

By ED WHEELAN

BIG TOP



Democratic News

(By Charles Michelson)
Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

"Cotton Ed" Smith's success in the South Carolina primaries is hailed by the Republicans as demonstrating the sunset of President Roosevelt's influence with his party, and a vast encouragement of the G. O. P. followers in and out of our fields. Just why the return to the Senate of a democratic Senator in a state in which a Republican is a biological curiosity should be a happy augury for the minority party I leave it to Dr. Glenn Frank to explain.

Actually the result of the primary merely showed that the South Carolinians preferred the circus performance of their picturesque old reactionary to the arrangements of Governor Johnston. There were, of course, such complicating elements as the feud between Edgar Brown, who had many followers, and the Governor. Brown's withdrawal from the race undoubtedly brought Senator Smith a lot more votes than he would have received otherwise.

That a majority of the voters of the state did not concur in the President's desires was as significant in the total of national affairs, as if he had pronounced against corn-bread for breakfast, and the people continued on their usual diet. He never attempted to dictate how they should vote but merely expressed his own preference, and gave his reasons for not wishing so pronounced a foe of his policies to be in the National Legislature. Unquestionably Governor Johnston received more votes than if the President had remained aloof even though they were not enough to break the habit of voting for Cotton Ed.

In these contests the advantage lies always with the incumbent. This was demonstrated on the liberal side by the return of Senator Pepper of Florida and Alben Barkley from Kentucky, despite the circumstance that these two had formidable opposition by popular candidates. It was shown on the other side by the renomination of Senator Gillette of Iowa, whom the anti-administration people claimed as one of their own, though Gillette as well as his competitor both insisted that they were real New Dealers.

The defeat of Senator Pope in Idaho was a different story, for under the peculiar laws of that state Republicans could come in on a Democratic primary which they did, and naturally voted enthusiastically for the anti-administration Senator.

No New Deal Issue in California
The mischance that beset Senator McAdoo in California was likewise a different story. There was no question in the McAdoo-Downey primary of New Deal and anti-New Deal. The incumbent Senator was caught in one of those pension tidal waves so prevalent out there. His adversary endorsed a modification of the Townsend plan with sales tax stamp trimmings. Under its provisions everybody over fifty who is neither an employer nor is employed is to get a permanent income of thirty dollars a week. According to the California Chamber of Commerce there are 811,000 in the state eligible for such a pension. In vain was adduced the argument that the project if adopted, would bankrupt the state. The lure of thirty dollars a week overcame even the influence of the Roosevelt backing for the Senator.

By and large, the complexion of those in prospect. Presumably the next Congress does not appear as likely to be materially changed by the primary results so far or those in prospect. Presumably the anti-New Deal Senators who will be reelected will continue to operate as they did during the last session. The majority friendly to the administration will go on as usual. There will be a new face here and there, but in no case so far has a liberal Democratic Senator given place in the primaries to a declared conservative. Indeed in nearly every instance the contender in the nomination fight has protested against being classed as a foe of the New Deal.

In the House of Representatives the situation will not be conspicuously different. About ninety-nine per cent of the old Democratic members who sought renomination have been successful. Among the Republican members who have been declined to accept the chances of the coming election Pettengill of Indiana and Snell of New York, the minority leader, are conspicuous. The case of Snell is of special significance as indicating the actual view of the G. O. P. as to the future prospects of that party. He has during his whole political life cherished the ambition to be-

come Speaker in a Republican House of Representatives. That he has abandoned that goal at this stage of events tells the story of his idea of what the immediate future—which means not only 1938 but 1940—holds in store for his party.

Republicans Making No Claims
Ordinarily at this season of a campaign year the spokesmen of the two big parties are announcing their claims, and presenting their recital of events that give validity to their claims. I have looked in vain amid the huge junk heap of Republican propaganda, statements by leaders and that sort of thing, for any expression of delight at the auguries of the election. They present cheers at the substitution of one Democrat for another in the majority party primaries, as if those primaries represented Republican victories. That, in itself, is an entertaining feature in an otherwise featureless campaign.

