

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, Colonel 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 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 concealing 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 unwise extent and that as little more of it as possible should be offered.

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 8-inch gun cruisers construction permitted by the treaty. It is understood to suggest delaying the 6-inch gun tonnage until a suitable date 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 \$1,000,000,000, but the administration has indicated it believes a considerably smaller outlay sufficient.

DESPITE 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 Tavora has overrun the states of Pernambuco, 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, Hupoh, and Honan provinces. One of their recent exploits was the capture of sixteen priests and nuns at the Catholic mission in Nianfu. 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 Niuafoou 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 1920 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 Zionist activity from London to the United States.

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

Palestine and the Zionist organization, in London, and Felix M. Warburg in New York resigned as chairman of the administrative committee of the Jewish agency. Both denounced the British declaration as a treacherous and cruel betrayal of the Jews. In Jerusalem the Jews were greatly distressed, and even the Arabs were dissatisfied although it seems as if they will get the best of the new policy in the British mandatory rule.

ONCE again the Supreme Court of the United States has declined to pass on the validity of the Eighteenth amendment. It refused a petition for a writ of certiorari filed by A. Stanley Copeland of Buffalo, N. Y., a determined foe of the prohibition statutes who claimed his property rights and liberties were violated when police seized liquor which he possessed. The Supreme court also refused to reopen three other liquor cases.

Down in Miami, Fla., Federal Judge Halsted Baker ruled that "a man can have all the liquor in his possession he wants if he does not have it in his possession for sale."

FOR the first time in its history New Orleans had an earthquake. Quite severe tremors shook the Crescent City and near-by towns and the people were greatly alarmed. However, no deaths nor property damages were reported.

CAPT. GEN. VALERIANO WEYLER, Spain's foremost military commander and former minister of war, died in Madrid at the age of ninety-two years. Thirty-three years ago he earned the name of the "Butcher" by his ruthless campaign to suppress the Cuban revolutionists, and his course at that time had a great deal to do with the intervention of the United States and the war with Spain that resulted in the freeing of Cuba. In Spain he was regarded as a hero, and in recent years his services were requisitioned for the warfare in northern Africa.

Others who passed away included Sherman L. Whipple, noted attorney of Boston; Congressman Otis Wingo of Arkansas; Col. Ben. H. Cheever, a hero of Indian campaigns and veteran of half a dozen wars; and Frank M. Wilmot of Pittsburgh, secretary and manager of the Carnegie hero fund commission.

KING BORIS of Bulgaria and Princess Giovanna of Italy were married in the basilica of St. Francis in Assisi. The ceremony was extremely simple and the church was not decorated, this being in accordance with the wishes of the bride and her royal father. The women participating wore high-necked gowns and no jewels and the men were in evening dress. Members of the diplomatic corps were not invited. The wedding procession was headed by King Victor Emmanuel and Princess Giovanna. Next came Queen Helene of Italy and former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, father of Boris. Then came Crown Prince Humbert of Italy with King Boris and the royal princes and princesses of Italy and Bulgaria. The unpretentious religious ceremony was celebrated by Father Antonio Risso, custodian of St. Francis convent. After the wedding Boris and his bride went to Ancona where they boarded a steamship for Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black sea, whence they were to speed by train to Sofia.

NADIR KHAN, hero of the war in 1919 which freed Afghanistan from British domination, assumed the throne of his country just one year after he was named king by the troops and tribal chiefs following the overthrow of Bache Saqao, the bandit usurper. There was no coronation, for kings of Afghanistan do not wear crowns, and Nadir tried to make the ceremonies simple; but the scenes in Kabul are reported to have been most colorful and the pageant decidedly picturesque. The city was thronged with tribesmen, soldiers, diplomatic representatives and visitors from European countries, and the festivities continued for four days.

PRESIDENT HOOVER's commission to investigate the problem of the negro in America has reported, recommending improved educational facilities along agricultural and industrial lines as a means of bettering the economic status of the negro. It finds the main factor to be considered is the rapidly increasing population, both negro and white, of the southern part of the country.

The committee concludes that negroes properly equipped for farming would stay on the land and advises that negro agricultural education be stimulated, that extension work among negro farmers with negro agents be begun, that co-operative marketing and credit institutions be favored and that efforts be made "to widen land ownership by negroes."

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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.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now when 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 integrity 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 manifest in the flesh.

11. 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 over-weening self-confidence.

4. Denial announced (v. 34).

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

111. Peter Denying His Lord (John 18:25-27).

1. Before the servant maid (vv. 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 Malchus. 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 first 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 mature 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 aged 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.

