

1—Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi in which King Boris of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy were married. 2—John Phillip Frey of Ohio, labor educator and leader of organized labor, mentioned as possible successor of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. 3—Hundred thousand dollar beacon for lake vessels being dedicated near Detroit as a memorial to William Livingstone, a veteran shipper of the Great Lakes.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Relief For Unemployment Is Receiving Attention of the Entire Nation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RELIEF for the unemployment situation continued to be one of the chief topics of interest in the United States, being a close second to politics and, for the great mass of the people, of vastly greater personal importance than the impending elections. The federal government's part in the efforts to solve the problem at present consists in the work of a cabinet committee appointed by President Hoover and the selection of Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, to direct these efforts. After his arrival in Washington and a conference with Mr. Hoover, Col. Woods said:

"The principal part of our work is co-operating with local organizations. The best that we can do is to let various places know what others are doing as a guide for their own efforts."

State and municipal governments and innumerable local organizations are developing their many plans to meet the situation, and the generosity of thousands of individual citizens is notable and heartening. Wisely, none of the schemes put forward tend to "pauperize" the unfortunate men and women who are out of employment. Everywhere the effort is to find work for them so they may retain their self-respect and live decently through the period of depression. Toward this end the federal government will give jobs to the maximum number on public works, including buildings, flood control operations and regular river and harbor work, and wherever possible, red tape will be cut to facilitate employment of more men.

At the first meeting of the cabinet committee, which is headed by Secretary of Commerce Lamont, President Hoover said he estimated the number of unemployed in the country at 3,500,000, basing this on census, bureau figures as corrected by the aid of unemployment index figures of the Department of Labor. The Democratic national committee has estimated the number as between five and six millions. According to the President's presentation of the situation there are always as many as 1,000,000 unemployed in normal times, representing persons shifting from one job to another and for other reasons out of work. The 3,500,000 unemployed does not designate that many families, according to the explanation of the President, who pointed out to his committee that census calculations show an average of one and three-quarters bread winners per family in the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES of the major industries of America met in their seventh conference at the University of Chicago and listened to eight leaders who, while not concurring in the badness of present conditions, in the main forecast great improvement in the future.

The general summary of the speeches indicated that:

1. Americans are consuming more goods than are being made for replacement at present.

2. That price levels on many important commodities are at or near the lowest they can reach.

3. That governmental interference in business has in general been carried to an extreme extent and should be stopped.

4. That some approach to economic stability should be advocated as a substitution for the alternations of depression and prosperity, difficult as the solution may prove to be.

L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, was one of the least cheerful. He asserted that the farmer's plight could become no worse, as he was "already on the floor," with his plant depreciated twenty billion dollars since the war and his income only 8 per cent above that of 1913, while his purchases were made at a level 50 per cent higher. All the farmer wanted, he said, was a square deal.

WHEN congress in the next session takes up the matter of naval appropriations it will receive recommendations from President Hoover based on the new building program that has just been completed by the navy general board and which would bring about tonnage parity with Great Britain probably by 1924. The details of the program have not been made public but its general features are known. It calls for beginning battle-

ship replacements in 1937, orderly replacement of destroyers and submarines, expedition of 8-inch gun cruiser and aircraft carrier construction until the treaty limits are reached, and somewhat delayed construction of the new 6-inch gun cruisers.

The destroyers are to be larger, and the final recommendations probably will call for 92 destroyers of 1,500 tons and six destroyer leaders of 1,850 tons each. Submarines will be smaller, probably, ranging around 1,200 tons, compared with 1,500 tons for those now building and the V-4, 2,680 tons, recently completed.

The board recommends the full 18-inch gun cruisers construction permitted by the treaty. It is understood to suggest delaying the 6-inch gun tonnage until a suitable design for a hybrid cruiser with hangar deck can be prepared.

Estimates of the cost of bringing the fleet up to treaty limits in every category have run as high as \$1,000,000, but the administration has indicated it believes a considerably smaller outlay sufficient.

DESPISE optimistic communiques by the Brazilian government, late dispatches indicate that the revolution is making steady gains in many quarters. Thursday the insurgents were elated by the news that the light cavalry battalion stationed at Timbo, state of Bahia, had revolted and joined their movement. As a result it was believed the rebels might soon occupy Bahia, the third largest city of Brazil. Their army under Juarez Tavares has overrun the states of Paraíba, Alagoas and Sergipe.

On the recommendation of Gurgel do Amaral, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, President Hoover issued a proclamation placing an embargo on the shipment of war munitions to the revolutionary forces in Brazil. This is the first time our government has taken such action in the case of a revolution in South America. In a message to the State department Ambassador Amaral asserted attempts were being made to ship arms to the rebels by certain "elements" in the United States. He also pointed out that the President had authority to halt such shipments under a law passed in 1922 which permitted the Executive to impose arms embargoes against Latin-American countries and China.