They cannot vaunt the registration figures, for these everywhere show great gains for Democrats and usually recessions for the other fellows.

In short they have adopted the defeatist attitude. They are not striving to elect their own people generally, but are content to play the part usually taken by extra-party groups of striving to be a balance of power in the affairs of the dominant party. The participation of Republicans in Democratic primaries, wherever it was possible for them to jimmy their way in, illustrates the process.

THE GENESIS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
Why is a woman's club? That masculine question is answered effectively by Violet C. Coulter in the first of a series of two articles on this modern phenomenon. In the October Rotarian she presents a goo dease for her sex. It will interest men as well as women.

QUEST FOR HAPPINESS—All human movements—religious, social, and political—make promises which essentially are always the same and which are always reduced to a single object, that of happiness in the highest sense.—Dr. Jozo Poduje, in the October Rotarian.

POT OF GOLD—I take it that the "pot of gold," for most of us is happiness—the opportunity to live a fairly useful, enjoyable life, not too saccharine or too bitter; successful to the point of being satisfying but not consuming us; seasoned with enough verses and hardships to make it palatable and keeping the ego within bounds and productive of many and varied friendships, typified so effectively by Rotary.—William McDermott, in the October Rotarian.

ROTARY PLANTS SEEDS OF PEACE
To create enduring goodwill among nations, a constructive approach to world problems is needed by laymen as well as by statesmen, indicates Herbert W. Hines in his article Planting Peace in Our Back Yards, in your next Rotarian. Rotary has found a constructive approach—the International Institutes. The writer cites the success of these Institutes as proof of their value.

BOGIE OR BENEFACITOR?
Debunkers have pictured the credit man as a bogie, a bugaboo, the big bad wolf that parks on the doorstep, but Louis S. Fitch asserts there's another side to the story. The credit man is a friend in disguise—not a public enemy—he declares, and gives convincing proof in the October Rotarian.

The carpenter-wasp builds its nest in solid wood and divides the long tunnel into separate rooms, by constructing mud partitions.

Britain's national flower industry is valued at \$5,000,000; 30 years ago it was worth about \$50,000.

Some 300 persons are living in Robinson Crusoe's island.

DEFINITION OF LEADERSHIP by REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER
"Other men than Roosevelt may believe they possess greater mental power, altruism and political sagacity. They may. Others may have less capacity for resentment aroused by intense opposition, or think they have; without having been nput to test. Still others may have better radio voices. But leadership does not consist wholly in the attributes of leadership. It consists in popular acceptance of leadership. That Roosevelt enjoys to phenomenal degree." Portland Oregon Journal (Ind. Rep.)

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FEDERAL ACTIVITY IN STATE FROM MARCH '33

Federal activity in Illinois during the period from March 1933 through June 1938 has recently been tabulated in order to show the results obtained from the loans and expenditures made on the work relief and public works programs, according to a statement released by Sveinbjorn Johnson, State Director for the National Emergency Council for Illinois.

In listing the two major Government agencies participating, together with a brief summarization of their activities, the statement points out that these Federal programs have been carried out with the cooperation of State, county, municipal and local bodies.

The Public Works Administration, through loans and grants, has completed 506 projects covering the following: 130 schools, 129 waterworks systems, 53 bridges and street paving projects, 20 sewers, and other projects including filter plants, hospitals, disposal plants, libraries, auditoriums, recreational centers, gymnasium and fire houses. In addition, as of June 30, 1938, there were 70 projects under construction. The PWA has already allotted funds to 170 (non-Federal) new projects (July 31, 1938) in Illinois. These include 48 school buildings, 20 street improvement projects, 23 waterworks systems; 19 sewer systems, and other projects including auditoriums, libraries, recreational centers, airport hangars, armories and hospitals.

