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TRICO MEDITING	
NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 20	, 1932

FRANCE has been keeping an eye on Great F Britain ever since work was halted on the grant Cunard liner that was to have been -and maybe yet be-the world's finest merchant vessel. The French line's rival supership also was halted in medias res, and unless a way is found to carry through the English giant it is probable the French vessel too will be abandoned, leaving Germany with the queenship of the seas that she presently holds. But it is not only on the ocean that carrier rivalry is keen and where England finds herself obliged to withdraw in a somewhat humiliating manner. For instance, construction has been brought to a halt on the vast 35-ton commercial flying boat that was being built by Vickers, Ltd. This machine was intended to rival the Dornier DO-X in size and was, according to report, to inaugu-rate air-line operation to the United States and Canada from England. But it so hapned that the same day, January 18, on which ritain withdrew workers from her big flier rmany launched DO-X 3rd on Lake Contance, a "ship" that is being built for Italy

HERE is one fact which seems fairly indisputable, namely that the automobile wearing the 1932 model imprimaturis, as one of the industry's magnates recently stated, "able to charm the dollar from its hiding places." The several automobile shows to date have astonished the most optimistic by their success, not merely by the number of those in attendance but by the unusual interest these have shown and, more positive still, by the number of orders booked and the percentage of cash sales that have been complefed in the exposition halls. This, of course links in well with the wider fact that slow sales during 1930 and 1931 have piled up a big volume of replacement needs. This stimulus, plus the fact that the new models, of virtually every make, are more than ever attractive and favorably priced, renders logical an awakening of business. To be sure those who can't raise the money cannot buy but the show sales indicate that the number of those who after all can find the way is greater than had been expected.

"Old Ironsides"

WE OF New Orleans "have with us today" that most renowned of fighting ships-the United States frigate Constitution. New Orleans and "Old Ironsides" are in a sense linked by a tie forged during the War of 1812. From that conflict America's land forces derived less credit parhaps than from any other in which they have been engaged. The easy British capture of Washington, the failure of the American expedition against Canada, the surrender of Detroit were among its humiliating incidents. But the decisive defeat of a veteran British army in the battle of New Orleans went far to retrieve the credit and prestige of American arms.

And meanwhile the brilliant exploits of America's men o' war equally astonished the world and the British themselves. The Constitution played a stirring part in these naval combats. Its successive victories over the Guerriere, the Jena and later over the Cvane and Levant, helped to shape the conclusion of a British historian that "in this memorable contest the English, for the first time for a century and a half, met with equal antagonists on their own element."

Thanks to her glorious fighting record, "Oil Ironsides" has been preserved intact to our own day. On two historic occasions, suggestions that the famous old frigate be discarded and junked have provoked storms of popular protest. She owes her latest rehabilifation in large part to American children many thousands of whom contributed to the fund raised by popular subscription for that purpose. One of the purposes of her present voyage is to give those juvenile rescuers and admirers opportunity to visit and inspect the ship so famed in song and story. The grownups too are welcoming that opportunity. No American to whom it is made available should The Constitution will remain in New Orleans harbor until after Carnival, and thougands, young and old, will tread the decks of far-famed ship-of-the-line during her Elay liere. _______

Breaking the Bad News

UPON Acting Governor King devolves the sad and painful office of being "the first bringer of unwelcome news." Taking over the gubernatorial chair last Monday, Governor King began at once to study "the financial problems with which the various state departments are confronted." The most urgent of these, it appears, involved the state highway department. To his credit be it said, Governor King, when that department's 'financial difficulties" stood revealed to him, acted promptly, ordering a reduction of its expenses by every means possible, including

drastic curtailment of its pay roll. Accordingly Chairman Tugwell, Governordesignate Allen's successor on the Highway Commission, announces practical cessation of its construction work beginning February 1 and deletion of a full half of its pay-roll population on the same date. Where the commission employed in round numbers some 4000 persons in December last, it will have, according to the announcement, only 2000 employes in the post-primary month of Febru-New highway construction will be slowed down, it is reported, to a virtual standstill.

The reason assigned for this sudden and drastic economy seems compelling enough For some months the Highway Commission has been unable to market its bonds. In these circumstances it resorted to issuance of "certificates of indebtedness" as long ago alast October. By February 1, it is estimated, there will be some \$12,000,000 of these certificates outstanding, of which \$5,000,000 have been issued against the general highway fund These last it appears are due and payable March 1. Their payment will consume half the commission's annual receipts from "cur-rent revenues." So it seems to be sheer financial necessity that is calling the halt with resumption of the work awaiting and depending upon the marketing of the highway bonds remaining unsold.

