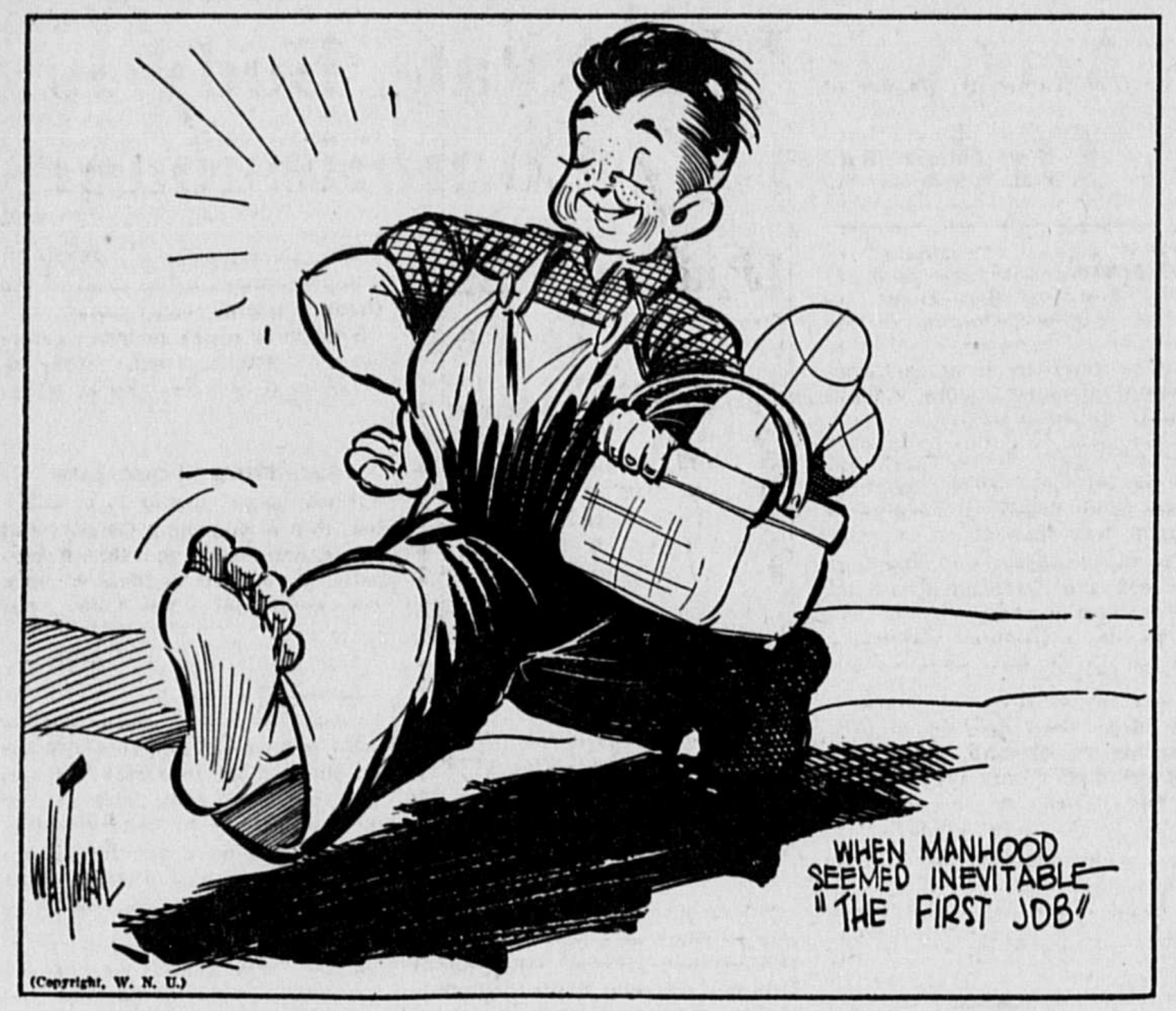
OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



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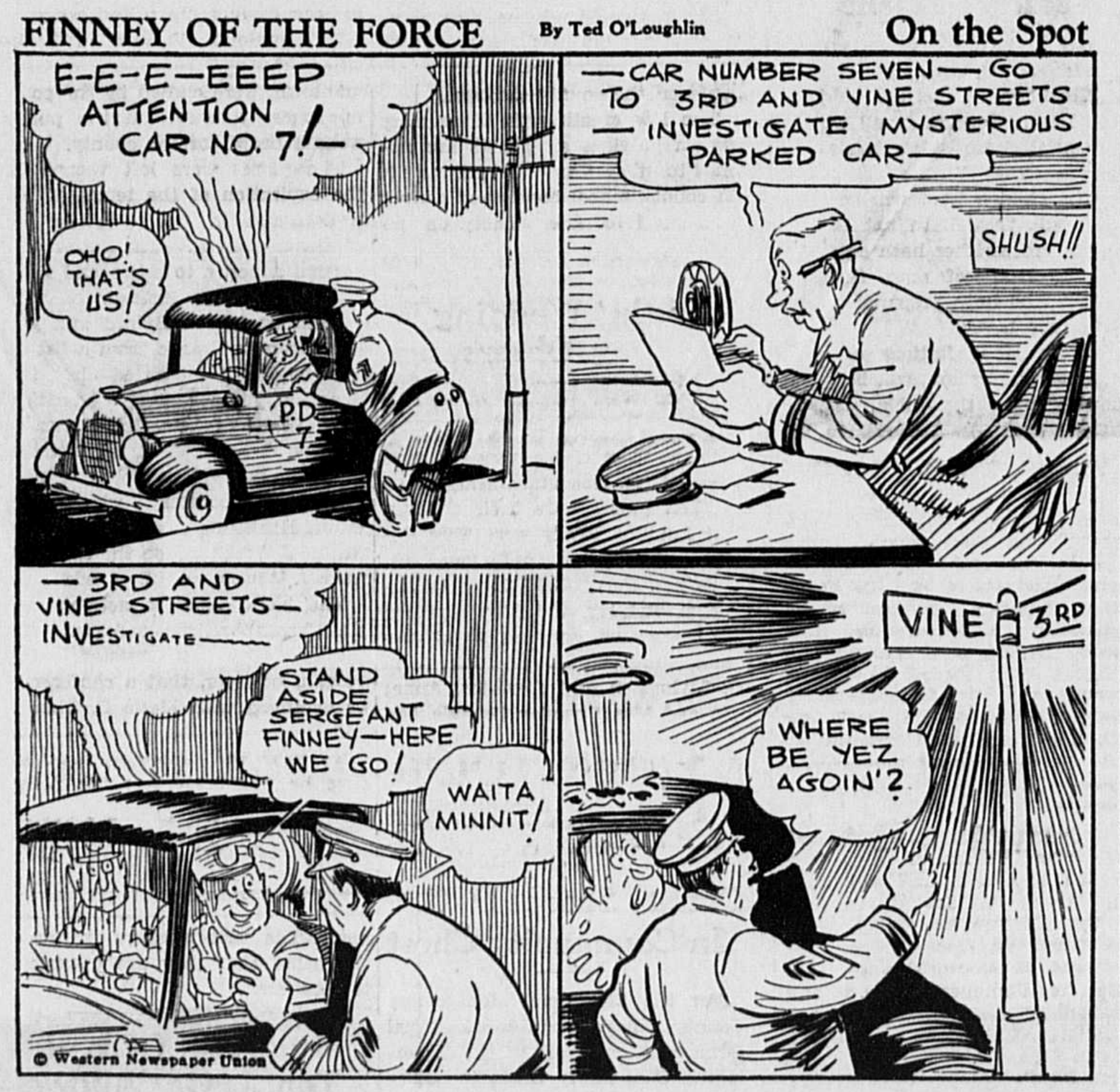
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

