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A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

You cannot judge by outward appearances; the soul is only transparent to its Maker.—Hosea Ballou.

'Revolt' Gives Peron Excuse to Reduce Political Opposition

The abortive revolt of a group of army officers against Argentina's dictator, Juan Peron, has some curious angles. Quickly suppressed, it was perhaps the least successful rebellion in Argentine history. Only two shots were known to have been fired, and no one was hurt.

The outside world's sole knowledge of the uprising comes from official government radio accounts. At 11:10 a. m. on Friday, Sept. 28, the radio announced the revolt had begun. At 12:57 p. m. the same day, it declared the affair was ended.

Shortly after the original announcement, the Peron-dominated labor federation called a general strike to help combat the rebellion. The timing suggested advance government intelligence on rebel plans.

The government later claimed it had seized a number of rebellious officers and that there were some casualties. This last report was indirect conflict with others which insisted the shooting was inconsequential.

More than 70 Argentine officers escaped by plane to nearby Uruguay. One rebel leader among them said plans for the revolt had been considered "foolproof" but that "something went wrong."

Many observers went so far as to argue that Peron staged the whole business to elicit sympathy for himself in the current election campaign for president. More plausible were the hints that Peron knew of the planned rebellion beforehand, and may have exhorted his agents to help make sure it came off in advance of elections.

Whether or not the event actually stirs any sympathy for the Argentine dictator, it has given him certain other advantages. It has provided him with excuse to reduce his political opposition to an ineffectual minimum.

This opposition would not have been strong enough to have blocked his election. But if allowed to grow, it might well have reached the point eventually where a really successful uprising could have been staged.

It is axiomatic in Argentine politics that the army is key to any leader's continuance in office—or his accession to command. That's how Peron gained power initially. If he is ever to be ousted, it will be the army which will bring about his downfall. Understandably, therefore, he may have seized upon the first pretext to choke off swelling discontent among army leaders.

The government has now clamped a state of internal siege on the country. At least 80 well-known opposition political leaders have been arrested, including the Socialist candidate for president. Many officers are in prison. The dictator's reign is supreme.

Knowing Peron for the complete autocrat he is, none of this can really come as a surprise to the world of free men. All they can do is express regret that the plans for the revolt were so fragile, and hope that another time the forces of liberty will be luckier.

On the basis of study of the orbits of comets, scientists have predicted a tenth planet, far beyond the last discovered planet Pluto and 77 times as far from the sun as is the earth.

Record of a murder trial in 1850, B. C., written in cuneiform script on a clay tablet, was unearthed in Iraq on the site of the ancient city of Nippur.

RUTH MILLETT

Try Ten Commandments On Your Mother-in-Law

A reader submits the following rules for the young wife who honestly wants to get along with her mother-in-law:  
One. Let your friendship with your mother-in-law develop gradually. Don't expect too much at first.  
Two. Accept the fact that she will show affectionate concern for her son. She has been doing that all her life—and it is as natural as breathing to her. It does not mean that she is trying to hold on to him. Just that she loves him as she always has and always will.  
Three. When you visit his home let his mother have a little time alone with her son, and don't make either of them feel guilty about it.  
Four. Let her tell you about his childhood and his pet likes and dislikes. She does know him pretty well, you know.  
Five. Don't take liberties in your mother-in-law's house. Remember that you are a guest there



and need to be even more considerate than an ordinary guest, as your conduct is noted more.  
Six. Don't criticize your husband or tell his faults to his mother.  
Seven. Do give her a sincere compliment occasionally or tell something that will please her about her son.  
Eight. Occasionally take her a little present. (I have seen these work wonders with the most hostile type of mother-in-law.)  
Nine. Do take her suggestions about housekeeping good-naturedly. She is probably just trying to be helpful.  
Ten. Above all don't get upset if she says or does something tactless. Be broad-minded enough to overlook such incidents.  
Thanks to the reader who set down those rules. They reflect common sense and kindness.  
If you forget any of them, don't let it be two, three or ten. Too many young wives fail to be understanding on those points.

