

## FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today

Vol. I Supplement of No. 13

Kansas City, Missouri, April 1, 1935

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TO THE SENATORS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

FUTURE is a weekly newsmagazine of eight pages, dedicated to the cause of good government, published in Kansas City, and with a circulation of approximately five thousand. . . . This special two-page edition of FUTURE is brought out without advertising, solely at the expense of the publishers, and is addressed to you, in the hope that it will influence your decision against the present proposed permanent registration bill. Ten weeks ago, in FUTURE'S second issue, there appeared an editorial protest against this so-called permanent registration bill, which, as every intelligent citizen who has studied it knows, will only saddle us with vote fraud conditions even worse than in the past. This shrewd trick of labeling such a bill "permanent registration" should be exposed and made public in the defense of the citizens at large. FUTURE will insert this special edition in their regular issue of April 5.

THE PERMANENT REGISTRATION BILL MUST BE AMENDED

The bill providing for permanent registration for Kansas City, House Bill 112, in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives does not give permanent registration, in the ordinary meaning of that term.

The system known as permanent registration is in use in nearly half of the states. Everywhere that it is used, permanent registration means more than that the old type of registration shall be made permanent. The bill passed by the house does little more than to make registration permanent, without providing for the safeguards necessary to prevent any system of registration from abuse.

AS PASSED, THE BILL WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE MORE FRAUD THAN EXISTS UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

What, then, is permanent registration? Briefly, it is a system of registering voters which will permit them to register any day throughout the year except during a few weeks before each election and, once registered, to remain registered so long as they are qualified voters of the city. It does not require that voters re-register every few years or every time they change their address. It is necessary that there be adequate safeguards against fraudulent registrations and ample means for taking from the lists the names of voters no longer qualified. It is essential, further, that the best possible means of identifying the voters at the polls be provided. Provisions are necessary to permit voters to transfer their registrations by mail when they move to a new address.

In many ways, the bill passed by the House is defective. Not only does it not provide the safeguards necessary with a system of permanent registration, but it loosens in several respects restrictions and protections in the present registration and election law of Kansas City. Under the present law, there has been a vast amount of fraudulent registration and voting. House Bill 112 would not eliminate this but would tend to make permanent the fraudulent registrations now on the Kansas City books/ THE PRESENT LAW, WITHOUT PERMANENT REGISTRATION, IS BETTER THAN THE LAW NOW BEFORE THE SENATE.

There are a number of essential features to any permanent registration bill. These may be

summarized as follows:

1. Any voter should be permitted to register on any business day except for a period of about three weeks before each election. This period is necessary to check the lists and prepare them for election day.

2. Once a voter is registered, his registration should be permanent. He should never be required to register again unless for removal from the city or failure to vote or for other good cause his registration should be canceled.

3. Permanent registration requires a loose leaf record system of preferably three sets of individual cards or sheets. Two of these should be precinct registers in which the registrations are filed by street and house number for each precinct, and the third set should be tiled alphabetically for the entire city. One of these precinct registers should remain in the office of the Board at all times; the other should be sent to the election precinct on election day. The alphabetical set should remain in the office of the Board. It is not necessary but, if considered desirable, an additional set of precinct registers so that two could be sent to the precinct on election day may be provided. At least one of the precinct registers and the alphabetical file should be open to public inspection at any time. Records should be kept in such files that they can be locked to prevent any record from being removed. The form of the record should provide all necessary information, including an affidavit and space for indicating the elections at which the voter votes.

4. There should be adequate provision for checking the lists so as to remove names of voters no longer eligible and to keep this up to date. These should include regular reports from all lodging houses, hotels, etc.; an adequate system of canvass before each election; provision for challenge of any registration by any citizen who has reason to believe the registration should be cancelled; removal from the lists of persons not found on the canvass or after a challenge; provision for checking of the lists against reports to be secured by the election board as to removals, transfers of water service, death reports, reports of conviction of crime, and other similar means. The Board should be authorized to use the mail or any other means of checking the lists.

5. Appeal to the circuit court in case of refusal to register any voter or on cancellation of any registration should be permitted only if the registration was applied for within the time allowed by the law, and then only if taken within three days after such refusal or cancellation.

6. Provision should be made for any voter to transfer his registration to his new address, in case he moves, by sending in a written request signed by him on a form furnished by the Board.

7. Each year the Board should check the lists and take out the registrations of all voters who have not voted once in the preceding four years. Notices should be sent to such voters with a blank reinstatement form. If such form is not returned, the registration should be cancelled. This is an essential means of keeping the registration lists up to date by taking off names of voters who probably are no longer eligible.

8. The lists of all registered voters, either the lists prepared for canvassers or specially prepared lists, should be available to political parties or other citizens and should be posted in the precincts.

9. Each voter, when he appears to vote, should be required to sign his name either on a signature slip or in a poll book. The judges in charge of the precinct register should be required to compare the signature with that on the registration card. If they determine that the

signature is the same, they should sign or initial a slip or poll book after the signature placed there. This is an absolutely essential means of identification. It is the best known means which can be used for election purposes. A positive identification of this kind is even more important under permanent registration than under the periodic type of registration. Descriptions of persons by color of hair, height, weight, etc., will not be adequate after a person has been registered for some years. Experience with the signature requirement, which is in almost universal use under permanent registration, has been very good and there has been no difficulty whatsoever either from ability to compare signatures or from any possible slowing up of election procedure.

10. Independent candidates not connected with either political party should be permitted under certain conditions to have challengers and watchers at the polls.

These are some of the main essentials of a good permanent registration bill. How far Follow to reverse

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April first

FUTURE

The Youth of Today is not Responsible for the Present Conditions; It IS Responsible for the Conditions of the Future

FUTURE

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House Bill 112 fails to meet these requirements is shown by the comparison of essentials and bill provisions which follows:

1. The bill provides for registration at any time up to 13 days before each election. The provision is good except that the time between the close of registration and the election is too short for adequate checking and correction of the lists.

2. Registration is permanent under the bill.

3. The record system provides for at least four and possibly five sets of records. The language of the bill in this respect is very indefinite. The arrangement and content of the records is good and it is required that they be in loose leaf form. It is provided that only the alphabetical file for the entire city be a public record. This is useless to anyone who wishes to check registrations at any address or in any precinct.

4. Provisions for checking lists and removing names of voters not qualified are very loose. In Section 1 of the bill, definitions relating to residence are so worded that a voter could live one day at a hotel, and thereafter, by saying that it is his permanent home and he intends to return, would be considered a qualified voter from that address. This would open the way to endless fraudulent voting from apartment and lodging houses. Also, under the bill, if the registration of any person registered from a lodging house is challenged, the challenged person or the keeper of the lodging house need only appear before the Board, take oath that he is a qualified voter, and the Board would be prohibited from removing his name, even though it knows certainly that he is not a qualified voter. Under this provision, a lodging-house keeper could swear to the registrations of any number of people which were false. Even in a court, testimony under oath is not accepted as necessarily true.

The system of canvass provided for is the present system, which has proved very faulty, largely because of lack of time for a good and thorough canvass and for hearings by the Board. It is possible to provide a system which would give adequate time for a good job. Moreover, the bill provides that if a person registered is not found by the canvassers and, although notice is left and sent him to appear before the Board, and although he does not appear, his name can only be removed from the books upon a majority vote of the Board. This requirement would make it very difficult to remove the names of many unqualified persons. The present law provides that the name will be removed automatically if such person does not appear.

The bill provides further that if a person is challenged, the challenge must be sworn to both by the person making the challenge and the person supplying him with the information, and if both of such persons do not appear at the hearing, the challenge shall not be considered. The present law requires only the challenger to take the oath and, if he does not appear, the challenge may or may not be considered.

The bill makes no provision for the use of any source of information except reports of deaths and reports of persons convicted of crime. None of the other sources of information, which in other cities are used to keep the books up to date and largely eliminate the rush of transfers, strike-offs, and cancellations just before an election, are permitted for use in Kansas City.

5. The provision for court appeals does not state definitely that appeals must be taken within three days after refusal of the right to register or after a strike-off. It should be provided definitely that no person could have an appeal who did not apply to vote within the time fixed in the act and that any appeal must be taken within three days. Under the present system of registration where there are only a few days during which a voter may register, the right of court appeal is very important. However, under the permanent registration system, where a voter can register any day, the use of court appeals may well be greatly restricted. There is a place for court appeals, but there is no reason for an excessive use or for abuse of this right.

6. The bill provides for transfer by mail. Except that the provisions are loosely drawn, they are satisfactory. However, a provision for transfer of registration on election day is included which permits transfer by precinct officials without action of the central office. The system provided is dangerous and probably unworkable.