On the Spot

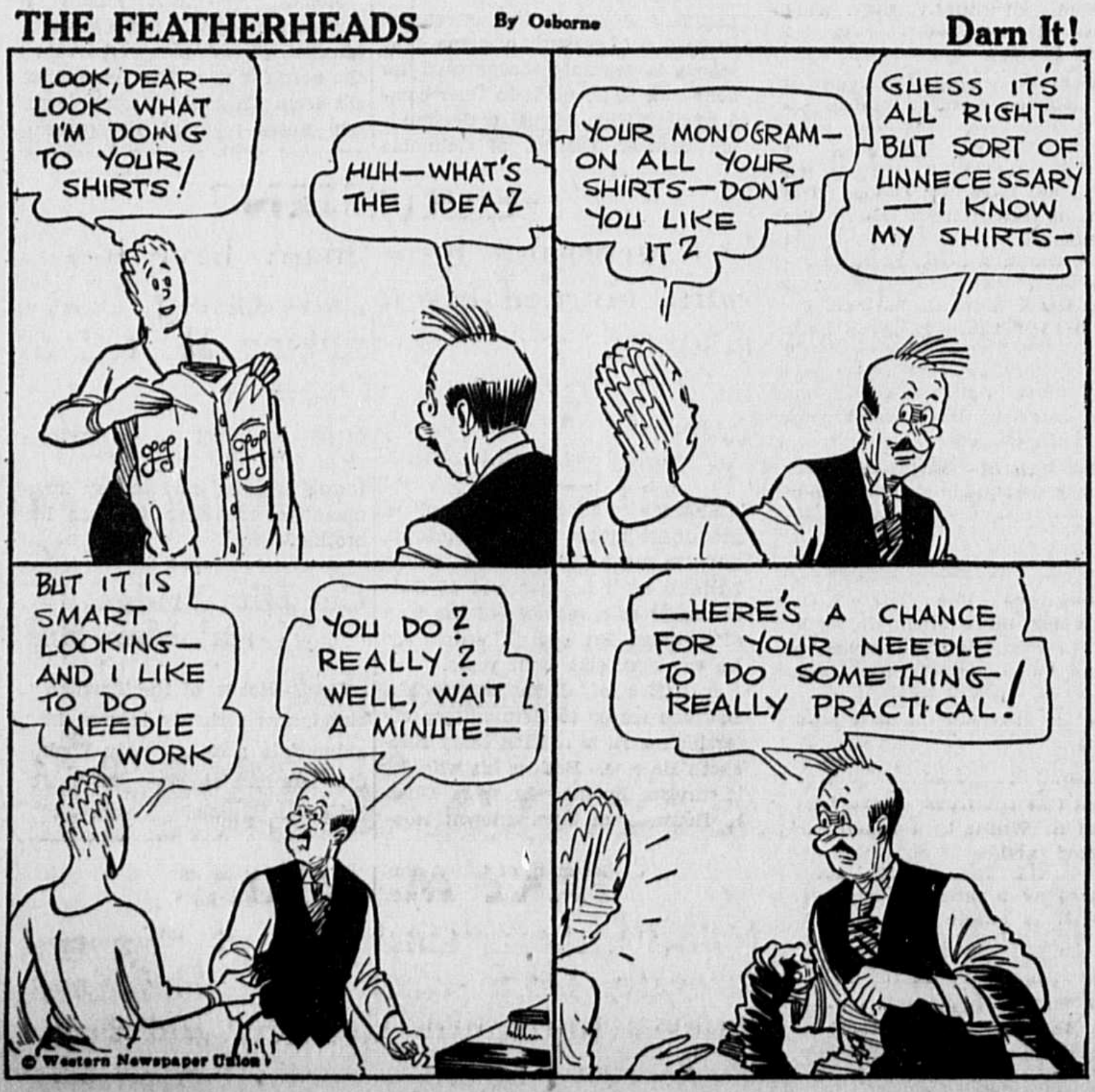

E-E-E-EEEP ATTENTION CAR NO. 7!—
OHO! THAT'S US!
—CAR NUMBER SEVEN—GO TO 3RD AND VINE STREETS —INVESTIGATE MYSTERIOUS PARKED CAR—
SHUSH!!
PD 7
—3RD AND VINE STREETS— INVESTIGATE——
STAND ASIDE SERGEANT FINNEY—HERE WE GO!
WAITA MINNIT!
VINE 3RD
WHERE BE YEZ AGOIN'?

© Western Newspaper Union

THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

Darn It!


LOOK, DEAR—LOOK WHAT I'M DOING TO YOUR SHIRTS!
HUH—WHAT'S THE IDEA?
YOUR MONOGRAM—ON ALL YOUR SHIRTS—DON'T YOU LIKE IT?
GUESS IT'S ALL RIGHT—BUT SORT OF UNNECESSARY—I KNOW MY SHIRTS—
BUT IT IS SMART LOOKING—AND I LIKE TO DO NEEDLE WORK
YOU DO? REALLY? WELL, WAIT A MINUTE—
—HERE'S A CHANCE FOR YOUR NEEDLE TO DO SOMETHING REALLY PRACTICAL!