In Hollywood



By  
ERSKINE  
JOHNSON  
NEA Staff  
Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD—(NEA)—Francis X. Bushman, the Clark Gable of 25 years ago who made grandma bust her corset staves whenever he gazed into a leading lady's eyes, leaned his back against a faded couch.

He talked about the Hollywood mansion he had lived in when movietown was a waste of vacant lots, cow pastures and rickety wooden motion picture studios.

On the other side of the room, his wife, gray-haired, plumpish and pretty, sat knitting. Occasionally, she raised her eyes and looked silently at the ruined, rain-splattered wallpaper, the jumble of stuffed dogs, Spanish shawls, tapestries and mementoes, the painted picture of the chariot scene from "Ben Hur."

"I tell you," said craggy-faced Francis X. Bushman "there hasn't been an original publicity idea in 20 or 30 years out here. Of course some of it's the fault of the stars today. They're dull people, a lot of them."  
"I gave publicity men everything to work with. My home was Hollywood's showplace. I drove a purple Marmon car with gold trimmings. I raised saddle and jump horses, great Danes, pheasants and prize hogs. More than that, I made my own copy. I had a feeling for new experiences. I wanted to see and do everything."

LAW NO BARRIER

Had I ever heard of Harry Reichenbach?  
"A great publicity man," Bushman sighed happily. "He did things forbidden by law. When I went with MGM, they assigned Reichenbach to me. And he pulled the greatest publicity stunt in Hollywood's history."

He glanced at his wife. "I want you to hear this, mama."  
Mrs. Bushman smiled.

"I was to open the state fair and I had made reservations at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. But something came up and I put off the trip for a day. Suddenly the telephone rang. It was the chief of police in San Francisco.

"They had found a real bomb in the room reserved for me at the St. Francis. And with it there was a note from a woman named Mildred. It said, 'If I can't have you, Francis, no other woman will.'"

"Next day when I arrived in San Francisco, the town was wild. The news about the bomb had been flashed around the world, Headlines everywhere.

"When I drove to the fair grounds, there were 2,500 people outside the gates. They couldn't get in. I broke the record of three United States Presidents and Billy Sunday."

Bushman paused to observe his wife's rapt expression.  
"I didn't know it was a publicity stunt at first, mama," he explained. "Maybe I was a little suspicious, but I didn't think that anybody—not even Reichenbach—would plant a real live bomb."

"It wasn't until the chief of police called me weeks later that I learned the truth. They'd found out that Reichenbach had pulled the stunt himself and that there was no woman named Mildred. He said that if Reichenbach ever showed his face in San Francisco again, they'd lock him up for life."

"Now I'm back in pictures again. After 25 years."  
He played a bit in "The Hollywood Story" and he's King Saul in "David and Bathsheba." He went out on personal appearance tours with both films.

"All the old girls turned out to see me," he laughed. "Their grandchildren, too. They were curious. They wanted to see this guy Bushman."

"Time lends enchantment. You reach a position that transcends the one of your heyday. You're suddenly a legend."

BLACKLISTED

Why had a quarter of a century passed in Hollywood without Bushman making a picture?  
The old actor wet his lips nervously and cleared his throat.  
"I don't talk about this. I was blacklisted by a big movie mogul. 'I'd just hired a new butler."

"He took the man's card and returned a minute later saying I was too busy to see him. Mind you, the butler hadn't even bothered to show me the card."

"It killed me in Hollywood. The man wouldn't listen to my side of the story. Darryl Zanuck finally broke the taboo against me by giving me the role of Bernard Baruch in 'Wilson.' But it took 25 years."

Bushman blinked his eyes.  
"It took 25 years."

The United States flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as a covering for the statue or the monument.

"Quick! Mossadegh's Fainted Again?"