It is the unpleasant duty of the governor ad interim to break this sad news to Louisi and and the Highway Commission's pay-roll population. He has performed that duty omptly and fearlessly. Presumably his study of "the financial problems with which the arious state departments are confronted" is being continued. Will it fall to his lot in this connection to be "the first bringer" of additional bad news?

Our Literacy Gain

SLAVERY and the War Between the States left Louisiana low in the literacy tables of American states, and for a long time after that sad fraternal conflict our commonwealth had to bow her head in shame when spread.o scholarship was under discussion in interstate circles. But of late we have been breezing forward with a rapidity that gives evidence of a different situation in the not remote future. Recently the federal office of education at Washington has been giving out the newest school attendance figures that are comforting to Louisiana eyes and thoughts. The following statement is particularly significant and promising:

In 1920 Louisiana had only three-fourths of its children of ages seven to 13 years attending school. In 1930 nearly nine-tenths of them were in the classrooms and elimi nated from the ranks of the totally ignorant South Carolina now trails us considerably in the named field, having succeeded in raising her percentage to only 86.4. Our own growth from 75 per cent to 90 per cent since 1920 is a rate of improvement that shows conclusively that another decade will find our state well up toward the maximum, which latter figure stands to the credit, not of assumedly intellectual New England but of Nebraska he agricultural, "Cornhusker" State.

Considering the nation as a whole, the federal office found that the 10 years' period had seen an increase in school enrollment of 5,690,000, which growth necessitated the provision of school factilities for 20 per cent more students. Today seven out of every 10 Americans between 5 and 20 years of age attend school, a very fair record in a land where compulsory education is not widespread or very strictly enforced in most places where such exists by law's decree. Of the total juvenile population (7 to 13 years) of the United States that in 1930 numbered 17 209 -566, 16,398,400, or 95.3 per cent attended school that year. This was slightly over a 5 per cent gain during the decade. As our Louisiana gain was nearer 15 per cent, it is easily seen how rapidly we are overhauling those ahead of us. We scarcely need to reiterate that ours and other states of considerable negro population suffer statistically from the lower literacy of the dark race.

Nations League Economy

CONSTRUCTION at Geneva of the new assembly building for the League of Nations will be "suspended temporarily" if the majority of the commission supervising the league finances has its way. The motion to suspend was carried a few days ago by a vote three to two, but is subject to approval by the League Council. Advocates of immediate construction served notice that they would wage a vigorous fight there, but the Council, preoccupied by the threatening developments in the Far East, has not so far as we have seen taken up the building pro-

The proposed assembly hall, planned two years ago, is to be the central edifice in the group of league buildings. Its cost is estimated at \$2,500,000 and the majority members of the League Finance Commission favor its temporary postponement on economy grounds according to the Geneva report. the league revenues have suffered shrinkage by reason of world conditions, or its expenses have grown out of proportion to its revenues is not explained. The three members of the commission who voted for suspension represent Britain, Norway and Hungary. The two who oppose delay represent France and Czechoslovakia. If this nationalistic division has any significance, it must await clearer

revelation later. Considered in connection with the resigna tion of Sir Eric Drummond, the league's secretary-general, outsiders may be tempted to wonder what may be happening inside the league circle. Do some of its members by any chance begin to doubt the permanence of this world organization should it fail to master the Far Eastern emergency? That is, bombing outrages.

Mirrors of Washington BY CLINTON W. GILBERT

Fears of Income-Tax Collector Help Fill Safe Deposit Boxes

HEARD a story the other day of a bootlegger who bought a building from another bootlegger. I shan't, identify the part of this country where the transaction took place. The price paid was \$160,000. The two, when they reached an agreement on terms when there was a meeting of their minds, as the lawyers say, met in the leading bank of their city. Each went to his safety deposit One took out the deed of the property and handed it over to the other. The pur chaser took out of his box 160 \$1000 bills and paid them to the seller. The seller put the thousand dollar bills in his box. The buyer put the deed in his box and the transaction vas complete.