© Western Newspaper Union

The GRAPHIC BIBLE

By LEWIS BROWNE

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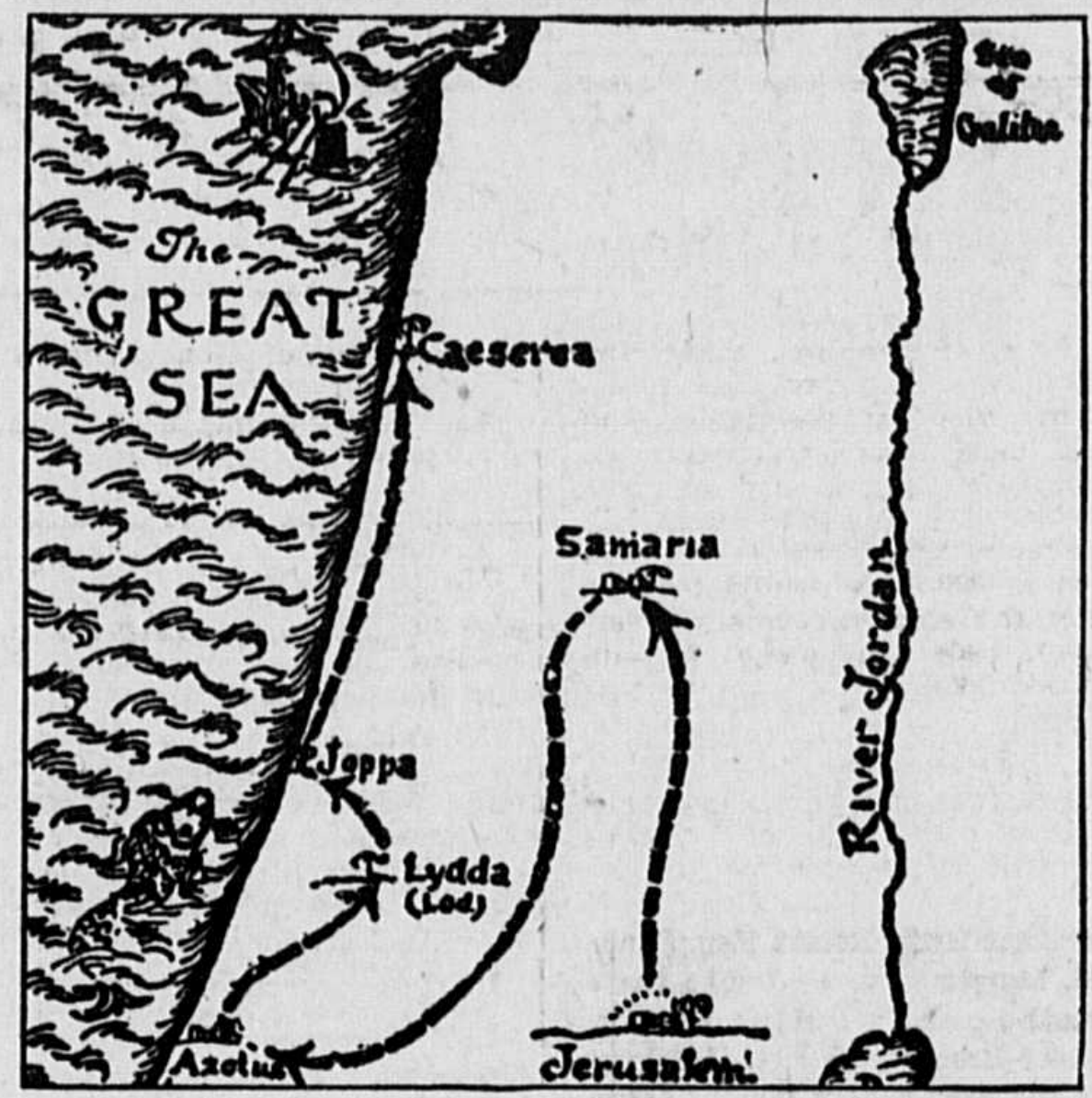


THE TRIUMPH OVER DEATH

BUT the death on the cross was not the end of Jesus; in a profound sense it was rather the beginning. The Bible tells us how after three days Jesus arose again from the dead, and his resurrected body was seen in one place after another by certain of those who had followed him on earth.

The first recorded appearance was that seen by Mary Magdalene at Jerusalem on the morning of the Resurrection day. That afternoon Jesus appeared also to Peter, and to two disciples who may have been hiding at a village called Emmaus, not far from Jerusalem. That same evening ten of the disciples were visited by the spirit, and a week later all eleven disciples saw the resurrected Jesus (The twelfth disciple, Judas Iscariot, had betrayed Jesus to the Romans when they came to arrest him at Gethsemane, and had afterwards hanged himself in shame.) During 40 days these various appearances occurred in Jerusalem and in Galilee, and at the end of that time Jesus ascended into heaven with the solemn promise that soon he would return once more to the earth.

And then a new sect of Judaism gradually arose in Jerusalem and Galilee. It was not yet a new religion, for its followers were strict and pious Jews who differed from their co-religionists only in that they believed the Messiah had already come. They had no idea of preaching their beliefs to the Gentiles, for they firmly believed that the only door into their brotherhood was through the profession of Judaism and through the rite of circumcision.

The converts, old and new, lived together as in one family. No doubt they were all very poor, and they shared in common the little which they possessed. They were firmly convinced that in but a little while their Savior would return, and the Kingdom of Heaven be established on earth, and for that reason they would not concern themselves much about earthly things.

The first missionary to preach to people outside the fold of Jewry was a man named Philip, himself one of the Hellenized Jews. Driven from Jerusalem by persecutors of the sect, he went up and down the countryside, spreading the tidings that the Messiah himself had already come and was now waiting to come a second time. The path he followed is traced on the map shown above. He halted in Cesarea, and there he remained some twenty years, no doubt continuing to spread the gospel all the time.

A second missionary to dare to accept Gentiles into the fellowship of the Nazarenes was none other than Peter, who had been chief of the disciples. After the death of Jesus he became virtually the head of the little sect in Jerusalem, and he seems at first to have been opposed to the idea of preaching the gospel to non-Jews. But after some years he went forth to visit the little church which Philip had established, and on this journey he was completely converted to the policies of the Hellenists. At Cesarea he formally accepted into the sect a Roman centurion named Cornelius, baptizing him in the name of Jesus, without first requiring the man to become circumcised.

The act did not pass unnoticed, however. When Peter returned to Jerusalem he had to justify his action to the strict Jews in the sect. He was not deposed from his position at the head of the Jerusalem brotherhood; but many of the members remained bitterly opposed to the new tendency.

Conversion of Saul of Tarsus

THE greatest of all the missionaries was a certain Jew named Saul, or Paul, a native of Tarsus in Asia Minor. He had first come to Jerusalem to study under the rabbis there, for though he was from a Hellenized city, and though his father was a citizen of the Roman empire, Saul was a strict Pharisee.

When first he came to Jerusalem he bitterly opposed the little group of Jews who believed that the Messiah had already come in the person of Jesus, and he joined in the riot against them which ended in the death of one of their chief men, Stephen, and in the flight of many of the others. Even more, he set out in pursuit of a number of the fugitives when he learned they were spreading their heresy in Damascus. But on the way to that city he saw a vision of Jesus and became himself suddenly converted to the new faith.

When he reached Damascus he joined the fugitives and there began to preach their own doctrine of the risen Christ. For a while he wandered in what is described as "Arabia," but what was probably the desert region to the south of Damascus. From there he returned to Damascus, and thence to Jerusalem, where he was accepted into the mother church. Then he returned to Tarsus, his birthplace, and lived in retirement for several years.

Now after the first great riot against the Nazarenes in Jerusalem, the Hellenized element in the sect was scattered far and wide. Some of its members, as we already know, sought refuge in Damascus; others, like Philip, took to Cesarea; still others found a resting place in the important Syrian city of Antioch. The persecution they had suffered had only intensified their faith in their Messiah, and wherever they settled they continued to preach the gospel of his second coming. At first they preached in the synagogues and only to the Jews, but later they began to preach also to the Gentiles.

When news of this radical development reached Jerusalem there was much concern, for the believers left behind in Jerusalem were all strict Jews. Accordingly they sent out one of their number, Barnabas, to investigate the situation in Antioch.

Barnabas was completely won over by what he saw, and instead of returning to Jerusalem with complaints he remained in Antioch to direct the work. In a little while he felt the need of a co-worker, and therefore went over to Tarsus, which was not far away, to persuade Paul to join him. Paul agreed, and from then on for some years the two men worked together in great harmony.

Paul and Barnabas took with them on this first long journey a relative of the latter whose name was Mark.

They went on to Derbe, where for a change they were allowed to labor in peace. Thence they might have been able to make their way across the mountains to Tarsus without much difficulty; but they refused.

The second missionary journey began with an unfortunate disagreement between Paul and Barnabas, and the two men parted company. Barnabas went with Mark to Cyprus, and Paul, taking with him a young man named Silas, or Sylvanus, set out for Asia Minor.