Anchor

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 away 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. E. Miller.

Cottage Type Stucco Bungalow Is Attractive and Comfortable



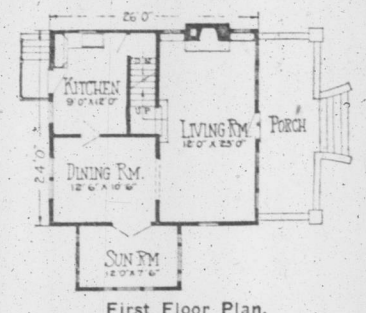
This bungalow is a combination of stucco with a tile roof. The contrast between the stucco and the tile roof is very attractive. This bungalow contains five rooms, all of them of good size. How these rooms are arranged and the size of each are shown on the floor plan. This is a very excellent design 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 pertaining to practical home building, for the readers 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. 497 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The story-and-a-half type of home is always attractive in appearance, because it is rather low and has a graceful attractive sweep to the roof. In order to give the extra rooms in the second floor there usually are gabled dormers, which add to the exterior appearance. In the accompanying illustration is shown a good type, stucco, story-and-a-half house which somewhat resembles a bungalow.

This home is practically square, being 26 feet long, exclusive of the sun parlor, and 24 feet deep. It contains



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-

Calking Window Frames Conserves Indoor Heat

Calking, or the stuffing of cracks in framing caused by shrinkage, or settlement of the building, has as much a place in the modern home as weatherstripping. Its functions are equally effective in obtaining the elimination of heat loss and stopping the infiltration of cold, soot-laden air.

It is only necessary to observe the dust streaks which are often visible on the inside walls around the window and door frames of buildings to obtain evidence of this leakage which necessitates the application of a calking compound.

As the compound must be forced into and not onto the joints it is a man-sized job and should be done by hand rather than by a "gun." One company, specializing in this work maintains an installation crew who call by hand and whose work is dependable.

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

Experts Approve of Use of Color in Kitchen

The use of color in home decoration has invaded the field of kitchen equipment, and is becoming a standard recommendation of architectural experts. The general color scheme of a kitchen, however, does not need to take account of "smart trends." In fact, Miss Betty Thornley of Collier's Weekly insists that the kitchen should mirror the personality of the woman who decorated it to suit herself.

"Suppose," writes Miss Thornley, "a woman never gets enough color in ordinary life—how about yellow walls in the kitchen, above a black linoleum floor? The woodwork will be yellow, too, with moldings picked out in red. A yellow kitchen cabinet, red saucers and teakette, red oilcloth curtains—and here's where we'll wear white smocks if we feel extravagant or bright blue ones if we don't. A pot of primroses on the window sill will add to the gaiety—and don't forget a mirror in a good light, with a shelf below it for a bright red make-up box with powder and all the rest of our beauty arsenal."

But such a kitchen might stun some

Then, economy of construction as well as economy of space began to be sought.

In the second place, the basement used to be built. Nobody knew it could be clean until clean fuels proved that it could be.

And the third important factor in the discovery of the basement is radiator heating which makes full utilization of basement space possible. Radiator heating pipes are of such small dimensions that they are not in the way. The boiler can be located almost anywhere in the basement. Furthermore, the boiler itself with a colorful jacket adds a decorative touch to the basement and blends well with window drapes of cretonne, a gayly painted floor, and bright furniture.

Thus, it is not surprising that the thoughts of the American public have turned basement-ward and that innumerable playrooms for children, dens for fathers, social rooms, club rooms, and modernistic apartments have blossomed forth where once were ash cans and junk. One feature is that during winter no additional heat is needed for its use.

Colorful Boiler Adds

Nice Touch to Basement

The discovery of the basement now takes its place with some of the other great discoveries of history.

In fact, there is a striking analogy between the discovery of a new continent and the discovery by the American public during the last decade of the vast amount of unused space in its basements.

Take, for instance, the average two-story seven room house. If the basement is fully excavated, there is as much room in the basement as there is on the first or second floors.

In other words, the basement space is equivalent to 33-1/3 per cent of the total usable space under that particular roof.

In the case of a one story bungalow with a full basement, the basement space is equivalent to 50 per cent of the total space under the roof.

There were several reasons why the discovery of the basement was delayed until the twentieth century.

In the first place, space was plentiful until building costs began to mount.

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 dining 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.

The combination of stuccoed walls with the tile roof, which forms a striking contrast, is very attractive.

The wide porch with the substantial-looking pillars supporting the overhang of the roof is another excellent feature of the home.

How susceptible this house is to planting of shrubs and flowers is shown in the exterior view.

Second Floor Plan.

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