7. There is no provision in the bill for cancellation of registration for failure to vote once in four years.

8. There is a provision in the bill requiring the Board to give copies of the lists of voters

prepared for canvass purposes to the two political parties but leaving it discretionary with the Board whether such lists shall be given to others. Any candidate or party having candidates at any election should be permitted to have lists of the registered voters.

9. There is no provision for signature of the voter at the polls. There is no way by which such signature can be secured by the judges, under the bill, except on challenge of the voter, refusal to let him vote after questioning him, and then getting the signature by requiring a householder affidavit accompanying his own affidavit. The signature requirement should be applicable to every voter as a routine procedure. It is just as easy for a voter to sign his name as it is for him to announce it and spell it to the election officials. This is an important fraud preventive and should be included. Other provisions can be made for identification of voters who cannot sign their names.

10. Provision for challengers and watchers for independent candidates was included in the original bill but was left out in the substitute bill adopted by the House. This is an important provision, particularly in elections which legally are non-partisan elections. Independent candidates and groups are entitled to have challengers and watchers of their own to represent them.

These are but some provisions of the bill which are defective. They should be corrected before the bill is adopted. Amendments to provide these can be drafted. Many minor points will need to be changed to conform to these suggestions. It is up to the Senate to correct the weak and defective bill that the House is attempting to fasten on Kansas City.

AFFIDAVITS OF VOTE FRAUD- CITY ELECTION, LAST SPRING  
AFFIDAVIT

State of Missouri, County of Jackson, ss:

C. F. S., of lawful age, first being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and states;

That he is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and a qualified voter; that on March 6, 1934, the day of the Primary election for Kansas City, a municipality in the State of Missouri, he acted as a Challenger in the 10th Precinct of the Second Ward;

Affiant further states that one person, by the name of Kennedy, to him known to be Mr. Kennedy, having known the said Mr. Kennedy, personally, voted in said precinct as aforementioned, under the name of Ralph Fisher, and gave as his address 1130 Holmes Street, a street in Kansas City, Missouri;

Affiant further states that one George Chapman, to him known personally, appeared and voted under the name of Charles Peirce, and gave as his address 508 East 12th Street, a street in Kansas City, Missouri.

(Signed) C. F. S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for Jackson County, State of Missouri, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1934.

(Seal) LEA DOWELL.

My Commission expires April 8, 1934.

x

The following excerpts are chosen from approximately three hundred affidavits, similar to above.

Affiant further states that he challenged the following persons on the basis that their age as given by them obviously was not the same as given on the poll book:

1— Howard Fry, 310 Main St. Poll Book listed age as 26 and man obviously was more than 45.

2— Jas. Murphy, 312 Main Street. Poll Book listed age as 68 and man obviously was not more than 30.

3— Pete O'Leary, 312 Main Street. Poll Book listed age as 42 and man obviously was not more than 25.

4— Jesse Thomas, 414 Main Street. Poll Book listed age as 68 and man obviously was quite young and not more than 23 or 24.

Affiant further states that in at least one instance a repeater appeared. (Voted for Frank Thomas, 421 Main St.)

Affiant further states that the building at 315<sup>^</sup> Walnut Street is vacant (doors are locked) and that two persons were allowed to vote from this address, Robert Sinclair and Billie Quinn.

Affiant further states that one Lloyd S. Stratton, White, and Jim Turner and Fred Smith, both colored, found their names voted, and although they protested vigorously, they were not permitted to cast their vote.

Affiant further states that at 7:00 o'clock P. M., when the poll closed a precinct captain, a worker, three judges and two clerks piled the ballots on the table and without reading the same, or in any way attempting to determine whether the ballots were voted for the candidates, or without counting the total number of ballots cast, arbitrarily stated that the . . . candidates received five votes and the . . . candidates 724.

5. That many times during the day ballots were marked by the judges and workers and placed in the ballot box when no voters were in or about the polling place.

Affiant further states that he saw carloads of voters brought in and instructed outside the voting place as to what names and addresses to give, some carrying slips of paper with this information written out for them. Some of them forgot their names and addresses and were prompted by a Judge. A notable case of this was a man claiming to be named Geo. Warner from address, 810 Bell St. It was suggested by a Judge that his name was Geo. Warren, to which he agreed and voted as such. Another gave his name as Joseph Hogan, 1300 9th, but voted without protest as Joseph Morgan after that name was suggested.

Affiant further states that in many cases, carloads of voters were brought in to vote on names furnished them, which names had been used previously by other carloads, notably from 1519 Genesee.

Affiant further states that all voters' names were entered in the poll book before the ballots were made or given out.

Affiant further states that at least 50 voters entered the polls to vote names that had already been voted by other parties.

Affiant is a duly qualified and registered voter residing at , in Kansas City, Missouri; that when at tempting to vote at the regular municipal election in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 27, 1934, at 2121 Independence affiant was informed by the judges of election that a vote had already been cast for the name of this affiant and that affiant would not, for that reason, be permitted to vote.

Nineteen Thirty-five  
The News weekly for Today  
Kansas City, Missouri, April 5, 1935  
Single Copy 5 Cents

#### HE MUST HAVE WORRIED TERRIBLY

Every few issues, FUTURE has been in the habit of changing your fare a little and presenting first page editorials of some of the institutions which make Kansas City a fine place to live in, and a home town worth fighting for. We had planned such an article for this issue, but unfortunately the circumstances of the week changed our minds.

Not since bloody election day murders has Kansas City, calloused to political corruption, been shocked as it was last week when it learned a night club operator, machine worker and alleged murderer had gone free when a political puppet from the prosecutor's office wound up the "prosecution" farce by "losing" the records.

John, alias Frank, Mangaricina was the politically-protected alleged killer. Michael D. Konomos was the assistant prosecutor.

An inquisitive newspaper reporter dug the record up. W. W. Graves, the same county prosecutor who figured in the infamous Gargotta trial farce in the circuit court, said he would investigate, and there, of course, the matter has dropped.

The night of June 24, 1934, Lloyd Billings rode up in front of the Silver Moon night club, Fifteenth and Cherry streets, which was operated by Mangaricina. With him were two women. Billings was shot to death and

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#### SNAPSHOTS OF THE WEEK

The boy who shot his father in defense of his mother got seven years. That's the idea. Catch 'em young and you may have the nerve to treat 'em rough.

The trouble with following the Long-Coughlin- Johnson bullfight is that it's so hard to remember which called whom what.

One of the most dramatic attempts in modern times has just come to a successful end with the delivery to a community of starving Eskimos of twenty-three hundred reindeer, driven from western Alaska by Andrew Bahr. It took five years to make the trek, through unbelievable hardships along the edge of the Arctic Circle. The result is a permanent food and clothing supply for the Eskimos, and for Bahr an unmatched reputation for endurance and courage.

Charles Schwab, dean of American steelmasters, returned from Europe recently, deeply depressed. Not about Europe, but about the United States. He told reporters that things looked bad. "If the Stock Exchange figures have any bearing, it would seem that business over the whole country is at a standstill." We're gladder than ever that we never paid much attention to the Stock Exchange figures.

And apropos of that, the General Motors Corporation reports that in 1934 both sales and payrolls were the highest they have been since 1930, and the wage scale was the highest in the corporation's history. Better look around, Mr. Schwab.

The physician of a lady clerk in a Minnesota clothing store advised that she should take an hour and a half at lunch time to give her an opportunity for needed rest. Her employer was willing that she should have the time, but the "government in business" had rules that must be observed. It was necessary that consent be secured from higher authorities. The Times tells of

the authorities that had to do with the case: "The petition went to all NRA advisory boards having jurisdiction, to the national retail code authority, the research and planning division, the legal department, the consumers' advisory board, the industrial advisory board, and ultimately was signed by the acting division administrator and acting deputy administrator."

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FUTURE

April fifth

FOREIGN

British Foreign Policy

Although little official information has been forthcoming as to the results of the visit to Berlin of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Captain Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, or of the latter's trip to Moscow, no undue optimism exists in any quarter that a solution has been found to the perplexing problems now confronting European statesmen. The Berlin and Moscow conversations were declared to have been held in a most friendly atmosphere, and the exchange of views to have been very frank, but the official communiques went no further and cannot be said to have eased the tension brought about by the German conscription decree. Inasmuch as these discussions were purely exploratory, the inference is that upon the information gathered in the various capitals by Captain Eden the British Government will determine what action it will take to meet this latest crisis.

Will Influence Stresa Conference

The British decision will have an important influence on the final outcome of the conference between the British, French and Italian foreign ministers to be held April 11 at Stresa, Italy. This meeting will be of unusual importance in diplomatic history, for it will decide whether Europe is to follow the system of collective security as laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations and enlarged in the proposed regional mutual assistance pacts, or is to revert to the old pre-war system exemplified by the balance of power.