Unfortunately the New Testament has almost no record of the work which Barnabas did. We are informed only of the adventures of Paul, and therefore we are able to follow none other. Starting from Antioch overland, Paul visited the churches of Syria and then pushed on into Asia Minor. He revisited Derbe, Lystra, and the other cities where he and Barnabas had founded little churches on the first journey.

We are not told the names of the new cities which he visited. All we know is that, after wandering for a time in Galatia, Paul and Silas, together with a third companion, Timothy, who had joined them at Lystra, got as far as Troas, the ancient city of Troy. Here they were joined by a fourth missionary, Luke, who later wrote the Third Gospel and the Book of Acts.

Boots Long in Use

Boots have been worn since antiquity. Until recent times, boots, and shoes, too, were made so they could be worn on either foot. Since they were not shaped to fit the foot, they were naturally very uncomfortable.

Just A Little Bit Humorous

ROMANCE AND REVENGE

"Why do you want a situation in my laundry?" said the kind business man.

"For personal reasons," said the girl with blond hair and blue eyes. "Algernon Gildersleeve has his shirts done here."

"Quite true. Is there some sentiment involved?"

"Yes, he is trying to jilt me. I want a chance to smash the buttons on his shirts and laugh fiendishly at the thought of his agony when he tries to put them on."—Washington Star.

Still in Fashion

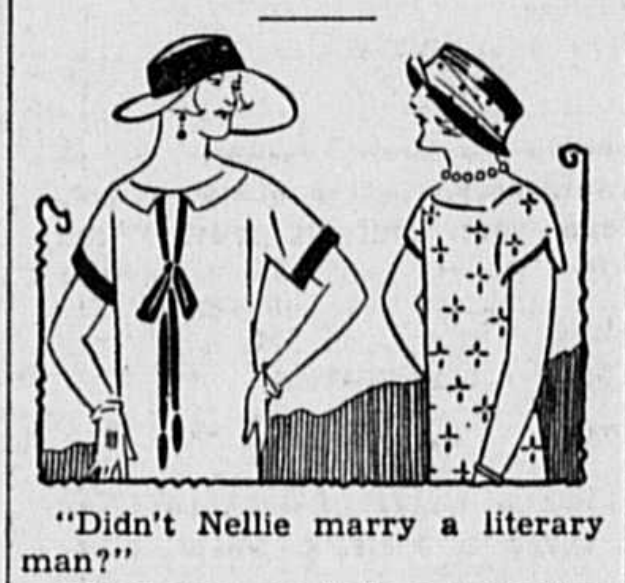
He was a stout man, with large, broad feet, and although several pairs of boots were shown to him h refused them.

"I must have square toes," he explained to the assistant.

The young man sighed. "But square toes are not stocked now, sir," he insisted. "Pointed toes are fashionable this season."

The stout man gave an angry stare. "That may be," he retorted, "but I happen to be wearing last season's feet."—Tit-Bits Magazine.

JUST THAT?



"Didn't Nellie marry a literary man?"

"Dear me, no; he's a magazine writer."

Registering a Kick

Lady from Tunnerville—I tell you I won't have this room. I ain't going to pay my good money for a pigsty with a measily little foldin' bed in it. If you think that just because I'm from the country——

Bell Boy—Get in, mum, get in. This ain't your room, it's the elevator.

Looking to the Future?

"I guess I'll make a lawyer of Josh," said Farmer Corntossel.

"But your wife wants him to be a physician."

"Yes. He's got to be a professional man and we'd want to show our confidence in him. And I think it would be a heap safer to take Josh's law than his medicine."

This Is So Sudden

Officer — You've been doing 60 miles an hour. Don't you care anything about the law?

Lady—Why, officer, how can I tell? I've only just met you. — Canadian National Railways.

Keeping Up to Date

Green : "You must be keen on the talkies, old boy, to go twice a week."

Howarth: "It's not that exactly. You see, if I don't go regularly I can't understand what my children are saying."—Toronto Globe.

Disapproval

"Why do you attend prizefights?"

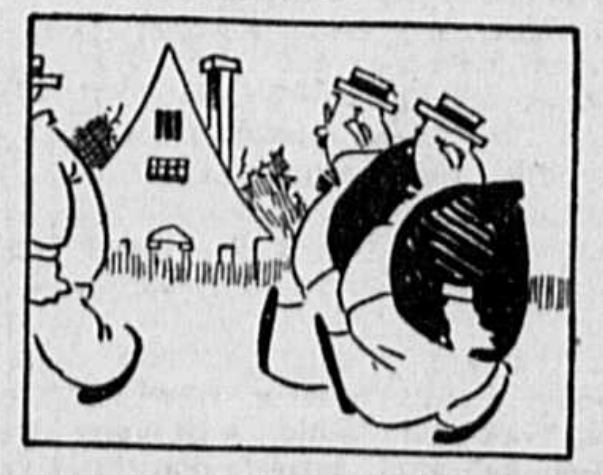
"Because I disapprove of pugilism," said Miss Cayenne. "Whenever a fighter is battered into insensibility, I rejoice and say it served him right."

Fancy That!

Old Lady (meeting a one-legged tramp on the street)—"Poor man, you have lost a leg, haven't you?"

Tramp, (looking down at his foot) —"Well, I'll be darned if I haven't."—Florida Times-Union.

LOTS OF US



"Poor man, he looks honest at least."

"Oh, yes, that's why he is poor."

Who's Afraid?

Ed—Aw! You're afraid to fight!

Milton—No, I'm afraid my mother will find it out.

Ed—How?

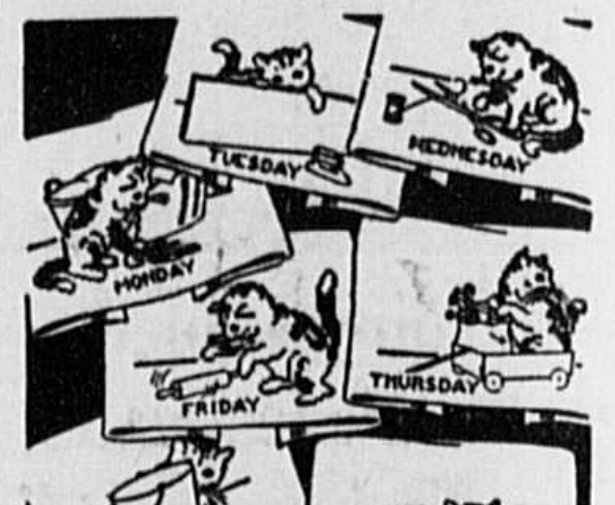
Milton—She'll see the doctor going to your house.

Tactful

She — Would you love me when I have silver threads among the gold?

He—Platinum, honey. You'll be more precious than ever.

Spirited Kittens on Cross Stitch Towels



Pattern 5572

A dull moment's unthinkable with these seven, mischievous kittens about! In fact, they've thought up enough cute tricks to give you decoration for a week's supply of tea towels. Sit right down and send for this pattern, and get started on your set. The seven simple motifs work up very quickly in a combination of cross stitch, single and outline stitches. Use colored floss.

In pattern 5572 you will find a transfer pattern of seven motifs 5 by 8 inches (one for each day of the week); color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches needed; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Women Poor Spies

Although women did some of the most important spy work during the late World war, they did not make good spies, declares Major G. O. T. Bagley, former British secret service agent.