I wonder how much the income tax law has to do with the hoarding of money i boxes. There are the wonderful tin boxes of Tammany leaders in New York city, exposed by Judge Seabury, which may contain anywhere up to half a million dollars. It seem quite obvious to me that the fruitfulness of these tin boxes is due pretty largely to the activity of the income tax collector. Bank accounts betray the secret of ill-gotten gains or even well-gotten gains. If Al Capone had kept his wealth in a tin box instead of in a bank he probably would never have been convicted of trying to defraud the federal government.

A friend of mine from the South visited the part of the country he came from. He met there an old farmer in the mountains over whose land he used to hunt as a boy. The old farmer invited him to come up in the hills shooting. The desire to hunt had faded in the process of years. "Well, come up anyway," said his old friend, "and I'll give you something good to drink." visited the place and had something good to drink. The farmer took him into his attic. He opened an old calfskin trunk took out the tray and the bottom of it was covered six inches deep with money in large bills, the profits of his moonshining opera-tions. "Why don't you put it in bank?" asked my friend. "The government would find it if I did," was the reply. "Somebody will rob you if you keep it here," objected my friend. "I have armed guards all over the place," said the moonshiner. (例, 1932, by Public Ledger)

Today's Talk BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

Walls! Walls! Walls!

ALL ABOUT me, as I write, are walls. look out of my window and I see great walls upon every side. A large part of mankind is housed within walls a large part of the time it spends upon this earth in life.

I have never heard a doctor speak about it, but I am sure that untold numbers are with what I ask may be termed "Wallitus." That is, a malady known as too walls-too little blue sky, too little earth in the open.

Every time I get away from the city and have the opportunity to stand upon new ground, afar from all walls, invisibly my arms reach out and up. I feel akin to every tree, every wild unworried shrub, every craggy rock, every call of bird or beast, every touch of the blue sky above, and every glov of star at night.

What medicine tang of air there is to every breath you take—far from walls and walls!
One service walls do offer—inside—you can hang beauty upon them. But to the one in jail, or the one upon a hospital bed, bare walls give scant comfort. There they only walls give scant comfort. There they only for thoughts to bounce about upon.

But the worst walls of all are those that we build ourselves, within our hearts, and with in our minds-shutting out the honest truth barricading all entrance of love and beauty, all generous and noble impulses.

Many there are who house themselves in with false walls about them, little ers' affairs. dreaming that at some unguarded moment, Q. Is it possible to impeach a those walls may fall, crushing everything justice of the supreme court?—L. precious and worthwhile.

There are no walls in God's world. All

valls have been man's invention. Everything beautiful finally escapes if too many walls are erected!

(c), 1952, by George Matthew Adams)

of course, the merest speculation. And we think even those who regard it as a possibility would regret the collapse or dissolution of the international undertaking holding promise of such immense usefulness.

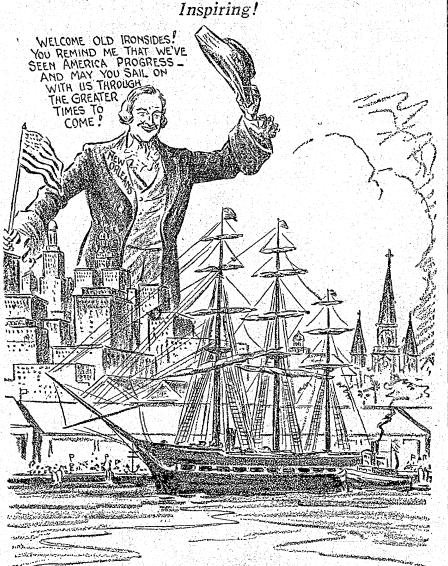
Whatever the final decision respecting the league's assembly hall, construction of its new library building, we are assured, will be continued according to the original plan. The million dollars needed to finance it has been provided by American generosity-from the purse of John D. Rockefeller, Ir.

The injunction to "give till it hurts" has been changed to "borrow till it breaks," by a Manhattan supreme court justice. He gave this instruction to an out-o'-work musician who was ordered to panhandle the \$25 a week the court had ruled he should pay his wife as alimony. Can't you just see that hornblower approaching a friend with the remark: "Say old chap, can't you slip me 25 bucks to pay the wife's weekly matrimonal tax?" Yes his friend will, certainly! It would be just as casy as that!

Gershwin has written a "Second Rhapsody," eight years after the first, the well-known "Rhapsody in Blue." But he'll have to speed his output if he hopes to rival Liszt's record in that line. The noted Abbe composed 15 of the fragmentary things and, at his present pace, Gershwin will have to count on 104 more years of activity to catch up.

