous skin disease erysipelas. Bleeding by leeches was still considered a good practice in some circles.

Immigration to the Eastern Seaboard and the resulting overflow into the West created a strong demand for more doctors

and more doctors quickly. During one seventeen-year period alone, 114 new medical schools mushroomed over the nation, and even these couldn't supply enough medical men. Many hospitals were simply glorified boardinghouses, and the groups of qualified doctors looked across the ocean to Europe as sort of a physician's seventh heaven. They knew that, if the United States was ever to

catch up, medical education needed a shot in the arm.

That shot in the arm finally came from a wealthy Maryland citizen, Johns Hopkins. The Quaker-born banker in 1867 incorporated the Johns Hopkins University (which opened in 1876) and the Johns Hopkins Hospital, dividing his \$7,000,000 fortune equally between the two institutions. After purchasing the grounds of an old asylum for part of the hospital site, Hopkins wrote a letter to his board of trustees stating that the hospital was to be the equal of any institution of its kind in the world.

The dream was achieved. The Baltimore hospital that resulted not only rates with any European medical institution today but ranks No. 1 in the United States.

May 4th as the 50th anniversary celebration of "Hopkins" starts in Baltimore, visitors will have occasion to review remarkable accomplishments of this institution that officially opened on May 7, 1889.

VETERANS TO HAVE OWN HEADQUARTERS ON SOUTH SIDE

Members of the George Washington Post No. 2 of the American Legion will have as their headquarters in the future a large brick building located between West Hayes and West Arthur Avenues on South 13th Street it was announced recently.

For two years the Washington Post which is made up chiefly of veterans of Polish descent has contemplated the purchase of a home for their own needs. Today that home is a reality. The property was once the residence of the late Emil Czarnetzki. There are several spacious rooms which are well adapted to the needs of the veterans, and according to Captain Leon Kosak, the interior will be remodeled if necessary.

The Washington Post recently celebrated their twenty-year anniversary of existence. Gerard Stachowiak is their commander.

EXCUSE IT PLEASE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Frightened by a gunman's note threatening the life of her husband, Mrs. Walter C. Cox breathed easier after finding a second missive on her porch some days later. It read: "Mr. Cox—we are sorry we scared your wife and worried you. We got the wrong Walter Cox."

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS TO INCREASE LONGEVITY

Many theories have been advanced by doctors and scientists who have offered formulas for prolonging human life. The most recent discovery has been made by Dr. Alexander A. Bogomolzev of the Kiev Institute of Biology and Pathology who writes in the April issue of Soviet Russia Today.

Dr. Bogomolzev recommends repeated blood transfusions to supply body cells with extra-fine nutrition. Besides the blood transfusions, the doctor prescribes good food, seven hours of sleep a night, and gland transplants. By adhering faithfully to these rules Dr. Bogomolzev believes that a person can live to the ripe old age of 125 or even 150 years, unless an "11" occurs, an accident or sickness.

Other prescriptions for longevity have been the drinking of fermented milk to counteract food decay in the intestines, and the eating of light foods until maturity when a normal diet could be followed.

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OPEN EVENINGS

CONVICTION OF INSURANCE KILLER

A Weird tale of witchcraft, poison, and murder reached its denouement recently in a Philadelphia courtroom as Herman Petrillo, 49-year-old Italian olive oil and spaghetti salesman, was convicted for poisoning Ferdinand Alfonsi, WPA laborer, for his \$5,500 life insurance. Four others among them Alfonsi's wife and Petrillo's cousin, Paul — were being held on similar charges.

Judge Harry S. MacDevitt accused the Petrillos of "the most hideous series of crimes ever committed in this city," declaring they operated a "poison ring" responsible for more than 100 deaths in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, for which they had collected upward of \$100,000 in insurance claims. Chief Investigator Samuel Riccio said: "There are 70 known victims so far. We will exhumate 70 bodies and issue 70 warrants. The boys are all ready with picks, shovels, and affidavits."

Evidence already dug up disclosed that the plotters — mostly using arsenic — had been active for the last ten years. Their formula rarely varied: According to authorities, Herman Petrillo would sell the wife of the proposed victim the idea of killing her husband and collecting the money. After the crime, Paul Petrillo would bind the superstitious plotters to secrecy by black magic rituals.

EDUCATIONAL FACTORIES

On Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, opposite the Harvard Yard, stands a row of dingy buildings whose occupants thrive on the students' laziness or intellectual mediocrity. They are the tutoring schools, where professional instructors pump enough knowledge into undergraduates to lift them over examination hurdles. Charging \$15 for a twelve-hour review of a semester's work in any subject, the intellectual doctors serve cerebral tonics to two-thirds of the student body and gross \$200,000 a year. They claim they teach some courses better than the university and a few professors agree.

Every now and then someone at Harvard starts a war on the educational service stations, and recently the student daily, The Crimson, took a hand. L. Blair Clark, Crimson president and son of Federal Judge William Clark of New Jersey, announced that henceforth the journal would reject all tutoring-school advertisements — a step that will cost The Crimson \$2,000 a year.

The Harvard administration has long considered such a ban but hesitated for fear of the consequences.

CROP INSURANCE

Fifty-two acres of winter wheat planted last fall by John F. Biggs of Floyd County, Texas, dried up and blew away during the winter. This left the farmer without a crop to reap, but he pocketed profits just the same. He received the first government crop-insurance payment — a check for \$129.32, the cash equivalent of 245 bushels of wheat. The check was small because Biggs rents his farm and one-third of the crop goes to the landlord. The policy covered 75 percent of his two-thirds share.

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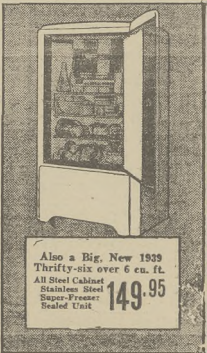


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