"There were some very clever women spies," he said, "but women just don't make good secret service agents. Their reports, especially on military matters, are usually inaccurate and exaggerated. They wear out quickly with fatigue and nervous strain, and, last, and worst of all, they fall in love.

"The war records abound in accounts of successful missions carried out by men, but there were only three women who turned in good jobs of spying. Mata Hari was perhaps the greatest. Then come Louis de Bettignies, whose nom de guerre was Alice Dubois. She was brilliantly successful with the British. Annemarie Dresser, known throughout Europe as Fraulein Doktor, is the third. She was the head of Germany's big spy school in Antwerp.

EXPERT OPINION

"I have won over 300 awards for baking and have used many brands of baking powder. I now use Clabber Girl, exclusively."

Mrs. M. E. Rynerson Indiana State Fair Winner

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Wonderful natural tourist's attraction, Route 22, Huntingdon, Pa.

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Write MANAGER, Box 627, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Mind Meter ●

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Jumbled Sentence True-False Test

In this test there are eight mixed-up sentences, which are either true or false. First, rearrange the sentence to read properly, and secondly, underline the letter T if the statement expresses a true fact, or underline the letter F if the fact expressed is false.

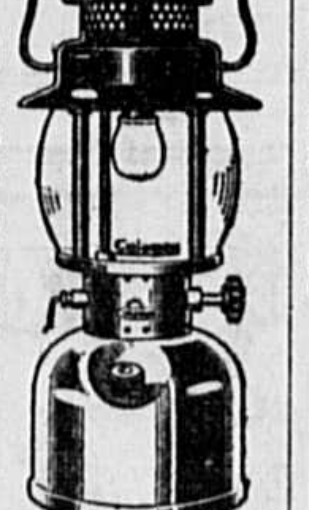
1. Louis located center the in is St. American financial. T—F
2. Of flows the Mexico the Gulf Mississippi into. T—F
3. Roosevelt's woman in there a President is cabinet. T—F
4. To belongs France island Bermuda of the. T—F
5. The situated Panama equator canal the is below. T—F
6. Proclamation war chief of cause Emancipation was the the Civil the. T—F
7. Get must through China Hawaii to to one pass. T—F
8. Sea river the into the flows Black Volga. T—F

Answers:

1. The American financial center is located in St. Louis. F.
2. The Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico. T.
3. There is a woman in President Roosevelt's cabinet. T.
4. The island of Bermuda belongs to France. F.
5. The Panama canal is situated below the equator. F.
6. The Emancipation Proclamation was the chief cause of the Civil war. F.
7. One must pass through Hawaii to get to China. F.
8. The Volga river flows into the Black sea. F.

An Emperor's Advice

What a great deal of time and ease that man gains who lets his neighbor's words, thoughts, and behavior alone, confines his inspections to himself, and takes care that his own actions are honest and righteous. — Marcus Aurelius.



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No Excuse

Even a "dominating personality" doesn't excuse bad manners.

Clean System Clear Skin

You must be free from constipation to have a good, clear complexion. If not eliminated, the wastes of digestion produce poisons and the skin must do more than its share in helping to get rid of them.

So for a clear, healthy skin, remember the importance of bowel regularity. At the first sign of constipation, take Black-Draught—the purely vegetable laxative. It brings such refreshing relief, and tends to leave the bowels acting regularly until some future disturbance interferes.

BLACK-DRAUGHT A GOOD LAXATIVE

for FIRST AID in Relieving Common Skin Ailments or Injuries always rely on Resinol

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

DO you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; backache, headache, dizziness, loss of energy, leg pains, swellings and puffiness under the eyes? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

DOAN'S PILLS

That Third Party \??!! !??!

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

FOR the first time in more than a decade there's a third party in the field during a Presidential campaign and this year, as in the past, it has the two leaders guessing.

That worried look in the eye of the Democratic donkey and that furrowed brow of the Republican elephant are caused by the minds of both pondering over such unsolved questions as these:

How much strength will this new Union party develop between now and November 3?

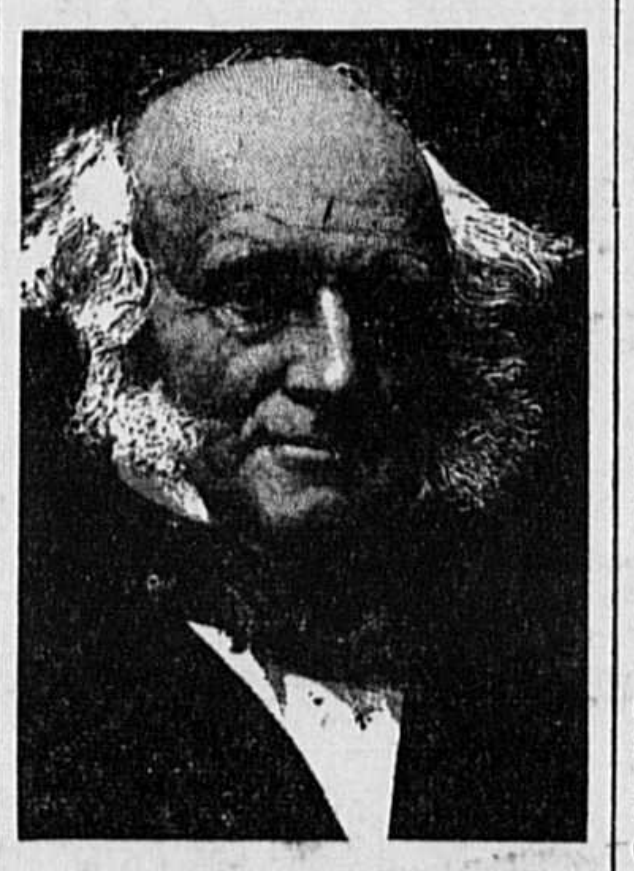
How many popular votes will their candidate, William Lemke, get and how many of them will he be taking away from my candidate?

Will he get enough electoral votes to affect the election and, if so, which way will they swing it — to me or to my opponent?

If history repeats itself this year, they have plenty of cause for worry, because third party movements in American political history have always been a headache for the two major parties. Of course, none of them has ever succeeded in electing a President and in only seven campaigns has one of them showed enough strength to be represented in the electoral college vote. But at least twice their entrance into the campaign has meant the difference between victory and defeat for one of the major parties.

How They're Born

Third parties, in the usually accepted sense of the term, are brought into being when insurgents within an old party rebel against its policies or its candidate, walk out on the parent organization, organize a new one and nominate a candidate of their own. The first of these "insurgents" was the Peace party of 1812-15, composed of Republicans (forerunners of the present Democrats) and Federalists, mostly in New England, who were opposed to the second war with England. However, this group didn't play any important part in political history any more than did the so-called Peoples party of 1824, composed of Republicans who favored having Presidential electors chosen by the people instead of having the state legislatures do it for them. The next year a Coalition party,



MARTIN VAN BUREN

thus designated because of the union of the supporters of Henry Clay with those of John Quincy Adams, helped defeat Andrew Jackson and elect Adams.

But an authentic third party did not appear on the scene until the election of 1832. Six years earlier a certain William Morgan of Batavia, N. Y., who had published a book purporting to reveal the secrets of Masonry, disappeared and the members of that fraternity were accused of having kidnaped him and drowned him in the Niagara river. They were also accused of blocking the investigation of Morgan's disappearance and from western New York opposition to the Masons spread to other Eastern states.