Mrs. Elmer Ottaway, president of the Na tional Federation of Music Clubs, says that musical diversion helps stabilize our American people. It doesn't exactly keep them in the stable, but it does tie them into the living room for the daily radio hook-up.

"Higher prices for pineapples likely." That will be one means of discouraging



Bible Verse for Today

Romans xii:19

Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place nto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is Mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.-Mrs. Olive Millsaps, Shreveport, La.

Questions and Answers

(Any reader can set the answer to any suestion by writing Fine Times-Preavine, Information Bureau, Fred-D. C. The bureau cannot give addition to the control of the bureau cannot give additionates. It soes not undertake to cannot be control of the control of the

Q. What per cent of the people of the United States have a college edu-cation?—H. R. A.

Q. How many is a pair of twins, two or four?—M. R.

A. It is two. Twin is defined as one of two persons or things close-ly related by ties of birth or re-

Q. What is a kibitzer?-J. W. R. A. Kibitzer is a Yiddish slang erm for one who meddles with oth-

Q. Is it possible to impeach a justice of the supreme court?—L. E. J.

A. It is possible to impeach or accuse a justice of the United States supreme court or any other national official. The Constitution makes provision as to the bringing of the impeachment by a member of the House and the trial of the accused by the Senate, sitting as a court.

Q. In what cities has the largest amount per capita been spent for relief work?—B. T.

A. The highest rates are shown in cities of New England and the North Atlantic States. Rochester leads with S8.56 per capita; San Antonio is last with but 15 cents per capita. This survey was for the first nine months of 1931.

Q. Please give a biography of John Garner, speaker of the House of Representatives.—E. S.

A. John Garner was born in Red River county, Texas, November 22, 1899. His education was limited. On November 25, 1895, he married Ettic Rheiner. Five years before he had been admitted to the bar, and he became a member of the Texas House of Representatives in 1898. He served in that body until 1902, and since 1903 he has served as a Democrat in Congress from Texas from the 15th Congressional District. He has been a delegate to several of the Democratic national conventions.

Q. When were stilts first used?

—S. G.

A. Stilts were originally designed for use in corestor rives and several of the Democratic national conventions.



cream. Aw-w-k! Those jewel box perfume shops—Hudnut and Elizabeth Arden-neck and neck on the wenue. Lew Cody and Horace Liveright bear a resemblance. So do

right bear a resemblance. So do Charles Butterworth and George Arliss. Never run across anyone named Lem in New York.

Nunnally Johnson, a Sacramento boy, who made good in the city. What's become of psychoanalysis? Guys who soothe inferiority complexes by bawling out taxi drivers. Gene Tunney leaving an East 47th street barber shop. Overheard: "She got herself smart knocking around wise guys."

wise guys."

In the past week I've met an Annie Laurie and Alfred Tennyson.
Thorny spinster types you used to see at Schrafft's now giving the "speaks" a play. William A. Brady without a cigar. One-word description of Colonel Joe Hattfield-roundish. Leon Errol is back in town.

The literary barwit of Westigman.

The literary hermit of Washington Square—Will Cuppy. Six mink coats in a block. (Just a mink coat count-er!) Police dog owners are the most inconsiderate of all on the streets. Another trip to the hairdresser and Ethel Barrymere will be a platinum blonde. Joe Zelli seems to have lost his smile.

his smile.

Katherine Cornell suggests a clump of violets and Charles Evans Hughes a mossy oak. Purring pigeons around St. Patrick's. Vincent Lopez carries a filled eigarette case and lighter but doesn't smoke. Ward Morehouse has another play in rehearsal. Beefsteak Charlie. Park avenue's new Cafe de la Paix.

Molern department store grandeur. Yet I sigh for little corner notion shops. Run by withered ladies in black cotton dresses and steelrimmed spectacles. And those undercounter money tills that rang bells. Leslie Howard is a flyweight off the stage and screen. Like Fair-

the stage and screen. Like Fair-banks.

S. Jay Kaufman's Piccadilly accent. Wonder if anyone else thrills to dining in station restaurants? Or likes the odor of train smoke? The dinky capes and thimble muffs the flappers feature. What's become of the barber shop porter who played a tune with the whiskbroom when he dusted you off? tune with the wo dusted you off?