The Works Progress Administration has constructed, through its work program, nearly 4,000 miles of new highways, roads and streets; improved 11,000 miles of other roads, and constructed 1692 highway bridges. A total of 929 new public buildings was erected, and 1337 buildings improved were school buildings and 174 were recreational buildings. The remainder included 73 courthouses, offices and other administrative buildings.

Other WPA projects completed included 64 athletic fields, 154 miles of new water lines, 464 miles of sewer lines and the reconditioning of an additional 533 miles of water mains.

WPA non-construction projects include the prediction of approximately 9,000,000 garments, the serving of 200,000 hot lunches to school children, and the repair of 978,000 public school and library books.

In proclaiming Saturday, Sept. as Constitution Day, Governor Henry Horner emphasized the blessings which this great document provides for all Americans. "It is generally conceded," the Governor's proclamation said, "that the Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever created for the government of a free people. It was signed by the Fathers of the Republic on Sept. 17, 1787. In that declaration they set up a government which has protected individual freedom and initiative so well that in one hundred and fifty-one years the United States has become under it the greatest nation on this earth."

The old song said "The man in the moon came down to soon." The man and the girl in the honeymoon sometimes come down too soon out of the clouds of romance.

What is the modern girl's favorite line? Don't know, only feel sure it isn't the clothes line.

Seeing a sign that reads "chicken go slow," someone says she hopes they don't go any slower than they usually do when asked to go down town on an errand.

The country is said to be full of "yes men." People don't find it so when they go around with subscription papers.

"O promise me," has long been a favorite song at weddings. If later the question of alimony comes up, the theme song is likely to be "O, pay me."