Three Alternatives for Britain

The British may follow one of three courses. First: isolation, which would mean complete withdrawal from continental affairs and the strengthening of empire ties. This has a wide popular support in England. Second: partial cooperation which would seek to safeguard the territorial integrity and peace of western Europe with the assistance of France and Italy, Under this policy Germany would be given a free hand in eastern Europe with the hope that her penetration in that direction would be chiefly economic and peaceful. But Soviet Russia fears that the Nazi expansion would be militant and endeavored to convince Captain Eden during his recent visit to Moscow' that such a policy would be inadequate to preserve European peace.



And, third: full and active participation in all the proposed security pacts and an alliance with France for the purpose of encircling Germany.

#### Partial Cooperation Probable

In view of Stanley Baldwin's statement last year that the Rhine is now England's frontier, it seems certain that the cabinet believe isolation to be untenable. The traditional British opposition to continental entanglements and to the concentration of predominant power in the hands of one or more nations would seem to preclude full participation in any complex system of European security calling for distant military commitments. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that Great Britain will probably adopt the policy of partial cooperation which will leave her free to use her influence.

G. L. C.

ONE YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

April 10, 1934

Amid pomp and ceremony in the council chamber at the city hall the newly elected council went into office.

The first official act of the council was to renominate and reelect H. F. McElroy as city manager for four years.

The first legislation proposed was an ordinance suggested by Dick S. Adams asking for an immediate investigation of the city election. The ordinance was referred to the finance committee of which Councilman Gossett is chairman.

Mayor Smith made his opening address early in the evening and promised the city:

Full value for the citizen's tax dollar.

A cleanup of the police department.

An end to the criminal gangs.

Immediate completion of the municipal docks.

Immediate completion of the Liberty Memorial.

Immediate construction of the municipal auditorium.

Observance of every provision of the city charter.

Improvements of the city zoo at Swope Park.

An unemployment relief program.

Improved recreational facilities in the parks.

Efforts for permanent registration.

Use of bond funds along lines to provide the most jobs.

Firm liquor control.

A halt to mounting toll of car deaths.

Relentless warfare against speeders and careless drivers.

Intelligent city planning.

Following this speech, Mr. Gossett arose and in an eloquent short speech renominated Judge McElroy, attempting also to reconcile this nomination with the frenzied denunciation of local conditions he made the week before.

The nomination was seconded by Col. Ruby Garrett.

At this point Councilman Backstrom arose and delivered a scathing denunciation of Mr. McElroy, who, he declared, had betrayed the trust place in him by the city.

"He does not understand government as a science or public administration of justice," Mr.

Backstrom insisted. "He thinks of government only in terms of political and personal power. . . He has clearly demonstrated his unfitness for the office of city manager."

Mr. Backstrom urged the council to give another week or two to consideration of the reappointment of McElroy, who was present and listening to the proposals.

Mr. Adams followed with a somewhat milder speech to the same effect and then the council got down to business and re-elected Mr. McElroy, 7 to 2.

Following this Mr. Adams offered his ordinance for an investigation of the election activities, which was laid to rest with the finance committee.

City Manager McElroy made a speech of acceptance.

#### OFFICE SUPPLIES

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#### FUTURISMS

Timber?

Governor Landon of Kansas is a spry protector of his commonwealth. Seeking needed federal relief, he almost beat the dust storm to Washington.

X, His Mark

While defending the permanent registration bill without the signature clause, Edward J. Keating, Kansas City member of the Missouri House, said: "I do not favor making handwriting experts out of precinct judges. I know judges in Kansas City who have a hard time writing their own names." A little higher degree of intelligence among many of our election judges wouldn't be amiss, anyway, Mr. Keating.

Machine's Machine

It seems that a slot-machine is wicked only when it belongs to somebody not in the syndicate.

Second Childhood

Fists, books, and inkwells were flying in a recent set-to on the floor of the Missouri House, when Representatives Iffrig and Hess engaged in an argument over liquor control regulations. The first thing we know the boys will be shooting paper wads at each other when teacher isn't looking.

More Timber

We read that Chester A. Showalter, Kansas candidate, self-nominated, for the next presidential race, is basing his campaign on the next war. Well, it's a change, anyway. We're getting sort of tired of the results of the last one.

First Childhood

The current elections at M. U. are heavy with the savor of dirty politics. "Machine rule" on campus is the issue at stake. Good luck, little brothers. It's excellent training for what you'll find outside. Incidentally, the militant party want to install the Hare system of proportional representation in their campus elections. It will be worth watching.

Law and Order

We quote a headline from a recent issue of one of our dailies: "Detectives Find It Easier to Catch Thief Than to Find Owner of Loot." Still, it's nice to know they're trying.

Father Gossett

Judging from his speech of just about a year ago and the results accomplished by his

committee on permanent registration, City Father Gossett is the kind of man who, when he does anything whole-heartedly, does it half-way.

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HAIL

SEATTLE

We have never claimed that Kansas City’s municipal government problems were unique. We do say that the lethargy of Kansas City citizens is unique; that all over the country there is a movement for efficient and graft-free city management in which, as yet, Kansas City has had no appreciable part. Recent word from Seattle indicates that there is still another city which has been roused to “throw the rascals out.” In their election of March 12 two candidates endorsed by the New Order of Cincinnati, a league of young voters, and an independent Parent Teachers candidate defeated the machine- backed incumbents.

The newly elected councilmen, who now, with a Cincinnati elected in the previous election, control the council, promise sweeping reforms. Among these are: investigation of the Police Department, reform in city buying, and balancing of the city budget.

Inquiry into the police and other departments, Frederick Hamley, newly elected, says, will be aimed not only at high operation costs, but directed toward better service —>and “to see if we can take the Police Department and other departments out of politics.

Arthur Langlie, the other Cincinnati, said the Council will demand a day’s work from city employees for a day’s pay. Personally he “would rather pay a little more and get efficient work, than pay less and have the hat-passing and political activity among employees.”

Dr. Max J. Exner, who represents the American Social Hygiene Association, will discuss “Social Hygiene and the Community” at a dinner meeting which the Kansas City Social Hygiene Society will sponsor on Monday night,, April 15, at 6 o’clock on the third floor of the Y. W. C. A. building.

To FUTURE:

In regard to your article, “Civic Pride,” in this issue of March 29: Look at the Union Station district while resting at 23rd and Grand. The Liberty Memorial blotted out from view by what? Please don’t talk of a beautiful city when 10,000 lots are ash and trash heaps and weed patches.

Now for a chapter on civic shame on those points!

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OLD MEN DON'T CARE

The same old budget is again proposed by the city administration. Gasoline tax revenues will again be illegally diverted. For the year 1934 the diversion was \$164,000; for 1935 the proposed diversion will be \$175,000.

No provision is made for handling \$4,274,000 term bonds which will mature July 1, 1935. This item is passed in the budget with the statement that it will be taken up later.

No provision is made with respect to \$12,250,000 of water bonds due in 1942. There is approximately \$1,750,000 accumulated in the sinking fund to retire these bonds and at the present time about \$21,000 a year is being levied to add to this retirement fund.

The conclusion is obvious. Kansas City is not making provision for the payment of its debts. The old men now in office don't care. They are postponing the evil day and accumulating debts for young citizens to pay if they can.

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April fifth

FUTURE

3

BALONEY

WAR

No "war" and no "campaign" was police seizure of a number of so-called marble games Saturday night. Just a hint to the boys they can't muscle in on a political machine, no matter how puny the racket.

Long ago the concession to operate nickel-luring games was handed out by the all-powerful machine. The marble games replaced the bigger money slot machines that were forced out before the last city election. Thousands of them are in cigar stores, drug stores, hotel lobbies, drinking places, building lobbies, cafes, night clubs, hamburger stands, beauty and barber shops, pool rooms, etc.

They operate so openly many shop proprietors grew discontented watching the collectors for the protected machine taking the big end of the receipts each day from the machines. They decided they should own their own and get all the proceeds. Some did. More followed and one or two companies, outside the machine, filled these orders.

This endangered the racket from the standpoint of the man who had protection. Many of the independents were threatened but that did not have enough effect.

So it was necessary to stage a sham war or campaign Saturday. Many of the boys who were in on the know put theirs away until the smoke cleared. For weeks the machines not entitled to protection were spotted for the raids.

Police quickly picked up half a hundred of them, had pictures in the papers of an officer smashing the bad little machines that did not have an owner who had protection.

“Now will you be good and put in our machines?” was the moral of that.

Not molested were the thousands of machines over the city that bore the stickers of political protection.

Charles Carolla, North Side Pendergast leader and financial man for the late John Lazia, is credited in the party with being one of the largest operators in this nickel-robbing racket.

The machines come in a score or more of different types. Balls or marbles are shot to a board and fall into numbered holes. Some machines pay cash for certain totals with ten balls. More popular is the new nickel-a-ball game. It pays from 10 cents to \$1 if it falls in the right hole.