THOUGH the civil war in China has collapsed, the Communist bandits continue to give the Nanking government immense trouble. They are operating in large bands amounting to armies, chiefly in Fukien, Kiangsi, Hunan, Huph, and Honan provinces. One of their recent exploits was the capture of sixteen priests and nuns at the Catholic mission in Kiangsi. They released one of the prisoners, Bishop Mignani, to carry to Changsha a letter from Peng Te-Hui, chief of the bandits, demanding \$10,000,000 Mexican as ransom for the others. When the Reds raided the mission they killed about two thousand persons, including three priests.

SCIENTISTS from the United States and New Zealand who traveled all the way to the little South Pacific Island of Niuafo to observe the total eclipse of the sun last week report that they were entirely successful in obtaining photographs of the phenomenon, the weather being excellent for their purposes. One peculiar and so far unexplained thing was that during the eclipse all radios in Samoa and Honolulu were put out of commission, preventing the sending of communications.

ZIONISTS the world over are up in arms against the new statement of British policy in Palestine issued by Lord Passfield, minister of colonies. What they object to especially is the practical closure of the Holy Land to further Jewish immigration on the ground that little land is left for settlement. This, the Zionists assert, is a repudiation of the Balfour declaration of 1917 under which a Jewish national home in Palestine was guaranteed. The new policy also provides for maintenance of a considerable military and air force in Palestine to guard against possible repetition of the 1922 riots, and for establishment of a legislative council on the lines indicated in the 1922 statement of policy, to consist of a high commissioner in Palestine and 22 members, of whom 10 will be officially appointed members and 12 unofficially elected members.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann promptly resigned as president of the world Zionist organization to emphasize his opposition to the policy, and intimated that because of its inauguration it might be necessary to transfer the seat of Zionism activity from London to the United States.

Following Doctor Weizmann's example, Lord Melchett resigned as chairman of the Jewish agency for

Improved Uniform International

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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Lesson for November 2

SIMON PETER, FROM WEAKNESS TO STRENGTH

LESSON TEXT—Mark 8:27-29; Luke 22:31-34; John 18:25-27; 21:15-17.

GENERAL TEXT—John 21:15-17. They saw the boldness of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marveled; and they took knowledge of them, that they had been with Jesus.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Weak Man Becomes Strong.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Weak Man Becomes Strong.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How a Weak Man Became Strong.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How Christ Gives Strength.

1. Peter Confessing Christ (Mark 8:27-29).

The time was near at hand when Christ should make the supreme offering of himself for sins on the cross. Knowing the tragic experience through which the disciples would pass because of it, he sought to prepare them for it by leading them into the apprehension of the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith such as: the identity of his person, his atoning death, his resurrection, and his second coming.

Peter's confession was provoked by two questions of Jesus.

1. "Whom do men say that I am?"

Opinions differed, but all recognized him to be a teacher or a prophet with more than human authority and power.

2. "Whom say ye that I am?"

Jesus persistently claimed to be the very Son of God. He would have his disciples to possess a personal and experiential knowledge of himself as to being God manifested in the flesh.

II. Christ Warning Peter (Luke 22:31-34).

1. He told him of Satan's desire concerning him (v. 31). Satan is constantly striving to destroy men by subjecting them to severe trials.

2. Christ's prayer for Peter (v. 32).

He prayed that Peter's faith fail not, not that he should escape the siftings.

3. Peter's confidence (v. 33).

His fall began when he refused to listen to Christ's words about the cross. Believers begin to weaken when they no longer desire to hear about Christ crucified. His refusal to hear concerning the cross was followed by overweening self-confidence.

4. Denial announced (v. 34).

This was to take place three times before the crowning of the cock.

III. Peter Denying His Lord (John 18:25, 27).

1. Before the servant maid (v. 15-18).

Peter blundered in attempting to follow Jesus at this time (John 13:36).

Presumptuous boldness frequently leads into embarrassing positions. Under the taunt of the Jewish maid he openly denied the Lord.

2. Before the servants and officers (v. 25).

Peter was now warning himself at the enemy's fire. When questioned, he denied his relation to the Lord—Separation from everything that is opposed to the Lord is necessary in order to have a clear testimony (II Cor. 6:14-18).

3. Before the kinsman of Malchus (v. 26).

This man had seen Peter with Jesus in Gethsemane (v. 10) when Peter rashly cut off the ear of the servant. He put the question straight to Peter, "Did I not see thee in the garden with him?" At the utterance of the third denial, the cock crew, reminding Peter of Christ's warning words (Mark 14:72).