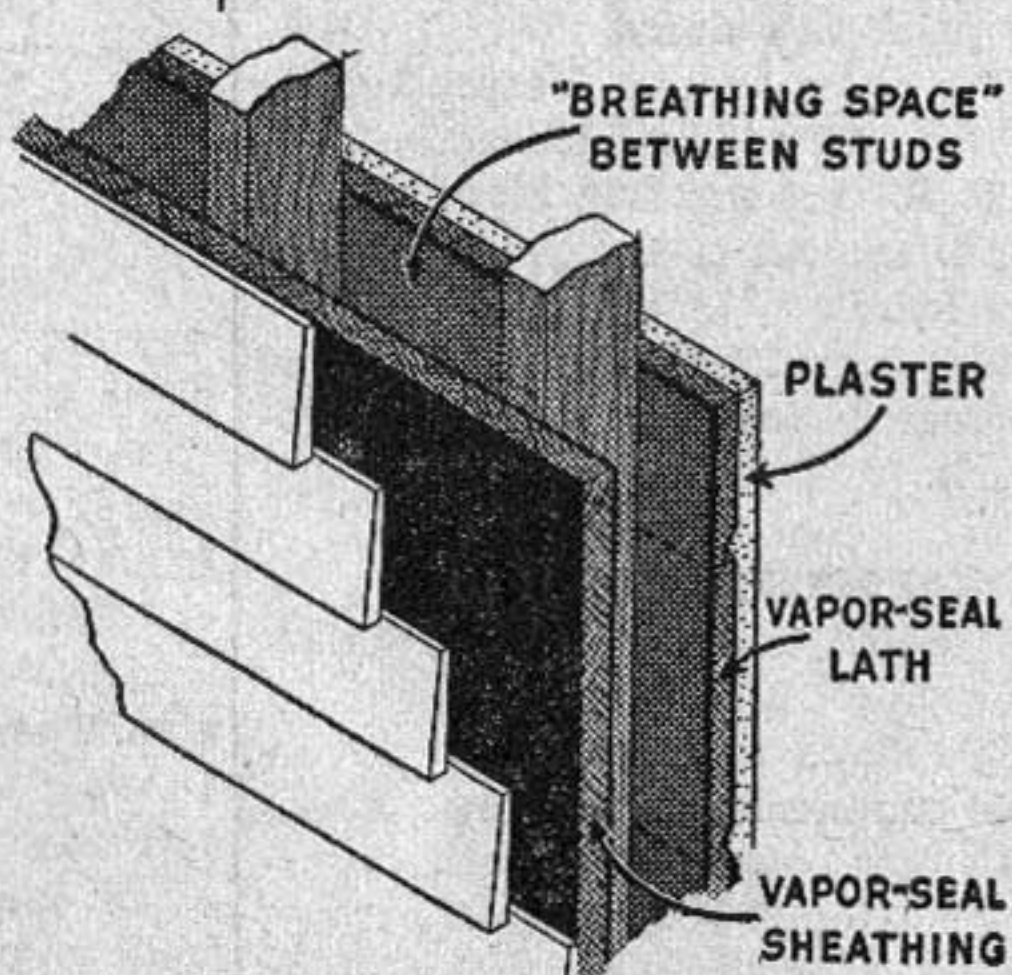
FINDS WHY HOMES HAVE DAMP WALLS

U. S. Government Says Vapor Barrier Will Stop Formation of Winter Dew.

The reason so many new homes embodying the latest types of construction have damp walls and top-floor ceilings during cold weather has been discovered by the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The trouble, according to L. V. Teesdale, the Laboratory's senior engineer, is dew, that beneficent friend of growing things. Nature is unable to distinguish between wanted and unwanted moisture. Find-

The physical phenomena which cause damp walls and ceilings in cold weather are explained by the government scientist. All air contains water vapor. Warm air can carry more vapor than cold air. When moist warm air is sufficiently chilled, it will throw off some of its vapor in the form of water. This is dew. As water vapor will penetrate ordinary plaster and untreated insulating materials, it will, therefore, pass into



Engineers have found:
1—Moisture which condenses in walls and top-floor ceilings comes from within the house, not from outside.

2—The simplest, surest way to prevent this condensation is by means of a properly located "vapor seal."

3—To be effective, this seal must be located on or near the warm side of the insulation itself or near the warm side of the wall.

ing conditions favorable, she has been using outer walls and top-floor ceilings to condense water vapor into troublesome moisture.

Because moisture in walls often rots woodwork, causes paint to peel and plaster to fall, and stimulates the growth of fungi, the government's findings are of major importance to home owners, architects and builders.

According to the government, the remedy for wet walls is a vapor seal or barrier in the warm parts of outer walls and ceilings. This prevents the water vapor in a house from entering the cold parts of walls and ceilings where it may be condensed into water.