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

October 2, 1951.  
City Editor  
Dixon Evening Telegraph  
Dixon, Illinois

Dear Sir:  
As duly reported in your paper of October 1, 1951, I was fined \$10, plus \$5.40 "costs" for speeding at the rate of "45 MPH" on Brinton Ave. This alleged offense occurred Thursday, September 27th. On the evening in question I was driving home, minding my own business, when that giant guardian of speed laws, Patrolman Tuttle, gave chase and almost crashed into me at the corner of Brinton and Bradshaw. Fortunately, I was almost around the corner and thus was able to avoid a collision. However, I was given a ticket and arrangements were made for a hearing Saturday, Sept. 29th at 12:30 p. m. Mr. Tuttle was conspicuous by his absence at this affair.

When I inquired as to his whereabouts, I was informed that it was not necessary for him to appear.  
I am the owner of a 1942 Willys American and although it is a worthy auto, it has never been known for its speed. Since I had denied driving at "45 MPH", and in fact doubted that my beloved vehicle could go that fast, I made the officers at the police station a "sporting proposition." I requested that anyone of them take my car and drive it, and if they could make it go "45 MPH", I would pay any fine they wished to assess. Although they thought this highly amusing, there were no "takers."

I was then escorted to the office of Attorney Kennedy, Police Magistrate. Since there were no witnesses present to my alleged violation, I was given the choice of paying a fine or putting up a bond and schedule a court hearing, which Mr. Tuttle and the city attorney could arrange to attend. I donated \$15.40 to a very unsavory cause, and I blush to admit it.

On Friday, September 28, I was driving home when a car passed me, obviously violating the speed limit on Brinton. Mr. Tuttle, ever-watchful, stopped the gentleman. Since the driver of this vehicle was known to me, I inquired the following day if he had gotten a ticket. He replied in the negative. When I mentioned this at the police station no adequate explanation was forthcoming. One of the "boys in blue," a true mental giant, said, "They couldn't get all of 'em."

Although I realize this is true, I do think that if both cars are stopped and the patrolman is talking to the offender, he does have a sporting chance of catching him. I would still like an explanation.

After giving the matter due consideration, I have decided that the only reason Mr. Tuttle gave me a ticket was because I was the only person going slow enough for him to catch.

Very truly yours,  
Mary Powers.

Questions and Answers

Q—What book was recently presented to the Pope?  
A—A German craftsman has presented the Pope with what is said to be the world's smallest book. It is a 10,000-word history of Munich written by himself and is no bigger than a match-book. Its 100 pages can only be read with a magnifying glass.

Q—How did the famous clipper ship Cutty Sark receive its name?  
A—From the "cutty sark," (wee shirt or short chemise) worn by the witch Nannie in Robert Burns' "Tam O'Shanter" and her white figurehead was appropriately that of Nannie.

Q—What President once had gold wallpaper put on his dining room in the White House?  
A—Pres. Chester A. Arthur, sometimes called Prince Arthur. He was a sumptuous entertainer and had his own ideas of Presidential grandeur.

Q—What natural product gives off the longest lasting odor?  
A—Natural musk—from a gland of the male Asiatic musk deer.

Q—How many timetables are issued by the U.S. railroads in the course of a year?  
A—In normal times, the railroads distribute approximately 100,000,000 timetables annually.

Jacoby on Canasta

This Hand Died Natural Death

By OSWALD JACOBY  
A good many readers seem to be puzzled about the correct procedure when a hand dies a natural death. We can probably settle it best by taking a concrete example.

Nobody has melded out. The player at your right draws the last card of the stock and discards a king. What happens now?  
You are allowed to pick up that king to start a new meld. For example, you may take it if you have a pair of kings in your hand. Provided that the deck is not frozen, you may take the king with one king and a wild card. Of course that means that you pick up the rest of the discard pile with it.

Notice particularly that you are allowed to pick up the pile; you are not compelled to do so. If you prefer not to pick it up, the hand comes to an end then and there. Nobody melds any more. Nobody does anything. All you do is count up. Each player must deduct for the cards still in his hand. Neither side gets the bonus for going out.

What happens if you already had a meld of kings on the table? Provided that the deck is not frozen, you are now compelled to pick up that king and add it to your meld. If the deck is frozen, however, nobody can compel you to take two kings out of your hand and add them to the meld.