The games still are running and the fact the police officials are so vigorously engaged in this “war” against unprotected little nickel marble games may account for the failure to solve almost a score of murders here since the first of the year.

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THE BURIED WORKERS

Buried beneath the imposture of machine politics here is a group of efficient, hard-working and underpaid city and county employees. They are the ones who do the work. No political glory, no pay to compensate for their services are theirs. The “big dough” in the machine system of politics goes to the boys at the top who pull the strings, win the elections, give the orders and do no work. Honest government pays the men who do the work, kicks out the

leeches who eat the bulk of the taxes.

A horde of political humbugs must be supported by every machine if it is to stay in power. To finance this the men and women who do the actual work of running the government must give a part of their pay. They must contribute to the campaign funds far beyond their proportionate share.

Deep down in the political setup here are the men and women who do the work and many of them are among the most efficient of any city. In every department at the city hall and court house there is a man or woman well qualified. The public never hears of them. They work for small pay, cut at every whim of the machine, while the men

#### IF YOU LIKE GARDENING

A tired back, aching legs, no polish on your fingernails, no time for golf or bridge, a wind—and sunburnt complexion—is that a pleasant prospect? When it is the comparatively small price you pay for the joys of a garden, yes!

Right now is the time for putting in shrubs and perennials. The bed must be dug 2\ feet deep; at this level put in drainage material: coal ashes, rocks, sticks. Throw the earth on this but do not leave it in clumps. With this mix some bone meal, the best fertilizer because it stays there until the plants use it up. The top should be mixed with sand and humus. (No sand for roses.)

If you are putting in new shrubs be sure to ask for the latest varieties. There are forsythias and syringas which bloom after the old-fashioned kind have withered. There is a new snowball bush called Japanese Yibernum. If you want a hedge there is nothing nicer than privet but do not get the California variety; it is not hardy in this climate. For a very low hedge there is a dwarf euonymus which is evergreen. The Russian olive, flowering crab or almond or peach or plum make nice accent points in your shrubbery border.

Then there are some perennials which properly belong in front of bushes. Struthers phlox makes a delightful combination with the late hydrangea. Physostegia combines beautifully with buddleia. White hollyhocks in front of some yucca and behind some white phlox (Mia Rys and Miss Lingard which succeed one another in blooming time) with a border of white petunias is a suggestion by Mrs. Simonds which sounds sufficiently enticing to make you make a place if you do not have the space. But her suggestion of the new red honeysuckle bush, Eva Raathke with a succession of white daisies: Mother's Day, Shasta, and Aster will make it impossible for you to decide if you have only one place to fill.

Be sure to find some chinnodoxa in bloom somewhere right now if

#### JUSTICE WEEK IN KANSAS CITY

who hold the bigger jobs are politicians who contribute nothing in labor toward the actual operation of the department.

These workers in the various city and county government offices at heart are not concerned with politics. They are interested in doing their work regardless of what politician gets the fat pay. Could the departments be stripped down to these efficient employees who really do the work of government, the taxpayers would be rid of the highly paid politician who accounts for a large part of the tax waste.

Both the conscientious employee of government and the public benefits alike from good government.

Both the citizen and the city employe lose from bad or machine government.

No fair critic of the political administration here desires to remove from office the men and women who are doing their work faithfully. They would like to see them running the city and see the political parasites put out. It was our intention at first, in preparing this article, to give a list of these worthy employees, but have decided to omit such publication out of consideration for the employees themselves.

you do not know it. You are sure to fall in love with it and plant some in the fall.

And now for some really practical suggestions:

1. Keep a loose leaf scrap book in which you can paste clippings on gardening and in which you can make your own notations. It should also contain a definite gardening calendar for every month.

2. Do not heap up your shrubs and perennials. In this hot, dry climate we need pockets to hold the moisture.

3. A pinch of nitrate of soda will kill dandelions. Leave on for 15 to 30 minutes and then wash with the hose. This will also serve as a fertilizer for your lawn.

4. If you buy small plants and divide them judiciously your expense need not be great. And of course if you have a cold frame and grow perennials from seed you will have a real thrill in addition to the economy.

5. Zinnias and petunias are the most satisfactory annuals and phlox the best perennial. They will bloom when everything else has decided that Kansas City is not a place in which to spend the summer.

6. Seeds of common annuals may be sown now: petunias, cosmos, larkspur, calendula, sweet alyssum.

Death on the gallows May 10 was the verdict for Walter H. McGee, one of the kidnapers of Miss Mary McElroy, daughter of the city manager.

Five years in the state penitentiary was the verdict for Myron K. Fanning, youthful policeman who ran amuck and killed a brother motorcycle officer.

John, Alias Frank, Mangaricina, accused of murdering Lloyd Billings in front of the Italian politician's night club a year ago, went free after twenty-one continuances and a final one in which the remaining witnesses were not notified. Michael D. Konomos, assistant prosecutor, climaxed the prosecution comedy by losing the records in the case.

These three events have been front-page news for Kansas Citians the last ten days. Elsewhere in this issue is discussed the Mangaricina scandal.

Although McGee's death sentence was upheld by the supreme court there is a belief it will and should be changed to life in prison. McGee is the first man in the nation to be condemned to death for kidnaping. He was only one of the guilty ones. And, when Miss McElroy was released she said she had not been mistreated.

The sympathy of the city was with the city manager in bringing the kidnapers to trial and it attracted nation-wide interest. It is expected that the governor will be requested to commute the death sentence to life.

Myron K. Fanning, youthful motorcycle officer, ran amuck on liquor last November 26, threatened many lives in the Union Station, shot and killed his fellow-officer and was not caught and disarmed for some time later.

The police administration drew criticism for Fanning's appointment. It was said he was only 18 years old when he was made an officer and given a gun. He was assigned to the Union

station as a traffic officer. Fellow officers noted he made a great show of his gun and appeared to delight in his authority.

When the police light in the station would flash he would slap his hand to his holster and dash across the lobby, causing much fright among travelers. He was warned against that.

Fanning was on duty when the station massacre occurred. He stood behind a pole in front of the station and fired several shots. After the killers drove away he went out with his firearm cocked. So excited was he that the federal officers feared he would shoot.

When Fanning was led away after the verdict, he said to jailers:

"I had hoped for acquittal. At that I think I got a good break."

Fanning came to Kansas City from a good rural Missouri family. He was possessed of a youthful disposition and a good character. He wanted to be an army officer; loved guns. Just why a youth of his age should be given the responsibility of bearing firearms was the basis for criticism of the police administration.

The defense was based upon a plea of emotional insanity. A move to obtain a parole for the youth was started a few hours after the verdict.

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Nineteen Thirty-five

April fifth

FUTURE

The Youth of Today is not Responsible for the Present Conditions; It IS Responsible for the Conditions of the Future

FUTURE

The Newsweekly for Today ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

THE KANSAS CITY PUBLISHERS CORP., Publishers

Editorial and Business Office:

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Vol. I

April 5, 1935

No. 13

house, in our own manner and in our own time.”

PERMANENT

REGISTRATION

A History of Legislation gone wrong:

1927—No 1929—No 1931—No 1933—No

1935—We hope not!

1937—We hope!

A Series of Murders

1927—You recall prosperity?

During this time the first bill for permanent registration is introduced into that black hole of Calcutta for political reform measures —the Missouri state legislature. Like other fine measures designed to eliminate corruption of the democratic form of government, it was smothered in committee by Mighty Mike Casey the Pendergast anaesthetist who gave it an overdose of gas.

1929—The economic depression begins. At the, same time a spiritual depression hits the advocates of honest election laws for Kansas City. Again Mighty Mike delays the reform measure by a committee burial. Another bill dies aborning, an unsung martyr to political chicanery.

1931—The depression has lost its novelty, in fact has become a habit, as has Casey and his “kill-'em-in- committee” handling of honest election laws. And Kansas City sits back and waits while registration and election becomes more expensive and less honest!

1933—The water is about squeezed out of holding companies and the money out of J. K.

Public's pocket. The depression is awfully depressed; so is progress toward decent elections. Jerome Joffe, who alone from Kansas City seems to realize why voters put him in office, proposes a fine permanent registration law. Almost single-handed he fights a losing battle to save his bill from the same fate that met others; but it too dies—in Committee.

Such is the past. After the spring elections of 1934, the franchise was so shamelessly tampered with that even some of the machine councilmen elected thereby felt twinges. Still condition remained unchanged. In fact one said, "We will clean

#### The NYM Initiative Petition

During the profession of gestures from the Administration following the campaign, the National Youth Movement drew up a bill which embodied all the principles that have made permanent registration a civic success in all the more progressive cities. The "Honest Election Law" petitions providing for permanent registration, the right to use the voting machine, and seven other measures designed to make Kansas City elections honest and cheap, were circulated throughout the state. Forty thousand of the necessary 60,000 signatures were obtained to put the question on the ballot for submission to voters at the fall election.