Petite annonce in East 57th street:

By O.O.McIntyre

And mail today revealed some rather unusually named correspondents: Gail Long, Lester Dryden, Elinor Vade, Martin Kule, Van Doren Estabrook, Park N. Prince, Oscar K. Thew and Sallie G. Sackett. And there was a telegram from a gentleman whose moniker suggests the metrical distillation that comes from the rumble of train wheels. It was Morton DeBoe, Tebeckyjo.

Bide Dudley rounds in from a hurried trip to his native Kansas with the story of the weazened dirt farm-er who attended a county grange meeting. They were discussing ad-vantageous agriculture. Finally he arose and in a querulous voice ob-served: "I think us farmers should stick to corn planting. We lose less on that than anything else."

Yesterday, late, I dropped into the office of a busy executive a moment. Major Edward Bowes, if you crave details. What impressed me was the orderliness of his desk in contrast to the mountainous disarray of mine. He had had a busy day and no secretary had tidled it up. Yet its smooth surface was dotted by only a crystal inkstand, a jade pen and in one corner a square silvered frame holding a picture of the adorable Margaret Illington, his wife.

office of a busy executive a moment. Major Edward Bowes, if you crave details. What impressed me was the orderliness of his desk in contrast to the mountainous disarray of mine. He had had a busy day and no secretary had tidied it up. Yet its smooth surface was dotted by only a crystal inkstand, a jade pen and in one corner a square silvered frame holding a picture of the adorable Margaret Illington, his wife.

Before me I see: Five piles of unanswered letters, a desk lighter Pierre Cartier gave me four inkstands, five fountain pens (one working), two clocks (neither running), a bottle of sodiphene, two tubes of mucilage, ten stubs of pencils, three ash trays, a J. Harvey McCoy memorandum pad, a bronze turtle paper cile, two pairs of scissors, two pencil sharpeners, a checkbook, ink eraser, two pocket knives, a half filled carton of gum, two cigarette lighters, two cigarette containers, a rusted half-eaten apple and a bright filled carton of gum, two cigarette lighters, two cigarette containers, a rusted half-eaten apple and a bright filled carton of gum, two cigarette lighters, two cigarette containers, a rusted half-eaten apple and a bright of the making in the United States navys new ait toon of lighter; than-air craft such as the United States navys new ait the United States navys new Leslie Howard is a flyweight off the stage and screen. Like Fairbanks.

S. Jay Kaufman's Piccadilly accent. Wonder if anyone else thrills to dining in station restaurants? Or dining in station restaurants? The

I'm somehow vastly tickled by the first impression of Frances Bowden, the country girl on the radio, of a big Broadway movie palace. She could not keep from thinking what a wonderful place to store hay.

(M. 1932, McNausht Syndicate, Inc.)

Washington, Jan. 28.—Although there has been recent criticism in Congress of the generosity of American banking syndicates in arranging large loans to South American nalarge loans to South American nations, an inquiry into the business prospects of these southern countries suggests that the obligations are good. Increasingly in the past years, the United States has come to depend upon the raw materials furnished by South American countries in the manufacture of principal North American products.

South America's

Riches Are Back

By Freder's J. Haskin

of Large Loans

Morth American products.

Many South American loans are
In default. That tins is not a peculiarity of South American finance
can be established from the most
cursory glance at the record of
European and Asiatic countries. Default on international loans is an old
story. The record of American political divisions as well as of American business corporations is none
too good in this respect.

A number of sovereign states of
the Union have not only defaulted
but repudiated their debts, the British people having been the principal
purchasers and therefore the chief
sufferers in this respect. The Confederacy went out of existence after
having accumulated a huge debt
which never was and never can be
paid.

Since those acrifer instances and

Since those earlier instances, and right at the present time, there have been other defaults. The cities of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York, the three greatest metropolises of the nation, are in serious financial difficulties. States and counties and lesser municipalities are on the verge of bankruptcy. Millions of debts have simply been written off. In view of these circumstances and in view of the certainty that all in view of the certainty that all Americans must possess that these obligations will all be taken care of in time, it seems reasonable to suppose that those of the South American states will be also. A glance at the volume of raw materials purchased regularly from the southern republics fortifies such a view

One of the most important imports

view.

One of the most important importaconsists of Bolivian tin. The American canning industry is the largest canning industry in the world. Here the art both of preserving in cans and of distribution to the market has been perfected. The value of canned goods is nearly \$700,000,000 a year. To this must be added another \$34,000,000 for the Alaska canneries.