If you do pick up the king under this rule, you must meld at once, as usual. You may meld anything else at the same time, for this is just like any other legal turn to play. Then, if you

Mr. Jacoby is unable to answer individual questions on Canasta from readers. However, he will include the most frequently asked questions in his column.

What's Right?

You receive a gift of clothing through the mail and the sender tells you to send it back for exchange if it doesn't fit. It doesn't.

WRONG: Feel that you mustn't admit it doesn't fit and keep it.

RIGHT: Write the person that you like the gift very much, but that the size is wrong.

So They Say

Don't bellyache. Get out and work — this country will pull through.  
—Bernard Baruch.

I am not a candidate and will definitely oppose any attempt to make me a candidate next year. . . . I have no plans to ever run for public office again.  
—Gov. Thomas Dewey

By the 21st century our people doubtless will be squint-eyed, hunchedback and fond of the dark. Conversation will be a lost art. People will simply tell each other jokes.  
—Critic Harriet Van Home predicting television's impact on civilization.

Teachers hesitate to teach their students how to choose among opinions and hesitate themselves to choose. The teacher who makes no decisions is evading the hardest part of the task.  
—Harvard philosopher Ralph Barton Perry.

Our problem in war or peace is to avoid peaks or booms or busts like we had in the 20s. There is no reason why that should happen again.  
—C. E. Wilson, president GM Corp.

It is unfortunate when a procrastinating woman marries a methodical man. Maybe she puts off balancing the checkbook or forgets to leave the car at the garage for the fall anti-freeze. They seem small things to her but do to her husband. It's time to do a little self-analyzing when husbands show signs of developing nervous tension.  
—Dr. Frances H. Bush, psychiatrist.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Again Brings Up the Matter of the Marshall, Tex., Housewives Fighting the Social Security Act

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW YORK—Lest it be thought that the Marshall girls, of Marshall, Tex., are a lawless lot of molls who are violating the baby-sitters' and lawn-boys' extension of the Social Security act out of sheer meanness, it should be stated that all they have asked for is an opportunity to test the law in the courts. They are advised that the law is unconstitutional.

Vivian Kellems, who fought the withholding tax on the same ground and for patriotic reasons, entreated her government to grant her a test in that case. The government, however, lacks confidence in the validity of either law in a formal trial even before the partisan judges of its own packed federal courts. For this reason, it declines to submit the question to the test that most controversial laws must meet when a constitutional question is involved.

The Marshall girls committed an overt act in a negative way.

They made correct returns but notified the treasury that they believed the law violated the Constitution in certain particulars. So they asked the treasury to meet them in court. Instead the treasury, after very complicated procedure, attached their bank accounts for the amounts deemed to be due, all of which were petty.

Now it is their move. They will continue to refuse to pay as each quarter rolls around but meantime they are going into court as plaintiffs demanding the return of the money taken by attachment.

Martin Dies, after long retirement from politics, has taken the case of the Marshall girls, intending to carry it to the Supreme court. Personal expenses of lawyers and witnesses while traveling, printing and of legal services cannot be precisely estimated in advance, but he believes that if the case goes all the way the Marshall girls will have to dig up about \$25,000. So far, they have received about \$1,100 in contributions. Most of them are young, the wives of young husbands of modest earnings, just getting a start in life and are simply unable to find their pro rata shares. There are many small children in these good American families.

The government has not shown good faith in any of these dealings with the Marshall girls or Miss Kellems. It has been devious and tricky and it has been notably timid about the criminal penalties, afraid to arrest any of these women lest the whole business get into the courts and go to the Supreme court on a habeas corpus issue, the route that Harry Bridges took after his first deportation order.

Bridges then was no less a Communist than he is today but Communists were in high standing under Roosevelt and in Truman's early days and the court gave him a favorable political decision.

In the present problems there is a danger that the same court, with unimportant changes, will write a specious political opinion torturing the Constitution with ideological babble to uphold the baby-sitters' and lawn-boys' tax. But it is, so to speak, the only roulette wheel in town.