At this time we heard no expression from Pendergast about favoring permanent registration. We did hear from the brain (?) trust of the Republican county committee. , Seemingly ignorant of the contents of the bill, they put out enough vague accusations to succeed in slowing up the obtaining of the necessary signatures and so knifed the best chance Kansas City has had to obtain good election laws.

Hail Asotsky!

And now for the finale. The defects of the Asotsky bill are explained in the supplement to this number. Suffice it to say here that it is a bill that only a politician could love. Pendergast, in stating that he and his organization favor permanent registration, has given the people "what they want" and at the same time has not injured the efficacy of his machine in "feedin' 'em and votin' 'em."

And so this abortion has a chance of being saddled on Kansas City. It passed the House of Representatives with a comment from Asotsky to the effect that it would "save money, which is the chief thing" and an equally stupid remark from Republican Whitaker who, when voting for the bill is reported to have said, "this is better than the present law." Such is ignorance.

We hope that by 1937 the people of Kansas City will demand honest election laws and get them. We don't want the Asotsky-Lafferty- Keating bills approved by the king of 20th Street.

#### KILLINGS

Two recent pieces of news brought vigorously to popular attention the every-day deficiencies of local government in Kansas City. One was the dismissal, after twenty-one postponements, of murder charges against Frank Mangaricina, a night club keeper at Fifteenth and Cherry streets. A man named Lloyd Billings was shot to death in front of Mangaricina's place of business after a row over a bumped fender. Witnesses said the night club keeper did the shooting. Mangaricina said nothing. The victim was a person of no special prominence, the crime failed to attract popular attention, and in the course of time the prosecutor's office obligingly dropped the charges, on the theory that after nine months it wasn't possible to make a successful case against the night club keeper. Possibly not. One still wonders why it wasn't possible to make a case one month or two months or three months after the victim was shot to death, however. To the lay mind it seems as if it would have been worth while bringing

Mangaricina to trial, and letting a jury decide whether he was the man who slew Billings in the street, as two women said he was, and whether the slaying was justifiable. But political pull let him off without a trial. Pretty raw, but a perfectly familiar story.

The other piece of news was the trial of Myron Fanning, former motorcycle patrolman, who shot to death Grant Schroder, a fellow police officer, in the course of a fantastic chase through the Union Station sheds last November. Fanning was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years.

Fanning, a thoroughly likeable, immature young man, was appointed to the police force when he was fresh out of high school. There is considerable doubt, indeed, whether he was 21 years old at the time of his appointment. But he stood well with the Democratic organization, showed signs of promise as a precinct worker for the party, and needed a job. So they put him on the police force and authorized him to carry a gun. So marked was his youthfulness that he was known among his fellow police officers as Harold Teen.

The tragedy is the result of a thoroughly bad, careless, go-as-you-please system of handling the police department of a great city. Fanning was made a policeman, not because he showed any special aptitude or qualification for the job, but because he had a political drag. He was a pleasant, likeable, easy-going youngster, with as little self-discipline as is normal at 18 or 20.

He found even less discipline as a member of the police force than he had found at home and in high school. He made friends, slipped along, grew increasingly lax, and finally "blew his top" in the tragic manner which has been retold time and again in the newspapers. One finds less blame for Fanning, the careless youngster, than one does for the system. He should never have been made a policeman in the first place, at his age. But having been made a policeman, at that or any other age, he should have been made to live up to a standard of responsibility and conduct that fitted him to be a guardian of public lives and safety. That goes for every other member of the police department, old or young. In this case, political pull ruined the very man it was intended to help, besides causing the death of an innocent man.

#### JOURNEY IN PROSPECTIVE

Spring is bringing lavender hyacinth and] golden jonquils into the air. Trees are coming into bloom, and bushes are showing green. This is all with us now, around us everywhere. But there is a garden that will not be ready for showing for some little time, and yet when its day does come it will be so lovely that even so far ahead as this we remember and anticipate the garden of water lilies.

Drive east on Highway 50 until, not far beyond the city, you reach the Sni-a-Bar Road that cuts across the hill to Highway 40. Turn north on it and at the top of the rise you will see on your left a sign which reads Silhouette Gardens. Park your car and go in. The woman who runs the gardens will be glad to tell you all you want to know, and perhaps you will be guided about by her small daughter who knows nearly as much about the flowers as her mother, and is much chattier.

In terraced pools you will see every form and color of water lily. There are red lilies, and royal purple, white, pink, and multicolor. There are lily pads almost as colorful as the blooms, and the great green restful ones where frogs can sit so comfortably. And below there is a variety of fish, gold, black and silver, with grand tails and feathery fins.

There is no waste space. The rocks between the pools are full of little plants and flowers,

and the narrow paths are bordered with them. Nearest the road are two or three small pools, from which the path leads down the slope, past other little pools, to the large tanks below where the greater part of the lilies are grown and where the roots are developed for sale.

Early morning is the best time, the proprietress will tell you. Then you can see the great night-bloom-

Follow to page five

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

“The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their power as a state depend. ... It should be the first duty of a statesman.” —Disraeli.

Eradicate Diphtheria

Intelligent citizens will ask their family physicians about immunization against diphtheria. Intelligent physicians will know the answer, and unless they are mighty highly specialized in some field, such as diseases of the eye, they will personally administer the preventive dose rather than trust to referring the patient to a distant confrere. During certain hours the majority of doctors will gladly administer the toxoid at a dollar per person (10 to 12 Saturdays, as a rule). Stuffers, informing patients of the hours during which children may be brought for care, went out with many a doctor's bill on April the 1st.

The physician gives of his time and judgment and uses his equipment. The city Health Department supplies the toxoid or will supply it on request at most of the larger drug stores. In this way the cost is kept within the reach of all. As stated in a former notice, a clinic for the indigent is maintained at the General Hospital and to it should be sent all who cannot pay the minimum charge referred to.

Let us eradicate diphtheria in Kansas City.

State Medicine

In the system used last year and to be followed this year during the anti-diphtheria campaign in the month of April, the medical profession prefers to put its trust. It abhors a system whereby nothing is left to the individual intelligence of the citizen, it abhors the regimentation of the profession and of the people by government, and where it has appealed properly in an American community such as our own, it has invariably been rewarded by ready response—yes, response even on the part of persons whose Sunday and Wednesday night proclivities tend to alienate them from even the thought of disease.

William J. Cameron has said, “There is a perilous propensity in human nature to manage other people's lives, which is the beginning of tyranny. But the worst of it is that if you label it ‘philanthropy’ it will be applauded.” How well the medical profession knows this and to what lengths has it not gone to encourage the people of the United States to master their own lives—and to what glorious heights have the people risen in voluntary response to advice in health matters! State Medicine seems a long way off, excellent opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, and it would never have raised its horny head

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Nineteen Thirty-five

April fifth

FUTURE

5

FINANCE

Maybe you are one of the more fortunate members of the community who has had some surplus funds to invest. If so, there are two things that have been brought to your attention—the difficulty of finding a satisfactory medium of return and the ridiculously high prices prevailing for United States government obligations.

It is on the latter situation we are going to comment here. While the cautious attitude of investors during the last year or so has had a part in bringing about the rising prices for government loans, the administration's "easy money" policy undoubtedly has been one of the chief factors. The government's heavy borrowing program, which has been financed largely by banks, has built up deposits tremendously and forced interest rates lower and lower.

In some cases United States bonds are selling at such premiums that there is no interest return and in a few instances bonds purchased at current quotations actually would cost the buyer if held until maturity. This is especially true of the short term treasury bonds. For instance, Treasury I%<sup>s</sup>, due April 15, 1936, are selling at a premium of about \$2 a bond while the interest return is only \$1.82. Other treasury bonds with maturities into 1937 show yields of less than one-half of one per cent at current prices.

The longer term issues show larger yields but in no case will present premiums permit a return of as much as 3 per cent. The Government 3% and 4 per cent bonds with maturities in around ten years command a premium of \$10 to \$11. These bonds would have to be held about three years before the premium would be returned.

Why would anyone invest in those obligations with negative returns, you ask? About the only reason would be for the exchange privilege. Most of them are not bought but are held. All of the bonds are callable at par. The recently called Liberty's, which were selling at substantial premiums, fell back several points when they were called.

Air Cures

While we are noticing things, let us consider the radio programs. Have you noticed how the medicine men are dominating the air waves. It is one of our pet peeves. Thursday night we listened to four programs in succession on one chain that were sponsored by drug makers. Cosmetic makers also are doing their share of making extravagant claims.

There are two explanations for the huge increase in radio advertising of drugs and cosmetics. Some believe it is due to a belated realization of how well the old fashioned medicine man knew his business. A lot of ballyhoo and the medicine is easy to sell. Others see more sinister implications. The proposed food and drug bill with its supervision of drug advertising is causing the drug makers to take to a less checkable medium. Curative claims can be advanced with considerably less risk over the air than on the printed page. Publishers are getting too exacting, it is pointed out.