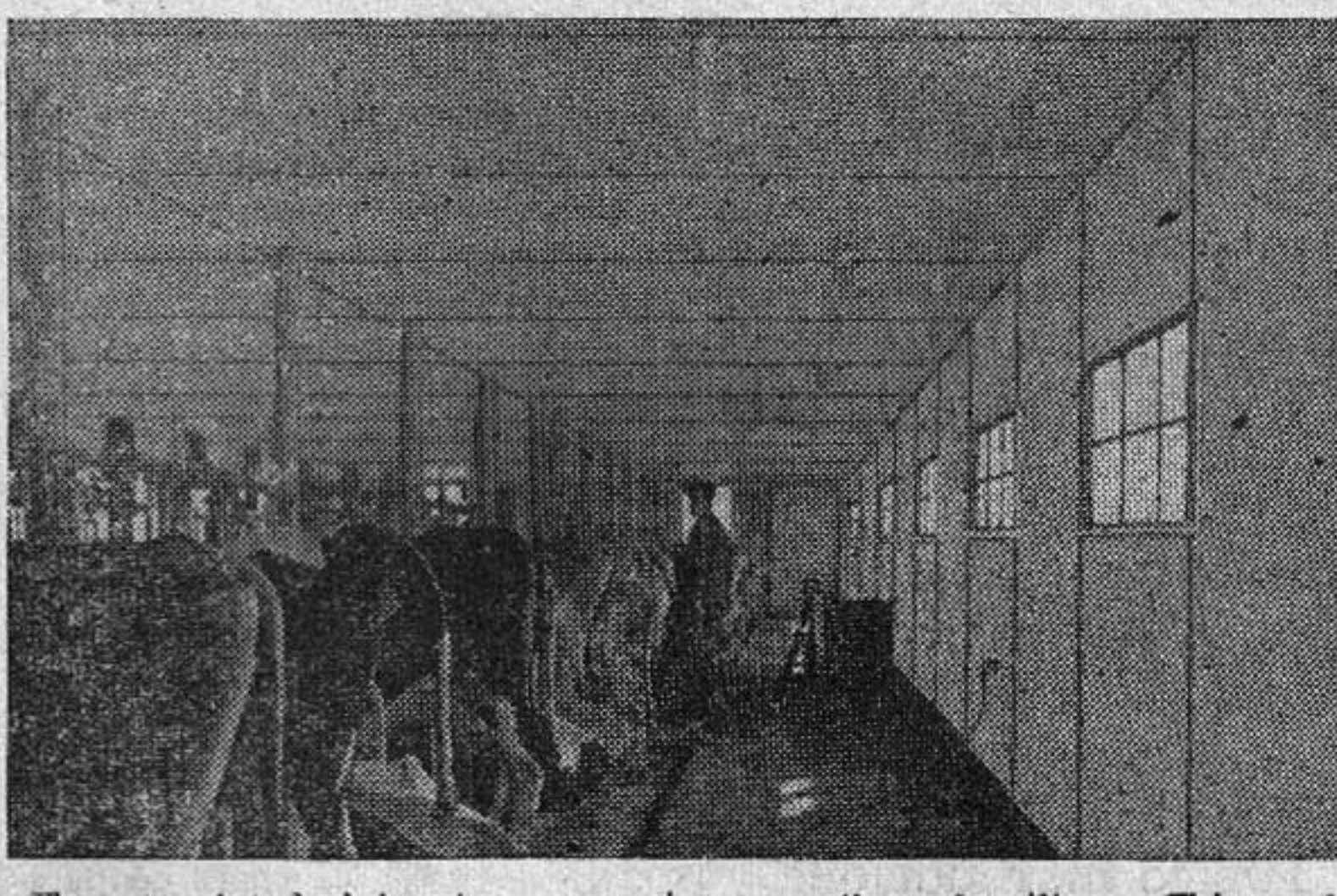
Oddly, damp walls are aggravated by the most modern types of construction, Mr. Teesdale points out. He says that storm sash, insulation, weather strips and calking around windows and doors make the normal humidity or vapor pressure within a house higher than in one less tightly constructed. He adds that "improvements that add to comfort and health are worth while and should not be discouraged, but it so happens that they introduce the unanticipated moisture problem."

The interiors of walls and ceilings, where in cold weather it will become sufficiently chilled for some of the vapor to condense into water. This condensation may take place within a building of insulating material, unless remedial action is taken.

The remedy is given in the government's report. It says: "The most positive, and least expensive, method of control so far experimented with at the Forest Products Laboratory is the use of vapor resistant barriers near the inner face of the wall and under ceiling joists under the attic."

New building materials which follow the government's suggestion have been provided. A new cane fiber lath is vapor sealed on one side with coatings of asphalt and aluminum powder, the uncoated side having a texture to take plaster. The seal, in line with the government's findings, is placed in the warm side of the walls and ceilings where it resists vapor penetration to the cold areas where condensation takes place. Although combining insulation and resistance to vapor, the new product does not block the space between studs and permits walls to continue their normal "breathing."

U. S. EXPERT URGES WARM DAIRY BARN



That insulated dairy barns are essential for sustained milk production is indicated by findings of M. A. R. Kelley of the United States Department of Agriculture, reported in the technical bulletin, Relation of Stable Environment to Milk Production, No. 591. Mr. Kelley says: "The decline in milk yield was faster in the stables where inside temperatures fluctuated with weather than in those where temperatures were held nearly constant."

