

Do You Know Illinois?

Q. When did La Fayette visit Illinois?
A. In 1825.
Q. What were the expenses to the state for La Fayette's visit?
A. \$6,473, about one-third of the tax receipts of the State Treasury for that year.
Q. What was one of the main items of expense of La Fayette's visit?
A. A boat was chartered by the state and Governor Coles accompanied the General on it to Nashville and return.
Q. What suit was brought against Gov. Coles in 1825?
A. Under the law of 1819 he was sued to recover a penalty of \$200 for each negro emancipated by him and brought into the state, notwithstanding the fact that his emancipated negroes proved industrious and self-supporting.
Q. What was the result of this suit?
A. A verdict of \$2,000 was rendered against Coles, but the legislature released him from the penalty.
Q. Who was Adolphus Frederick Hubbard?
A. Lieutenant Governor under Coles.
Q. What farcical plea to a jury in a case involving a mill run by Joseph Duncan did Hubbard make?
A. David J. Baker, opposing counsel, quoted from Johnson's "New York Reports" to support his contentions. Hubbard responded by informing the jury that Johnson was an itinerant "Yankee clock peddler" who been gathering rumors against the people of the West which he had published in "Johnson's Reports." And besides what did he know about Duncan's mill? Hubbard won the case.
Q. What is the amusing story concerning a letter of supposed recommendation given Hubbard by Gov. Edwards to be used in applying for a certain office?
A. Hubbard speaking of it afterwards said: "Contrary to the usage amongst gentlemen he sealed it, and contrary to the usage amongst gentlemen I broke it open; and what do you think I found? Instead of recommending me, the old rascal abused me like a pick-pocket."
Q. What was Hubbard's action following an absence from the state of Gov. Coles?
A. Hubbard as Lieutenant Governor acted as Governor during Coles' absence. On Coles' return Hubbard claimed that he had forfeited his right to the governorship and actually took his strange case to the courts and the legislature. The courts overruled him and only two members of the legislature supported him.
Q. Was Hubbard ever a candidate for Governor?
A. Yes. He ran in 1826 receiving 580 votes.
Q. When and where was Governor Edward Coles born?
A. Dec. 15, 1786 in Albemarle County, Virginia.
Q. When did Coles come to Illinois?
A. He visited in Illinois in 1815 and 1818 and finally moved here in 1819.
Q. What important positions did Coles hold prior to his coming to Illinois?
A. He was private secretary to President Madison for six years and served also as a special messenger to Russia from the Federal Government.

Q. What humane act marked Coles' journey into Illinois?
A. He freed his slaves as they proceeded down past Pittsburg on two flat boats.
Q. What was Coles' description of the freed Negroes' reaction to their emancipation?
A. "In breathless silence they stood before me, unable to utter a word, but with countenances beaming with expression, which no words could convey, which no words could describe."
Q. How did Coles provide for the future of the freed Negroes?
A. He gave each head of family 160 acres of land.
Q. What position did Coles first hold in Illinois?
A. He was appointed register of the land office by President Monroe at Edwardsville.
Q. Who opposed Coles as candidate for Governor in 1822?
A. Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Phillips, Associate Justice Thomas C. Browne, and General James B. Moore.
Q. How did the candidates stand on the slavery question?
A. Phillips and Browne were known to be pro-slavery, Coles was obviously anti-slavery, while Moore's sentiments were undeclared.
Q. What was the gubernatorial vote in 1822?
A. Coles, 2,854; Phillips, 2,687; Browne, 2,443, and Moore, 622.

THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

by Ralph E. Church
 Illinois Representative in Congress

Evanson, Ill., Nov. 20 — Last Thursday the House Ways and Means committee began closed sessions for a consideration of our Federal Tax laws. As to what has transpired at these meetings we do not exactly know. No statements have been made either by members of the committee or the treasury which would give us any definite insight into the proceedings and the plans. They have been strictly private conferences between the treasury officials and the committee membership.
 What recommendations, if any, the treasury has made to the committee for revising our tax structure will probably not be known until public hearings are held on the subject. In fact, we do not even know whether the conferences will result in public hearings. It is simply a matter of personal conjecture as to whether the Administration intends to sponsor amendatory tax legislation at the special or even the regular session of this Congress.
 The recent decline in business activity has focused public attention on the New Deal financing policies. The existing revenue laws are being subjected to a great deal of increasing criticism. In the last few weeks there has been a growing demand that something be done. We may be "on our way," but the people are not so sure it is the "right way" when they experience a rising cost of living, slowing up of production, loss of jobs and increased rather than decreased unemployment. There is, happily, a growing public recognition of the relationship between Federal financial policies and the individual citizen, however poor or rich and whatever his occupation.
 It is not too much to hope that the public demand will become sufficiently strong to force the Administration to discard some of its pet theories and take cognizance of the existing tax burden—Federal, State and local. The burden has been becoming so great and the inequities so pronounced, with the overlappings and duplications, that it is becoming almost impossible for our economic system to function normally.

Nor is it too much to hope that the Ways and Means committee will study the whole subject and not simply present to the Congress another bill which would represent nothing more than another "patch" in the "patch-quilt" affair our taxing system has gradually become.
 Not altogether unrelated to these sessions of the House Ways and Means committee is the convening last week of the Social Security Advisory Council to consider possible amendments to the Social Security Act to be taken up at the regular session of Congress next January. Officially they are separate and independent conferences. They are being held in different parts of the city. Yet they cannot be entirely dissociated on the theory that they are dealing with distinct subjects.

There is a relationship. The Social Security taxes constitute a very substantial item in Federal revenue. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year the Government will have obtained 1 billion 263 million from these sources. Out of each pay more than 25 million workers, in cooperation with their employers, pay the levy. If the present plans are carried out, within the next few years the cash sent to Washington from these sources will approximate 3 billion a year. It is no small sum.

Far-sighted workers and progressive employers believe in social security. They have no objection to making regular contributions to provide for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. Thoughtful men in a free country look to the future and cooperatively prepare for the future. But there is one phase of the Social Security program as now being followed to which every worker should loudly object. I have no doubt that he will once he appreciates the fact that the money he sends to Washington is being used daily to finance the Government spending spree. The awakening will give every worker a livelier interest in the condition of the Federal Budget.

This is what is happening: the social security money flows into the treasury. The Administration then issues notes against the fund and spends the money. By this means the New Deal has stopped borrowing by ordinary bond-issues to meet the budgetary deficit and uses instead the social security fund. Thus the savings of the workers are being used to build battleships, pay the thousands of Government employees and take care of the numerous New Deal expenditures.

It follows, therefore, that the Federal Government is becoming more and more in debt to every worker. The pathetic thing is that this same debt will be discharged by taxes in another form and the workers themselves will be paying off the debt owed them by their Government. It will amount to a double-levy.

This happens to be one of the features of the Administration financing policies to which the Ways and Means committee could well give attention. It would make both for a sounder social security law and a sounder financial policy.

SPICY COOKY TREAT

With crisp, cold winter days making hot drinks and spicy cookies most appealing, Walnut Molasses Bars become a special treat. Few cookies can equal their fragrance and flavor as they come freshly baked, right out of the oven. One of the favorable points about these bars is that the dough can be made up ahead of time and kept in the refrigerator to be baked on short notice.

When the youngsters come home from school or play, these delicious bars will quickly appease their appetites and renew their energy. Served with hot coffee or chocolate, the bars provide a delightful late evening refreshment after cards or conversation.

- Walnut Molasses Bars**
 ¼ cup butter
 ¼ cup lard
 ¼ cup boiling water
 ½ cup molasses

- 1 teaspoon soda
 ½ cup brown sugar
 3 cups flour
 ½ tablespoon ginger
 ¼ teaspoon grated nutmeg
 ¼ teaspoon cloves
 1 teaspoon salt
 Chopped walnut meats.
 Pour water over butter and lard, then add sugar, molasses mixed with soda, flour, salt, and spices. Blend well and chill thoroughly. Pat out dough in a greased shallow baking pan. Sprinkle with nut meats and bake in a moderate oven (325°F.) 20 minutes. While hot, cut into strips.

Two commercial travelers were swapping tall wireless stories in the presence of an old countryman whom they were trying earnestly to impress.