We saw some interesting figures on the drug radio expenditures. Chain revenue from drug and toilet goods manufacturers last year increased 75 per cent and accounted for 32 per cent of the broadcasting companies' total take.

Publishers Information Bureau

May we present

MRS. MARVIN GATES

She was born on Broadway and attended the theater while a babe in arms. Thus does Mrs. Marvin Gates explain her lifelong interest in the stage. Literally, the Broadway she refers to runs north and south through Kansas City, not New York, and Medill Smith was a plump, ten-year-

old lady before she saw her first professional show at the old Gillis Theater, but the fact remains that from her earliest years, she has been devoted to drama, footlights, make-up and Shakespeare.

The first play she appeared in bore the euphemistic title, "Sing, Song Sixpence," a musical show taken from Harper's Young People and acted in the Smith living room. At that time, Mrs. Gates attended Miss Nellie Holland's famous kindergarten and it was her fellow pupils who unade up the audience.

Later, when she attended Barstow's, she appeared in the first play ever given there, "As You Like It," in which she was a slim, vital Orlando. Two young ladies cast in male roles were withdrawn from the play by their stern fathers who would not have their daughters appearing in trousers. The modest young ladies were Theo Mastin (Mrs. Cecil Lovejoy) and Prue Withers (Mrs. John Townley). Despite this curtailment of the caste, the play was a great success. Young Medill Smith was rated the town's best amateur actress.

Col. Nelson encouraged her to form groups of amateur actors to perform on the stage he had erect ed in his huge barn. Out of those groups grew The Comedy Club, founded by Henry Ashley, John Thatcher and Mary Rockwell (Mrs. Ingham Hook). With Marcus Ford for a director, they put on excellent plays, Shaw, Pinero, Shakespeare. Then came the war. The leading lady's husband, Marvin Gates, becaime a warrior in earnest and, for a time, Medill Gates turned her tremendous energy into other things. After the war, The Comedy Club became the Kansas City Theater. The try-outs were thrown open to the public and the founders of The Comedy Club served on the board.

Mrs. Gates has been connected with the Pretenders at Barstow's ever since 1922. Under her guidance the Pretenders study, read and act plays. It is one of the fine sights of the town to see the Pretenders attending the Shubert en masse with Mrs. Gates, who has them in her charge, the most enthusiastic spectator of them all.

The most successful play ever given by the Kansas City Theater was "Outward Bound," in which Mrs. Gates played the role of Mrs. Cliveden-Banks. The play ran for two weeks during which time Mrs. Gates had the opportunity to arrange an interview between Donald Cooke, who was her fellow- actor, and Margaret Anglin. Miss Anglin took Mr. Cooke into her company and from there on he has climbed steadily towards stardom.

Donald Cooke is the only actor that Mrs. Gates feels she has ac- quotes some comparative figures on expenditures last year:

1934	1933
(ooo omitted)	
Bristol-Myers	\$608 \$146
Crazy Water Crystals	282 234
Ex-Lax	249 194
Health Products ....	242 131
Lehn & Fink	353 56
Plough, Inc	313 22
Sterling Products .. .	1,240 882
Colgate-Palmolive-	
Peet	1,333 406

Fitch 176 38

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CURTAINS

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Journey in Prospective

From page four

ing lilies before they close under the sun. Even as late as nine they are still wonderful. They come, if memory serves rightly, from Egypt, and have broad pads the color of blood. Another plant of classic distinction is the lotus, which blooms with high stems lifting the broad flowers well above the water.

And over the whole place hangs a fragrance of flowers, cool water and fresh earth. It won't be ready for some time yet. The water must warm and the sunshine must be steady before the waterlilies will show, but the time is coming. Every warm breeze that blows across the city is a promise and a harbinger. Don't forget the way for it is a place of rare loveliness.

Cheer up! Cincinnati can remember 'way back when she, too, was bossed by the heelers.  
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A. KARS, Mgr.

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tually helped launch on a professional career. However, the people who have worked with her have all been inspired by the warmth, intelligence and love she has for the theater.

She believes that every young person should act in a Shakespearean production. “It may be tragic for the audience,” Mrs. Gates says, “but there is nothing like rolling out beautiful Elizabethan sentences to make a young person aware of the beauty of their own voices. When I acted Caliban in the Tempest I created a role, for I had never seen a production of the Tempest—but I did more than that. I understood, for the first time, the poignant, amazing character of that soul emerging from the slime which Shakespeare had conceived in all of his genius. Reading Shakespeare would never have made the part so vivid to me.”

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The Public Health

From page four

had not some of our most “rugged individualists” left vast funds for, or instituted foundations

which were calculated to run community health on a chain-store, mass- production, lock-step, public-be- damned basis. President Roosevelt is finding out that the large section of our population, the people of moderate means, the so- called “backbone of our nation,” are not agitating for state medical care and protection. That is evidently why he has twice postponed recommending to congress any measure to bring continental European systems down upon the necks of ailing Americans.

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Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Nineteen Thirty-five

6

FUTURE

April fifth

MANNERS

MODES

New York, April 2, 1935.

Days may be getting longer as summer approaches but it doesn't seem to have affected the importance of New York evenings. . . . Ask Macy's about it if you're skeptical and they'll prove it to you with a Mainbocher "sweeping" gown of black Marquissette that has a double harem skirt . . . and a Lucile Paray "sweeping gown of crisp net with tight hips and low fullness . . . which is taking the words right out of Lord and Taylor's mouth . . . Only they favor Vionnet's Butterfly Dress copied in taffeta warp printed in Marie Laurencin flowers. . . . And another Vionnet model in flowering chiffon called "Madame X" because its velvet ribands fall from off the shoulders to cross above a flatteringly low back. . . . Whereas evening gowns lead a double life at Bergdorf Goodman's. . . . Complete they are chic informals. . . . But when a short-in-front model lays aside its dolman bolero or a crepe sheath sheds its waterfall cape of pleated net . . . They become the very essence of formality.

Rita.

"The time has come," the walrus said, for all the Maureen Or- cutts and the Helen Willes in the world to start looking wistfully out of windows at the sky and the green and the Spring. Of course, the walrus knew nothing of Missouri dust storms when he said that, for, if he had, he'd never have advised "looking out" (or have you really gotten your windows clean yet!)—but who

knows if, opportunist that he was, he might not just have altered that a little to “looking in” at all the new' sportswear on display? Well, that may be presuming a bit on the walrus' interest in fashion, but not too much really when you consider the attractions and fascinations of the aforesaid sportswear.

Yielding to the British spirit that's invaded sportland this season, the first subject to be mentioned in discussing the matter, of course, is Tweeds. And it's an honorable mention at that! For tweeds, or tweedy flannels and the like, with their combinations in blues, grays and browns, their well-cut lines, and colorful accessories have risen from the ranks of associates this year to become an integral part of any Spring wardrobe. And that is a definite statement, to which any further comment should lessen the emphasis, but not when it is to point out something so unusually grand as Miss Hennessey's Dunhill model! It's a brown and yellow checked cashmere flannel affair, as English as the House of Lords, with a plain brown sweater top, a checked ascot, and a stunning brown suede jacket. And the jacket is fitted and pleated (with elastic under the pleats in the back) and belted and zippered and faced in the flannel until it reminds you of a model house where nothing in the way of gadgets has been overlooked.

As for Knits

But England is not the only frog in the sportswear pond even this season, and for those who find mannish tweeds and heavy brogues as monotonous as Mutton

DOUBLING FOR FOUR

By KATIE

It takes four persons to make a salad, says an old Spanish proverb.

“—a spendthrift for the oil —a miser for the vinegar —a counselor for the salt —a madman to stir them up.”

Even as far back as the seventeenth century the making of tasty salads and dressings was considered an art. For in that century John Evelyn, an Englishman famous for both his literary and his culinary works, spent many months preparing an interesting and instructive book, *Acetaria, a Discourse on Salads*.

There is no limit to the variety of ingredients from which salads may be made. Fresh fruits—vegetables—meats—nuts—fish;—cheese —canned goods and left-overs. But don't be misled into mere heterogeneity. The appetizing appearance of a properly made salad goes a long way toward determining its popularity. The favorite salads are usually the simple ones, made from a few carefully chosen ingredients whose colors blend nicely.

Fruit Pinwheel

It is just as easy to produce salads that are attractive in appearance and distinctive in taste as salads which are unappetizing. It need take no more time, but it does require a little more thought.

1. Separate the leaves of lettuce from head, remove core with a paring knife. Place the head under a cold water faucet and let water run in to separate leaves. Then sprinkle ice in the lettuce cups and watch them curl.