There are many ways to lick this law by sabotage. The Marshall girls' plan would wreck it if it were adopted by a million or more women. The legal and clerical services that would be required to repeat in a million cases the steps taken in Marshall, Tex., would make a farce of this thing.

Mr. Dies says that not more than half of the women of Texas who are required by this law to reckon the figures, write out returns and send remittances have paid the slightest attention to it. In time, under this condition, it would go the way prohibition.

Another device of harassment would be to miscalculate the amount due by 15 or 30 cents each quarter. These amounts would be so small that the court would not entertain suits and the absurdity of mounting folders of correspondence and of collectors whipping hundreds of miles from town to town to serve attachments on

bank accounts need not be labored. On top of that, the treasury would have to write, millions of formal letters pointing out these petty discrepancies. The girls could then write back defending their original miscalculations or inventing new ones to prolong the correspondence. The possibilities are infinite. The result would seem to be inevitably a retreat by congress from its arrogant, paternal attitude toward the citizens.

The sentimental proposition that the Marshall plan and all kindred oppositions are based on the greed of ill-disposed women who would willingly watch their faithful domestic employes starve to death in their old age is a fraud. In the first place there are so few domestic servants these days that they do not constitute a substantial industrial group. Many, probably most, of them have no such bonds of personal loyalty as are attributed to them in the sentimental propaganda. That is all right, of course, but it is the fact, nevertheless, and the false issue of ingratitude and heartlessness on the part of the housewife, is a propaganda fake.

Finally, it is conceded by the very text of the law that these employes are paid appropriate or agreed wages. This being granted, there is no conceivable obligation on the employer to buy the employee a free present in the form of old-age pension.

The disreputable methods and bankrupt condition of the government company which writes this insurance are beside the mark. It would be just as reasonable to reverse the situation and require the worker to buy the same policy for the employer.

These fallacies and errors are so flagrant that the treasury has not attempted to refute them.



THE DOCTOR SAYS:

Treatment of Anemia Depends on Type, Degree

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"Please enlighten me on the blood count," writes Mrs. R. W. She goes on to say that she has heard of many faults with people's blood when they try to give it to the Red Cross. "I would like to know," Mrs. W. says, "if you're anemic, which pills are better to take, a vitamin, a liver or an iron pill? What are the normal counts for white and red corpuscles?"

When blood is taken from one person to be given to someone else, it is, of course, most desirable that the blood taken is perfectly normal and will help the person to whom it is given later.

It is also important that taking blood will not hurt the first person. For this reason someone who is about to give blood either to the Red Cross or for some other purpose is tested in several different ways.

The most common tests of the blood are for the number of red blood cells, hemoglobin, or coloring matter, and white cells. In order to make these tests only small amounts of blood are necessary, though some of the other tests take more.

Normally, there are about five million red blood cells in a measured small unit of blood called a cubic millimeter, in men, and about four and a half million in women.

The hemoglobin, or coloring matter, present is sometimes expressed in percentage points, one hundred per cent about normal, although often the method of expression is a little more difficult to understand.

If the number of red blood cells is considerably below normal, or if the amount of hemoglobin is less than it should be, or both, a person is said to be anemic, and it is not considered desirable to take blood from someone who is anemic to give as a transfusion to someone else.

Many Types of Pills  
Mrs. W's question about what kind of pill to take is difficult to answer. In the most common type of anemia, an iron pill is generally best, though there are several kinds of these.

In a condition known as pernicious anemia, liver or some similar substance is necessary. In some cases of anemia, doctors also give vitamins. In other words, just what kind of pill to take depends upon the kind and degree of anemia.

As far as the white blood cells are concerned, there are normally about seven thousand of these in a cubic millimeter of blood. These cells, like the red cells, are counted under a microscope.

The number of white cells usually increases in almost any infection. The count of the white cells is particularly helpful, for example, in making a diagnosis of acute appendicitis. In some cases here are too few white cells to do their job, and this is also an unfavorable sign.

Dr. Jordan will answer questions from his readers in a special column once a week. Watch for it.

The U.S. Geological Survey makes maps of national parks, monuments and historic sites.