Millions of dollars worth of tin is brought in from Bolivia direct to be manufactured into tinplate for cansand additional quantities are shipped to Great Eritain, there to be made into timplate for re-export to the American market Bolivia is practically the only source of tin in the Western world. The uses of tin are on the increase. Even were it not for her amazing riches in other products, tin alone would make Bolivia wealthy.

At present most of the rubber which goes into automobile tires in American factories comes from the East Indies. Plantation rubber take

American factories comes from the East Indies. Plantation rubber, taken from trees set out as in orchards and more readily accessible to com-

wild Para rubber of Brazil which originally claimed the market.

Para rubber still is used in large quantities because of its high quality but, in addition, the American development of plantation rubber in the Amazon Basin, soon to come into bearing, will do much to swing the rubber production center to the Western world. This will add mil-llons of woalth to South America as other countries beside Brazil expected to increase their rubber business.

The use of rubber in the construc-

wool and fur are imported for the making of the richest types of felt hats. Oddly enough, the sweeping sombreros so generally used through-out Latin America are made in the United States and sent back to the

omeu States and sent back to the raw material lands.
Chile produces most of the nitrates in the world. While deliveries 50 to many United States ports, Wilmington, Dela., is the chief destination. ton, Dela., is the chief destination. Nitrate is so important in the manufacture of explosives that a great deal of the consumption is concentrated at Wilmington Fertilizer plants at various other places also consume nitrates.

What Our Neighbors Are Saying

Mobile, Ala., Register: Many blooms and young straw-perries are now on the plants, de-

clares the Prattville Progress, as i calls attention to the fact that pick ing will be under way in the Pratt-ville section within 90 days. Th Progress laments that hundreds of trict. He has been a delegate to several of the Democratic national conventions.

Q. When were stilts first used?

S. G.

A. Stilts were originally designed for use in crossing rivers and marshes. As a means of amusement stilts have been used by all peoples in all ages, as well as by the inhabitants of marshy or flooded districts. The city of Namur in Belgium, which formerly suffered from the overflowing of the rivers Samfand Meuse, has been celebrated for its stilt-walkers for many centuries. Not only the townspeople but also the soldiers used stilts. The home of stilt-walking at the present day is the department of Landes in Gascony, where, owing to the impermeability of the subsoil, all low-lying districts are converted into marshes.

Q. How did the town of Santa Caus, Ind., get its name?—E. S.
A. Early settlers selected the name of Santa Fe which was rejected by the postoffice department because there was another Indiana town so called. A compromise was made whereby Santa was retained and Claus substituted for Fe. acres are not planted instead o

prise in collecting accounts. In the course of the discussion, Carl H. Chatters, secretary of the International Association of Comptrollers and Accounting, made a statement likely to appeal pleasantly to many taxpayers. "Few home-owners," said he, "would care to pay their telephone bills, water bills or light bills for a whole year in one payment. Yet governments want to collect the home-owner's largest expense item, outside of food and clothing, in one payment. Public utilities bill their customers on a monthly or quarterly basis. Their monthly charges are small. Surely a taxpayer is entitled to some consideration in the payment of his burden. The trend toward installment payment of taxes is so well defined that the movement is readily perceptible. I predict that quarterly payments of real estate taxes will be the 'rule and not the exception 10 years hence."

The Times-Picayune

Offers a New Booklet
"Everybody's Coin Book"
Forty years ago a newsboy received what was to him a curious foreign coin. That incident made a collector of him and today he is one of the famous collection now owned by the Chase National Eank of New York. This booklet tells of the Zerbe and values that interest all collectors, amateur and professional.

EVERYBODY'S COIN BOOK is a contraction of the contraction o

NEWCOMERS
Teacher—Now, Mary, can you me to which family the gorillalongs? Mary—No, miss, we have or lived in our flat a month and not know the neighbors.—Lust Blatter, Berlin.

QUICK WORK "Have you change for a ten, old fellow?" "Yes." "Fine-let me have half of it."-Christian Science

Everybody's Coin Book"

Forty years ago a newsboy received what was to him a curious foreign coin. That incident made a collector of him and today he is one of the world's foremost numismatists—Farram Zerbe, who assembled the famous collection now owned by the Chase National Bank of New York. This bookict tells of the Zerbe and other famous collections, of the first coins, of the rarities, oddities, and values that interest all collectors, amateur and professional.

EVERYBODY'S COIN BOOK is a companion volume to EVERYBODY'S COIN BOOK STAMP BOOK and you can

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