KITCHEN

2. Remove orange and grapefruit sections by first cutting off the skin. Be sure to cut down to the fruit. Never leave any white surface. Slip a thin-bladed sharp knife between each section and the adjoining membrane. The sections can then be lifted out unbroken.

3. Prevent discoloration and add flavor to bananas by soaking for a few minutes in fresh

lemon juice.

4. On a lettuce leaf arrange orange slices to represent the spokes of a pinwheel. Between the slices of the oranges and near the outer rim of the wheel, place slices of banana. In the center of the wheel place a serving of mayonnaise garnished with a cherry. Grapefruit slices alternated with the orange slices also add to the color and flavor. A pineapple and prune salad, stuffing the prunes with cottage, pimiento, or cream cheese, may be made in the same manner. If you cut a slice of pineapple in three parts it will stand between the stuffed prunes on the cut edge. The famous Sunburst salad, featured at the Edge- water Beach Hotel, is a variation of the pinwheel. Chicory is used in place of lettuce. On it is placed a slice of pineapple with a fiery red cherry or strawberry in the center of the slice on a rosette of cream cheese. Radiated from the center to the edge of the pineapple are thin slice of orange sections, then red pepper, then grapefruit, then green pepper. A border of chopped orange and strawberry Jello all around the pineapple completes the picture.

Chops and Melton Mowbray Pie, there are always American knits for variety and color. So varied, in fact, are the knits this year, that a discussion of the subject must necessarily look like a kaleidoscopic mixture of novelty weaves, fresh colors, and the brightest of plaids, stripes and checks. But even in such confusion a few models achieve distinction now and then: particularly a green and blue and white checked cotton knit from Swanson's with a plain bright green "button-up-the-front" sweater and a checked chin-choker, a grey and pencil blue plaid similar knit from the Avon with a plain slipover sweater trimmed in pearl buttons, and a green and white figured silk knit (beautifully fitted, but then it's a Carnegie or something equally grand!) from Woolf's with green glass buttons and a green silk ascot and handkerchief. And more particularly distinctive, yet, is the blue and string colored checked cotton knit sketched from Swanson's that combines checks with a plain blue skirt in the usual fashion but follows the newest modes in advocating twisted leather buttons and a twisted leather belt!

And More Knits

Speaking of knits with their rend toward the gay and the gaudy —plain things such as a blue two- piece cotton boucle with a stand- up military collar and would-be frogs from Rubin's or a pink ribbed knit dress with an ascot at the neck and an inverted pleat all the way down the front from Woolf's being restful but not usual interludes—may have exhausted your powers of concentration but it can never completely exhaust the field itself. And for the proof of the pudding look at the recent advent of knits to hatdom! They're called delustered boucles and Shadwell's have them in the three attractive styles sketched here in such modish new shades as wheat gold, leaf green, dawn blue, and aquatone.

Cottons Are Coming

But important as knits are and always will be, there are some sport things outside of the magic circle to be considered for individuality and variety. Cashmeres, angoras, flannels, silk goatshair, and novelay materials in soft imported wools come in this category, including a blue two-piece Rodier model from Miss Hennessey with self-covered cube buttons and a contrasting dark belt, and a brown and yellow angora combination from the Avon with a double breasted coat that can be worn with other things. They're smart and serve the same purpose as knits— just as piques, linens, and shantungs will do so effectively later on when temperatures are rising and knits are falling off. And that's just a warning that the cotton parade is already on its way. Witness Chasnoff's latest arrival in two- blue linen and Rubin's blue peasant linen number

polka—dotted in red, white, and yellow! I. E.

From Shadwell's

GALIMAUFRY

DEPARTMENT

For a child's play table, we suggest a real cobbler's bench with neat little compartments for nails, tools, etc. You can get one of pine for \$5.00 at a shop on Main Street near Westport. Mrs. James Mayne White has one for her daughters, who have a yen to be carpenters. She reports that occasionally she borrows the table from the nursery for serving cocktails or after-dinner coffee. Says it looks very functional and modern.

Mrs. (Young) Bill White of Emporia, Kansas, gave us a dusty answer the other day. After the storm, she said, her colored maid threw corn meal all over the house, drapes, upholstery, rugs—everything. The silt was so fine, there was no other way to collect it. She reports she hasn't gotten rid of the corn meal yet, either.

We're getting fed up on the story that a certain girl here in town is swooning with love for the thugs who some time ago caused her physical hardships and mental anguish, not to mention page upon page of publicity. She is not. She is emotionally distressed, suffering from the constant stabs of public curiosity and, even as you or I, finds it desperately hard to face having sent a human, no matter how despicable, towards the gallows.

"Skin Deep" set out to be a serious expose of the cosmetic market. It fails because Miss Phillips, the author, was at once humorless and unscientific. One of Bea Lilly's broadcasts in which she tells you to take your old face and dip it in a bucket of lye does more to make some of the claims of the Great Beautifiers ridiculous than ten such heavy handed books.

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LEAVES WITHOUT FRUIT

Columns of Criticism and Comment

MUSIC

Bach, Stravinsky, Brahms—these three composers contributed the entire program at the third Metropolitan Symphony Concert, November 4—an unusual trio, perhaps, but not an incongruous one, especially with an interpreter like Karl Krueger in the conductor's stand. If atmosphere is necessary for a magnificent rendition of the Stravinsky Firebird Suite, Mr. Krueger obtained it with the use of the Bach-Wood Suite in D major. The fifth part of the Bach Suite, the Andante Mistico for woodwinds alone, was a beautiful piece of work, and Mr. Krueger certainly made much of the movement, while the finale, the famous E major violin preamble, was a dramatic piece of interpretation.

The Stravinsky Suite, true to what all good music should be, bears repetition. Two years ago Mr. Krueger placed it on a Seattle program for the first time, and this year its reception was fitting to the greatness of such a work. The tonal colorings of the Fire Bird were more vividly glowing and the little subtleties of rhythm more nicely given. The Brahms Symphony, No. 1, was offered as the second half of the evening's program. With Mr. Krueger's marvelous background, it is not too much to expect a splendid performance of this symphony, but nevertheless it is impossible to refrain from giving him an extra bit of well deserved praise for his reading.

J. H.

The above note is not quoted from a Kansas City newspaper, nor is it recent, though mention of the Fire Bird Suite makes it sound as if it might have been written here yesterday. It was from Seattle, Washington, and it appeared in the Musical Courier quite a time ago, November, 1929.

Stravinsky is popular in America. He stands, for a great number of people, a reassuring figure, the man who made contemporary music acceptable. An American public likes the Firebird and Petrouchka Suites. People believe Stravinsky knows what he is doing, and they are willing to be led down a path which diverges sharply from that of the 19th century composers, Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, Mendelssohn.

Against the constructive force and organic growth of Stravinsky there is set a number of more violent innovators, some with entirely new systems and concepts of musical structure. Mr. Henry Cowell is one; Mr. Cowell composes music, plays it, and writes on musical theory. When he plays, he occasionally alarms an audience by a trick of playing chords (or what you will) with his entire forearm. Cowell wrote a book embodying some of his ideas and called it "New Musical Resources." (Alfred A. Knopf, 1930.) Part II is titled Rhythm; in it he propounds a mathematically very interesting, but musically ponderous system of relations and ratios between tones, their harmonic intervals, tempo and meter. On such a foundation, music would be constructed on exact foundations, its performance dependent upon a marvelous mechanical

and technical equipment which could be gained by very few and appreciated only by the initiate.

N. Lr. S.

## THEATRE

### Kay Francis

Miss Francis is back after a long vacation in "Living on Velvet," provided with two popular and attractive leading men in the persons of George Brent and Warren William.

The story is impossible. Brent is the pilot in an air crash which kills his entire family. He thereupon becomes an irresponsible dare-devil. His friend, Warren William, introduces him to Kay Francis, who falls in love with him, although she realizes his short-comings. She dedicates herself to bring Brent out of his moroseness and false attitude towards life. William, in love with her himself, tries to assist at Brent's regeneration. Kay considers herself a failure after some months of married life, and leaves Brent. Whereupon, a motor accident succeeds in bringing him to his senses, and to happiness ever after.

Miss Frances looked lovely, and sported a superb wardrobe. The setup promised a good picture, but the story missed. The dialogue was at fault. The interminable scenes of revolting whimsy, perhaps an attempt at the brittleness of Noel Coward's Bright Young People, undermined what might have been a plausible situation.

### Murder Mystery

William Powell is the best of the Philo Vances, but Paul Lukas does a good job in "The Casino Murder Case." He has the advantages of a good cast, a swiftly moving story, and a group of baffling suspects.

Alison Skipworth is grand as the auctioneer's old Mrs. Llewellyn, matriarch of that kind of strange and insidious family in which S. S. Van Dine delights. Arthur Byron, Donald Cook, Virginia Henry, and Isabel Jewell are the members of the off-center Llewellyn family. A comparative newcomer, who has risen from bit parts to leading roles in the space of four pictures, is Rosalind Russell, who plays the old lady's secretary, and also Vance's heart interest. She's good-looking and capable. If you like a good mystery story, see this one. It has all the elements, and never lets you down.