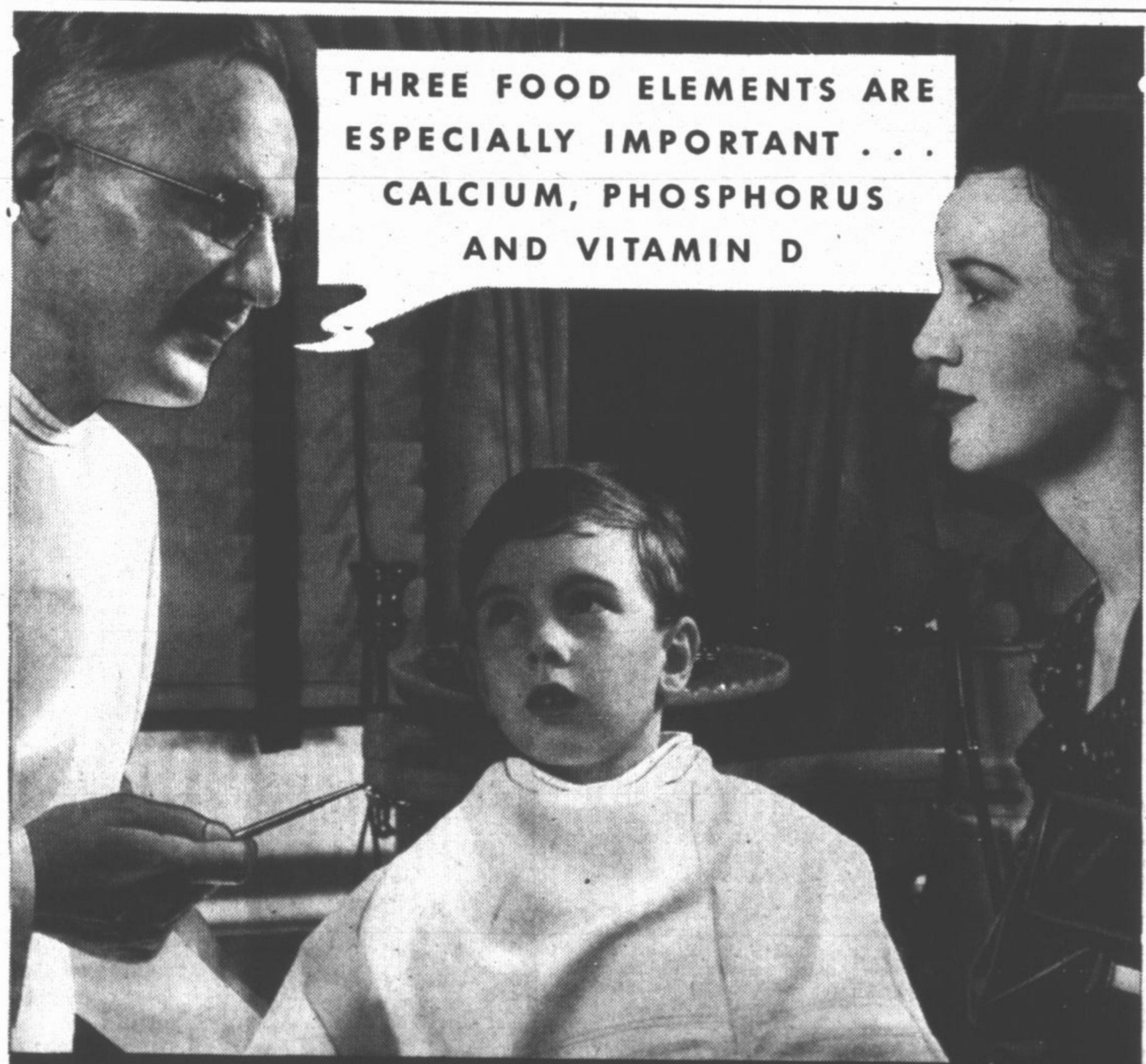
"You got a radio set?" asked one of the travelers.
 "Yes, sorr," said the countryman, "I got a very good one."
 "Does it have good selectivity?" asked the traveler, with a knowing

wink at his companion.
 "Well, yes," said the old fellow, "it has. The other night I was listening to a quartet, and I didn't like the tenor, so I just tuned him out and listened to the other three."



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