Several young politicians, among them Thurlow Weed of New York and Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, seized upon this prejudice to further their ambitions and the result was the organization of an Anti-Masonic political party.

In September, 1830, this party held a national convention in Philadelphia, the first of its kind in this country. It was attended by 96 delegates from 10 states and out of it grew another convention in Baltimore the next year to be attended by as many delegates from each state as there were representatives in both houses of congress (the forerunner of our present convention system).

The Baltimore convention nominated for President, William Wirt of Maryland, who had been attorney-general in Monroe's cabinet, and for vice-president it named Amos Ellmaker of New York. In the election of 1832 these candidates won only the electoral vote of Vermont. Later this party was absorbed by the Whigs and lost its identity.

First Liberty Party

Attempts to organize the anti-slavery vote in the late thirties resulted in the formation of the

MILLARD FILLMORE

Liberty party. It nominated for the Presidency James G. Birney, a former Kentucky Democrat and slave-owner, who sold his slaves, moved North and became an Abolitionist. However, the Liberty party didn't figure very prominently in the roaring "Log Cabin-Hard Cider" campaign of 1840 between Harrison, the Whig, and Van Buren, the Democrat, and it could muster only 7,369 votes for its candidate. Birney was nominated again in 1844 and this time he polled 62,263 votes but in neither campaign did he get a single electoral vote.

Four years later another abolitionist party was in the field. It resulted directly from a split in the Democratic party over the slavery issue. When Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan was nominated at the Baltimore convention of that party, the "Barnburner" faction (so-called because, they were "willing to burn the political barn to get rid of the rats in it") bolted the convention and made plans to hold one of their own.

This meeting was held in Utica, N. Y., and it nominated Ex-President Martin Van Buren, who had been denied renomination by the Democrats in 1844 when they turned to the first "dark horse" in our political history—James K. Polk of Tennessee.

Later in the year a group of dissatisfied Whigs withdrew from that party and joined forces with bolting Democrats to hold a convention in Buffalo, N. Y. It also nominated Van Buren for President.

As the Free Soil party it was able to poll only 291,000 votes, but it caused the Democrats to lose New York's 36 electoral votes, which was just enough to give Gen. Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, the 36 votes he needed to defeat Cass.

In 1852 the Free Soilers nominated Senator John P. Hale of New Hampshire, who had been a Jacksonian Democrat and had quit the party over the slavery issue. By this time the Free Soil vote had dropped to 157,000 and had no effect on the contest between Gen. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, and Franklin Pierce, the Democrat, who was elected.

The Know Nothings

In the meantime, however, another third party had come into existence which, during its brief existence, figured in the electoral college returns. That was the political group known as the Native American party or Know-Nothings. It originated in New York City in the forties as a result of the large emigration from Ireland during the famine years when the potato crop failed. Out of the resentment against these "foreigners" grew a secret society, the "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner" and a political party, the Native Americans, with a platform of opposition to aliens, the papacy, infidelity and socialism.

The popular name of Know-Nothings was attached to the party because when its members were questioned about it they invariably replied "I don't know." In 1847 they held a national convention in Philadelphia where they nominated Gen. Henry Dearborn for vice-president and recommended, but did not formally nominate, Gen. Zachary Taylor for President.

The Know-Nothings do not seem to have played much part in the election of 1852 but they figured strongly in the campaign of 1856. By this time they had thrown off the secret character of their organization and revealed the fact that most of their members were Whigs.

The remainder of the Whigs, along with the Free Soilers, and many Northern Democrats, had gone over into the new Republican party which nominated Gen. John C. Fremont and adopted the revised slogan of "Free Soil, Free Speech and Fremont." In February the Know-Nothings held a convention in Philadelphia where they formally renamed their party the American Party. For President they nominated Millard Fillmore, the Whig vice-president who became President when Zachary Taylor died in office, and for vice-president A. J. Donelson of Tennessee.

The Republicans polled more than 1,000,000 votes and the Native Americans nearly 900,000. But James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, got 174 votes in the electoral college as against Fremont's 114 and Fillmore's eight—those of Maryland. By the time the next Presidential campaign came around the Know-Nothing party had been merged with the Republican.

The campaign of 1860 was marked by the paradox of two "third parties" both of which developed enough strength to break into the electoral college vote. One of them represented a split in a regular party and the other a coalition of odds and ends from various parties.

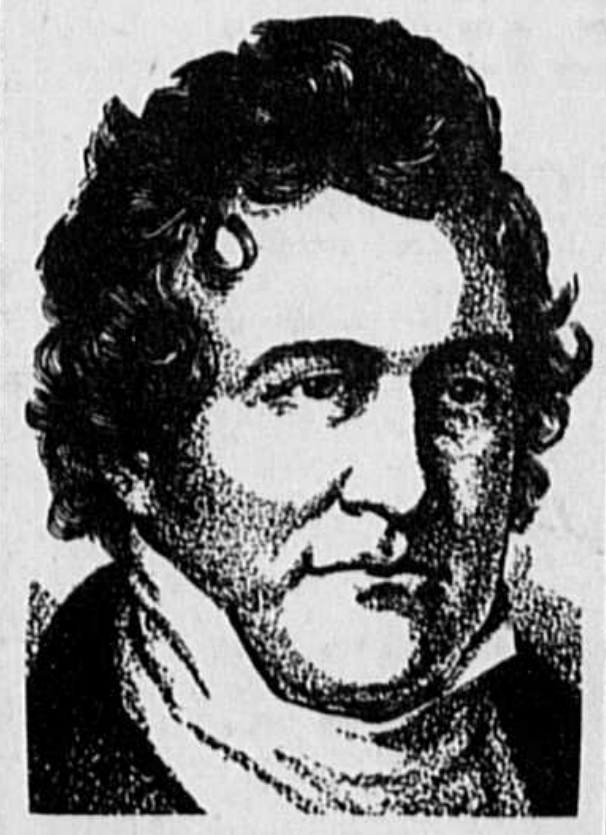
The Democratic party, divided by the slavery question in previous campaigns, was split wide open in this crucial year of 1860. The Northern wing of the party nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and the Southern, or pro-slavery wing, nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who had been Buchanan's vice-president. Breckenridge got 72 electoral votes as compared to Douglas' 12.

The other "third party," which represented a coalition, was the Constitutional Union party, made up of old-time Whigs and Know-Nothings, who would avoid the issue of slavery and achieve the impossible goal of harmony throughout the country. Their nominee was John C. Bell of Tennessee who polled 39 electoral votes. The three candidates received a total of 123 votes and Lincoln 180.

Bolters Galore

The campaign of 1872 was a mixed-up affair with crossing over of party lines and bolters galore. A faction of the Republican party, dissatisfied with the certainty of Grant's renomination, walked out, held another convention in Cincinnati and chose Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for vice-president. The Democrats decided that a fusion ticket was their only hope.