### George White's Scandals

When Mr. White discovers Scandals material in two youngsters during a train stopover in Georgia, and they become stars overnight, you know you're in for the same old hokum. Running true to form, Broadway betrays the innocents and they are fired from the show. When their dear old Aunt Jane comes up to New York to see her children, White scours the town, saves them from a provincial tour, and, reunited, they smash-hit their way through the rest of the season.

A musical revue never had a more unattractive cast gathered together. James Dunn, Cliff Edwards, Ned Sparks, and George White all march in a procession of double chins. Alice Faye gets first prize for the most artificially constructed face on the screen. Eleanor Powell's tap-dancing is the only high-light. M. J.

## ART

### Missouri Artist

The possibility of Thomas Benton's teaching at the Art Institute next year is the most stimulating event for Kansas City art students and patrons since the opening of the Nelson

Gallery. Although his name was little known here until 1934, he has been a focal point of discussions on painting in the East since the early '20s. The road which led Benton out of the Middle West is bringing him back.

Benton was born at Neosho, Missouri, in 1889. His early life was spent in an atmosphere of violent political opinions, the excitement of Oklahoma land-rushes, Indians, the never-ending arguments over the Civil War by veterans. He was a surveyor's assistant, a cartoonist for a Joplin newspaper, student of art in Chicago, and finally he went to France where his schooling ended. His native state was far-distant in space and memory. It was on returning to America, filled with abstractionist ideas, that his greatest struggle to date occurred. Brother though he felt himself to be to the modernists, he could not down their theories. It was a world of skyscrapers and humming engines he saw, and he needed these real objects to fill a real space in his pictures. For a while he was commissioned by the Government to paint the aircraft and vessels of the Navy Yards. These had to be painted with attention to exact detail, and it was at this task that Benton had his future course pointed out for him. He tried a set of murals based on the history of America, but they were never placed. From that time he traveled all over the country sketching feverishly—the cotton and wheat fields of the South and Middle West, cattle ranches, mining camps, industrial centers; and his paintings show that these things have been seen with the eye of a native to each locality depicted.

At his lecture in Kansas City this winter, Benton discussed the problem of architect and muralist meeting each other halfway in creating a building. Since the architect is usually employed first, it is he who insists that the muralist paint nothing to disturb the architectural forms. I was fortunate enough to

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see the murals Benton did for the Whitney Museum in New York; and although it was not an intentional overshadowing on the artist's part, I cannot remember one architectural detail of that room. My eyes remained with the pulsing, three- dimensional life going on in the paintings until the moment I left.

Whatever else happens to Benton in Kansas City, whether he is given spaces to paint murals

in or not, one hopes he is not taken up as a Cult. Not that it will hurt hi{m, but the patrons will miss a splendid opportunity to watch a real artist progress. A lot of the local boys, content until now with their third-rate imitations of Picasso and Lurcat, are going to start painting grain-elevators and railroad yards with a vengeance under this new influence. But we shan't mind—it's an honest thing they'll be imitating.

T. K. B.

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FUTURE

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SPORTS

O. IT. Has New Coach

Oklahoma University changes football mentors in the off season. They make arrangements for the coach just a little unorthodox. At least it is dramatic.

Most universities and colleges settle the coaching problem shortly after the football playing season. By doing it at that time, everyone is still football-minded. Then, too, the football is all cleaned up and out of the way before baseball gets started.

Now, here everybody is set for baseball and along comes O. U. starting a lot of argument about football by declaring the positions of head coach and assistant coach to be vacant. This sudden announcement must have caught a great many people unaware. I am sure most of us had thought this was all taken care of long ago. Down Sooner way it touched off prairie fires even before the announcement became public.

Exit Hardage & Rowland

O. U.'s athletic council, just to make sure that all the world knew a change was going to be made, declared vacant the positions of Head Coach Lewie Hardage and his assistant, "Bo" Rowland.

This same council then recommended to the board of Regents that Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones be employed as head football coach.

This action is just about tantamount to appointment, so it seems that Biff Jones is Oklahoma University's new head football coach. The assistant position will be filled by a man of Jones' choice.

Coached at La. State

Jones resigned last fall as football coach at Louisiana State after a controversy with Huey Long, the athletically-minded senator, who attempted to run the team. Jones, however, is still a member of the military faculty at the southern school. When he takes up his football duties at O. U. he will become a member of the military faculty there.

The war department previously had divulged that requests have been made for Jones's transfer from Louisiana State University, and this brought objections from several campus leaders.

C. M. L.

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He Must Have Worried Terribly

From page one

left in the street. Mrs. Warren Swope, Jr., who operates the boarding house at 3210 Charlotte street, where Billings lived, was driving the car. After parking, the car was rammed from the rear by another car. With Billings and Mrs. Swope was another woman, Mable Maupin.

When the car was rammed they walked to the rear of the car to see what had happened. As the women turned back they heard shots; saw Billings dying from gunshot wounds. Mrs. Swope saw the driver of the other car flee.

Later Mangaricina was accused of the crime, and surrendered, then was released on \$20,000 bond. Mrs. Swope disclosed to FUTURE that attempts were made to buy her testimony.

Twenty-one continuances and three changes of venue took place in the following months. Witnesses were worn down. The two women companions of Billings when he was shot to death were menaced and insulted by men who stood about each time the case was called.

Finally they were not notified and did not show up at one of the continuances last Saturday and the case was quickly dismissed for "lack of prosecution."

The whitewash was made complete when it was discovered Konomos had "lost" the records in the case. No files on the case could be found in court records. There was this note from Konomos: "Case dismissed by justice for want of prosecution. Prosecuting witnesses will not appear to prosecute.

"M. D. K.

"Above file was inadvertently misplaced while moving."

How first an attempt was made to buy off the testimony of Mrs. Swope was revealed by Mrs. Swope in an interview with a representative from FUTURE.

"At first we were offered bribes not to appear and testify against Mangaricina," she said. "Then we were threatened by men who appeared to be friends of the accused man. We were given to understand that they were high politically. My husband advised me to stay away from the hearings, but I did want to see justice done. Although I did not receive a notice last Saturday, I had learned there was to be a hearing. But Mrs. Sharp (another witness of the killing) was ill and I was afraid to go down on Southwest boulevard to the court by myself.

"It appeared to me that Mangaricina had a strong political pull and the threats I had received made me believe it was futile to believe justice would be done." . . .

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Purblind prosecution by Graves, a political marionette, was believed to have reached a record when Charles Gargotta got off scot free and later was convicted by the federal government. It was believed that that "show up" of the prosecutor's office would make future machine activities less brazen, but apparently not. Clerks in the prosecutor's office revealed the high-handed way in which the murder charge was washed out. When a case comes up for preliminary hearing postcards are sent out to witnesses notifying them of the hearing. The

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clerks reported that they had sent no notices for the hearing last Saturday and that they had not been instructed to send such notices. Konomos said that the records had been lost when the office was moved to the new court house last Saturday. However, the office was moved Thursday and reported in order Saturday.

Margaricina was released in the justice court of George F. Roach after the year of juggling the case with twenty-one continuances, three changes of venue and the final act of sending out no notices of witnesses and climax of "inadvertently misplacing" the files on the case.

So far the prosecutor's "investigation" of the shameful miscarriage of justice has brought forth great silence. Recently the prosecutor sued for more money for his office to "combat crime" in Kansas City.

Mrs. Swope said that she had received no notice of the trial being set for last Saturday. She said she had attended the many continuances and had become completely discouraged.

"We had been going to court nearly every Saturday on the case and getting nowhere," she said. "I have a home and children, but I managed to go every time I was notified. It seems to me we have been going more than twenty-one times, but I have lost track and that number may not be correct. It seemed mighty peculiar to me they kept continuing the .case."

Mrs. Mary Sharp, who lives with Mrs. Swope, was another witness of the accident. She was across the street just before the shooting occurred. Miss Maupin now lives in Columbia, Mo. Mrs. Swope said it became obvious to them long ago that the case was being whitewashed and never would go to trial.

Both Mrs. Swope and Mrs. Sharp told how men would stand around them when they appeared to testify and make "sneering remarks" about them. They feared to attend the hearings.

"These men would make insulting remarks to us," Mrs. Swope said. "They would say such things as 'Well, you must have been sweethearts of Billings or you wouldn't be so interested,' and other remarks. They attempted to intimidate us with their presence and remarks. It appeared that no trial ever would occur. Finally, Mrs. Sharp and I were the only two witnesses left. My husband urged me to stop going, but I wanted to see justice done."

Thus, "getting away with murder" is no light phrase to describe the impossible if you are in

right politically.

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