IV. Peter's Restoration (John 21:15-17).

Peter had thrice denied his Lord. Therefore, before his reinstatement in the Lord's service he must thrice confess his love for Jesus. In this reinstatement and commission of Peter is set forth the motive and nature of the service which has Christ's approval in all times. Love for Christ, not primarily love for the sheep, proves the genuine shepherd.

1. "Feed my lambs."

The word "feed" as well as "lambs" signifies that the work here enjoined is that of nurturing the babes in Christ.

2. "Feed my sheep."

The word here means to feed, guide, correct, and lead the matured classes of Christians. It carries with it not alone responsibility of feeding, but corrective discipline. Failure will inevitably follow if this be attempted without love.

3. "Feed my sheep."

This doubtless relates to the care of the dead Christians. The word "feed" returns somewhat to the meaning as in the first instance where he says, "Feed my lambs," so that the minister's responsibility to care for the aged is equivalent to that of the young. Peter was to express devotion to Christ by a martyr's death.

Anchored

You have seen a ship out on the bay, swinging with the tide, and seeming as if it would follow it; and yet it cannot, for down beneath the water it is anchored. So many a soul swings toward Heaven, but cannot ascend thither because it is anchored to some secret sin.—Southern Methodist.

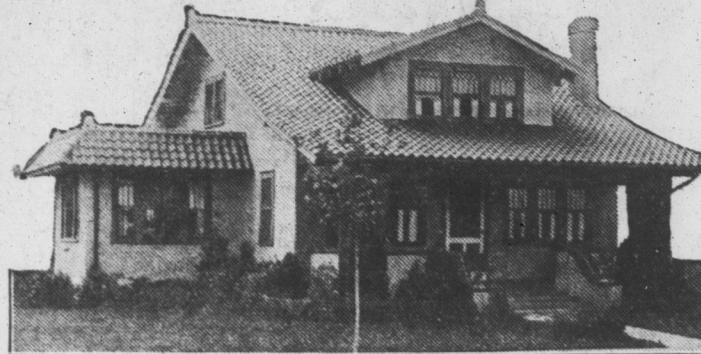
The Man of Sorrows

The Savior met the crowds of sufferers with sympathy. At his gaze fell on them, I believe, he was the greatest sufferer among them. He was then, as truly as when on the Cross, the Man of Sorrows.—MacGregor.

Where Money Has No Value

I cannot think of a man who has spent all his life in accumulating money, enjoying himself in an eternal world where money has no value.—E. Miller.

Cottage Type Stucco Bungalow Is Attractive and Comfortable



This bungalow is a combination of stucco with a tile roof. The contrast between the stucco and the tile roof is very attractive. This bungalow contains five rooms, all of them of good size. How these rooms are arranged and the size of each are shown on the floor plan. This is a very excellent design for a family that wants an unusual bungalow home.

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects relating to practical home planning for the reader of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

ing room is back of the living room at the left and is connected with it by a cased opening which gives spaciousness to both rooms. Coupled with this attractive feature is the sun room which is connected with the din-

ing

room

room through double French doors. The kitchen adjoins the dining room at the back corner. A glance at the floor plans will show how attractive and comfortable this room layout is. The second floor plan shows the arrangement of the two bedrooms, one in the end gable and the other in the dormer at the front. The bath room occupies the other corner of the second floor.

Second Floor Plan.

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First Floor Plan.

five rooms and bath. The living room extends the width of the house and is 12 feet wide and 23 feet long. At one end is an open fireplace. The din-

woman, as too colorful. In that case they should consider white walls with dark blue woodwork, blue and white linoleum on the floor, white curtains with red edges, cupboards and kitchen cabinet in blue and white with red inside. Blue pots and pans, or shiny aluminum.

Another colorful kitchen recently installed by a prominent interior decorator has white walls and brilliant yellow woodwork, a red linoleum floor in solid color, red and white gingham curtains and yellow pots and pans. Another begins with walls of powder blue above a floor of gray, black and white checked linoleum; the woodwork is white, the curtains pink vole.

Housewives are constantly discovering new methods of using color in the kitchen. A bakeshop in Columbus, Ohio, makes colored bread, and its pastel shades have great appeal for afternoon tea sandwiches. So also have the red and orange loaves, but the general public preference is for blue. On patriotic holidays, the shops sell bread striped the colors of the flag.

The material used is an elastic, durable, adhesive and non-crumbly compound that retains its plasticity after application. Once in place, a skin or film forms over the exposed surface, preventing the escape of oil.

The compound must be forced into and onto the joints it is a massed job and should be done by hand rather than by a "gun." One company, specializing in this work, maintains an installation crew who make by hand and whose work is dependable.

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