Therefore, when they held their convention in Baltimore, they also nominated Greeley and Brown. But this action was offensive to the old-line Democrats who in turn walked out and held a convention in Louisville, Ky., where they nominated Charles O'Conor of New York for President and gave him John Quincy



WILLIAM WIRT

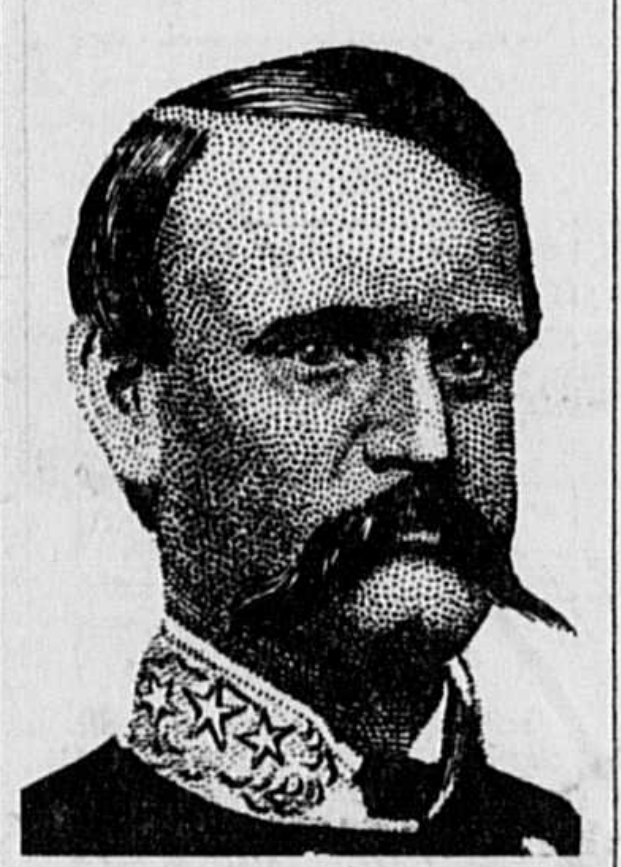
Adams of Massachusetts for a running mate. O'Conor polled only a little more than 29,000 votes but Greeley didn't do much better and, bitterly disappointed over his poor showing, he died in less than a month after the election. As a result the Democratic electors scattered their vote, giving 42 to Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, 18 to B. Gratz Brown and two to Charles J. Jenkins of Georgia. Grant won overwhelmingly with a total electoral vote of 286.

To Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa goes the distinction of being the only man who was ever the leader of two different third party movements and as the head of one of them he succeeded in breaking into the electoral college vote. Dissatisfaction of the farmers with the financial policies of President Grant resulted in the formation of the Greenback party by inflationists who wanted to issue a large amount of paper money without regard to specie payment. In the campaign of 1876 they nominated Peter Cooper of New York but he polled only 80,000 popular votes and failed to receive a single electoral vote.

In the congressional elections of 1878 the Greenbackers cast more than a million votes and when they nominated Weaver, a man from the agricultural west, for President in 1880 the Republicans were deeply concerned. But their fears proved groundless for the Greenbackers were able to muster only about 300,000 popular votes and not a single one in the electoral college.

The Populist Era

But a decade later the G. O. P. had real cause for worry. Populism, which championed the cause of the farmer and the



JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE

working man, was running through the West like a prairie fire. In the state and congressional elections of 1890 the Populist or People's party carried the legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, elected nine members of congress and forced 34 others, Republicans and Democrats, to pledge themselves to carry out Populist ideas about free silver, public ownership of monopolies postal savings banks and an income tax.

Then Weaver, the former Greenback, bobbed up as a Populist leader and in 1892 won their nomination for the Presidency. In the election he polled more than 1,000,000 votes in the West and got 22 electoral votes. By 1896 the Democratic party had adopted so many of the Populist principles that William Jennings Bryan received their indorsement for President although they nominated their own candidate for President, Thomas E. Watson. Eventually they were gradually absorbed by the two major parties.

After the Populist movement two decades were to elapse before there was another third party movement but when it came it unseated a party which had long been in power. The story of that third party is too familiar to need more than the barest mention here. In 1912 Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt led a revolt against the renomination of William Howard Taft, formed the Progressive or "Bull Moose" party, corralled 88 electoral votes and brought about the victory of Woodrow Wilson over Taft, 435 to 8.

Twelve years later the Progressive party, this time under the leadership of Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, again played a part in a Presidential campaign although it was not a decisive one. For Calvin Coolidge could have given John W. Davis LaFollette's 13 electoral college votes and he would still have won the election.

As for 1936—will it be a repetition of 1912 with this year's third party playing a part in defeating an occupant of the White House who is seeking re-election? Will it be a repetition of 1848 and aid in defeating one of the two major party leaders even though it doesn't register a single vote in the electoral college balloting? Or will it be a repetition of those other years in which there were third parties in the field and they didn't affect the result either way, even though they were represented in the electoral vote?

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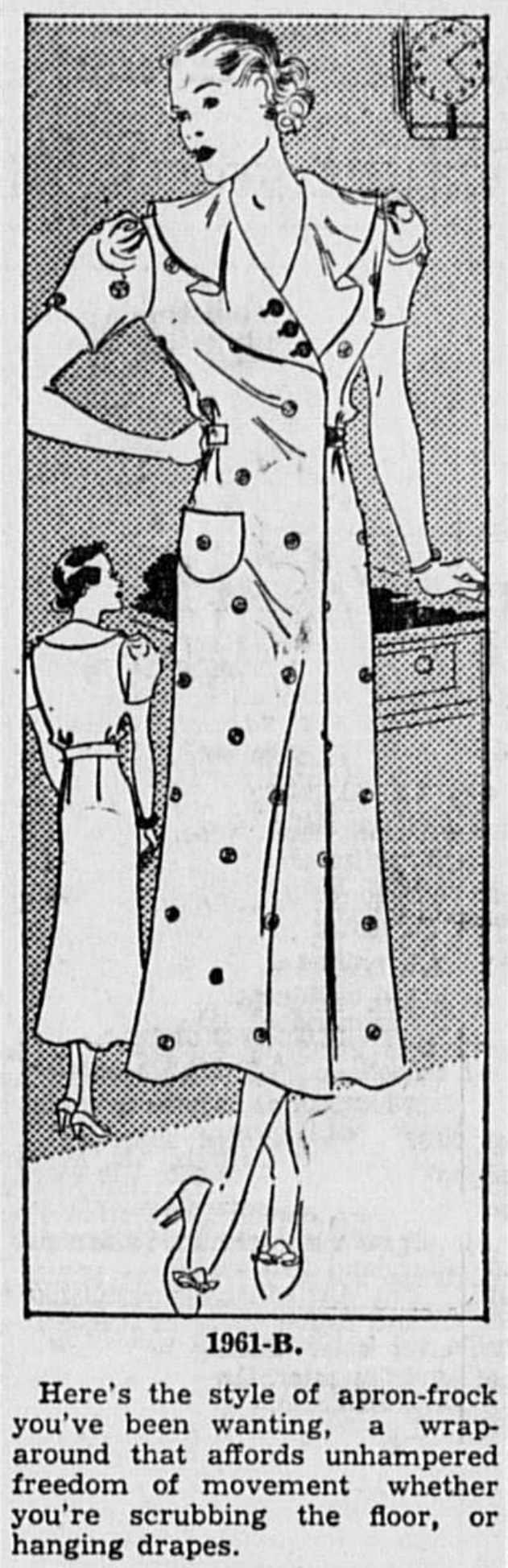
Wrap-Around Apron Frock



1961-B.