There are now over 40 million farm buildings, exclusive of farm homes, in the United States. While structurally sound, every farmer realizes that most of these buildings are woefully deficient in regard to temperature control and regulation. The dairy barn illustrated was just such a heat-leaking and drafty structure until cane fibre insulation board was applied to the

side walls and ceilings. This modern structural insulation is highly efficient in heat-stop value. In the winter it conserves the body heat of the cows and thus offsets the sharp fluctuations of weather so common in the dairy sections of the United States.

These wide boards, with joints which meet on the framing members, also eliminate cracks and thus reduce drafts... an important factor according to Mr. Kelley, who says: "There was a direct relationship between excessive drafts and pneumonia. Risk of sickness appears to increase with the degree of exposure to drafts."

With modern insulating materials it is both simple and economical for the farmer to "tighten-up" and insulate his dairy barn, and take advantage of the savings which Mr. Kelley points the way to.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

(By John Craddock)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—BUSINESS—The war crisis overshadowed all else in the world of business last week. Stock markets here and in Europe gyrated widely as recurring waves of optimistic and pessimistic news emanated from Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and England. Prices of wheat, corn, copper and other commodities that would be vital in war rose briskly early in the week. Europeans scrambled to ship good to America for safe-keeping. Meanwhile, in this country there was little evidence that scare headlines were hindering the forward progress of business. Operations in the steel industry continued to expand and retail trade reflected increased spending. Reports from machine tool manufacturers that their orders increased 35 per cent in August from July were most encouraging. For it is an indication that sufficient faith in the future is developing among American business men for them to start investing money in new industrial equipment.

WASHINGTON — Long range planners here are studying the possible effects on established industrial and agriculture of hydroponics, a revolutionary method of growing food plants. This method utilizes troughs or vats filled with water and chemicals to take the place of the "good earth" in growing crops. It is said that a few square feet of such troughs is sufficient to supply the average family with vegetables. A number of scientifically-minded individuals around the country are actually growing their own tomatoes, cucumbers, beans and peas now by this chemical process. Though it is still too expensive and too scientific for the average person to undertake, the day may not be far distant when hydroponics will be such a popular backyard or basement avocation as to make a serious dent in some markets now being supplied by farmers. And should hydroponics ever become adaptable to raising grain crops on a commercial scale, the farm implement industry might be faced with slackening in demand for plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery. In such an event, however, new avenues for business and employment undoubtedly would be opened in the chemical and metal industries.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS: To promote its new fashion fuoor, a New York department store sent a red rose in a long white box by special messenger to 15,000 women last week... WAR SCARE: The Navy has just ordered 150,000 white hats... RECOVERY NOTE: Unemployment in Amsterdam, Holland, diamond industry reduced by 176 men to total of 1,840... SUNNY SIDE UP: More than 25 steps are required to make an aluminum frying pan, including the mining and processing of bauxite, which is the ore of aluminum, and operations known as rolling, stamping, trimming, welding, smoothing and brushing... BEATS 'EM TO IT: 133,000 tiny wasps have been released by Agriculture Department's laboratories in Toledo to attack the European corn borer; the wasp lays its eggs in the eggs of the corn borer and when both hatch, the wasp devours his host the boror, before latter can damage crops... GOING HIGH HAT: Henry Ford will introduce this fall an 8-cylinder car

1838 POSTAGE RATES

Mailing a letter in Illinois a century ago cost considerably more than it does today, research workers of the Federal Writers' Project, W. P. A., have found in the course of collecting historical material about the state. In 1838, according to one account, the Frink and Wallace Stage Line, with a route from Peoria through Kickapoo, Brimfield, French Grove, and points westward, charged 25 cents postage for letters mailed over 300 miles, and about 18 cents for distances under this mileage. Fees were collected after the letters had been delivered.

Sixty-five million persons in the United States are protected by life insurance policies.