Here's the style of apron-frock you've been wanting, a wrap-around that affords unhampered freedom of movement whether you're scrubbing the floor, or hanging drapes.

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Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1961-B is available for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 34 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material plus ⅞ yard of contrast.

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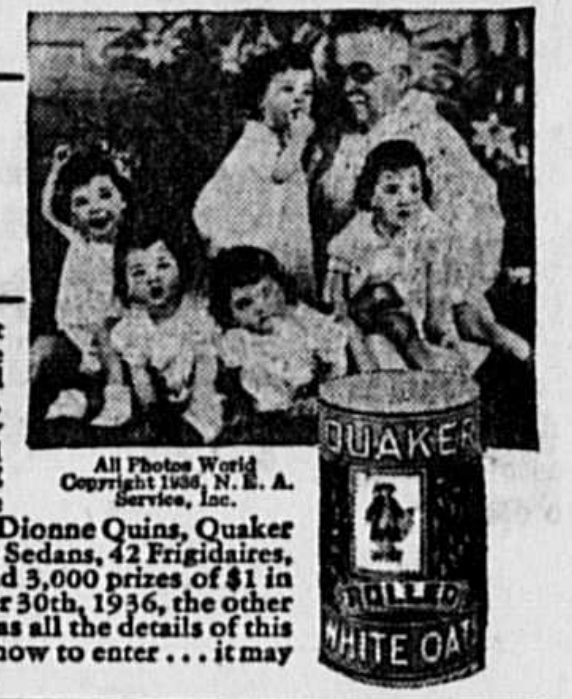
Charting Your Life

If you want to find new happiness in life, you must decide what things will bring you that happiness. If you are in doubt of your true goal, you must trust your intuitions. If you cannot find a specific answer, go with your inner longings. Do the work you most desire to do.

Never worry about consequences when you do this. Choose the thing most important to you and seek that first. This is the dynamic rule of successful worry.

But if you have decided to follow it there is still another point to remember. Do not expect to achieve perfect success. There is an average ratio of error in all conduct. Why should you escape it or blame yourself because you sometimes fail? Growth means perpetual unfoldment, a struggle up where we have fallen down.—David Seabury, in Cosmopolitan.



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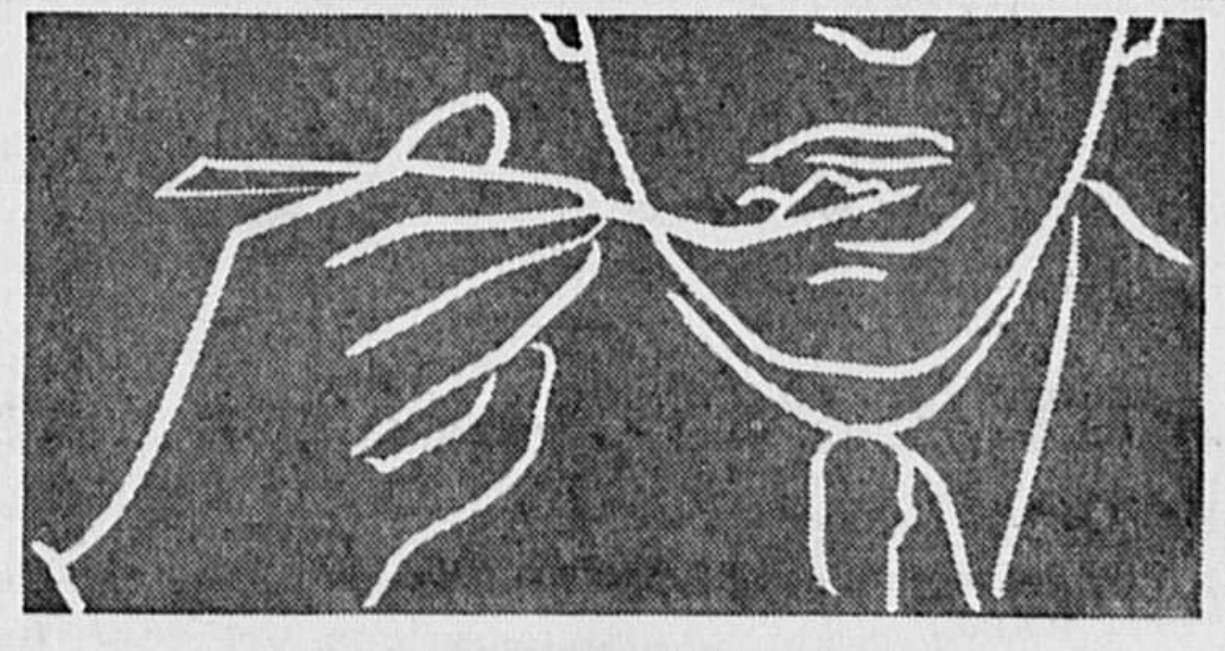

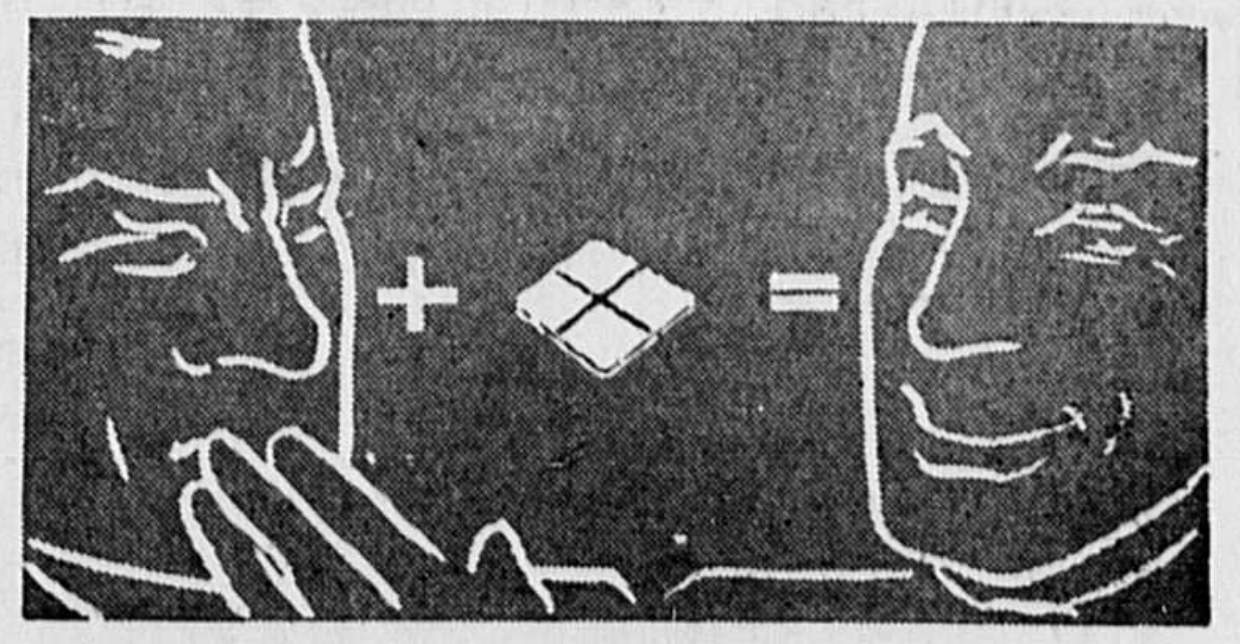

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