

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

Hoover Faces Much Variety On Menus Offered By Latins

THE PEOPLE GO ON

Carl Sandburg, writing in the Chicago News, tells of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. One of those great events was recently re-enacted at Knox college at Galesburg, Ill. Says Sandburg, biographer of Lincoln: "The great actors of human forces took part in the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The orators, Lincoln and Douglas, were two of the actors in the drama. The third was the people. They came in the cold and almost frozen rain of a raw October day to stand and listen three hours to the speakers of the day. That crowd of 20,000 people was an instrument, a factor in history, that the brains and tongues of the orators tried to control and direct. In seven years both of the great orators were dead. But the people go on and on. Perhaps a thousand years from now there will be a millennial celebration of the event of seventy years ago on this spot. The very words of all great orators testify and cry that while the tongues of orators turn to dust the people go on and on."



Sucked Through a Straw



They Eat Hardly Any Vegetables



Simply Fish the Bug Out

By CHARLES P. STEWART
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Washington—A word may not be amiss, before Mr. Hoover boards the Utah, northward bound from Montevideo, concerning the food he will have been eating during his stay ashore, at Valparaiso, at Santiago, on the trans-continental train to Buenos Aires, as the latter city's guest, and at the Uruguayan capital.

The South Americans cannot starve our president-elect at the ports visited by the Maryland and the Utah, because he always calls for a snack on returning to their hospitable decks, if the native chuck was otherwise than to his liking.

Between Valparaiso and Montevideo, however, he must eat what the home folk eat or go hungry.

So far as menus go, Mr. Hoover will not see much difference between the layouts, on his land out-ney along the 35th parallel south latitude, and those he might encounter in any North American city.

The food will look about like any other food, but it will not be quite the same.

Southern Chile, Argentina and Uruguay have no very characteristic national dishes, like corned beef and cabbage, chile con carne, shark's fins or the roast beef of old England.

"Puchero," to be sure, does sound original.

In fact, it is nothing but a stew—meat—usually beef—some-

times chicken—and any and every variety of vegetable available, especially garlic—stewed and stewed—and pretty good, but tiresome as a steady diet, which is what it is, particularly in Argentina.

"Verba mate" is not a food but a drink—"Paraguayan tea," as it is also called.

Hot water and ground dried leaves of some sort, steeped in it—those are its sole ingredients. Any tea is poor stuff, in my opinion. Dried alfalfa, pulverized and boiled in water, would do me as well as "verba mate." Yet the Argentines and Uruguayans—it is not so much of an institution in Chile—consume it by the gallon.

It is not drunk from a cup, as tea is in this country. The system is to suck it from a gourd, through a straw. Rich folk affect handsomely decorated gourds, and tubes, to suck through—silver and gold filigree—very fancy.

A man smoking a cigaret is no commoner sight than a native of one of the River Plate republics, sucking "mate" from his gourd—"bombilla."

But they do have one pretty custom in connection with "mate" consumption.

They pass the gourd around, tube and all, and everybody takes a suck from it—same gourd, same tube, same "mate," same everything. Refuse a suck from his "bombilla" upon his invitation and your Argentine or Uruguayan or Paraguayan is mortally offended.

If Mr. Hoover escapes plenty of

proffers of his hosts' "bombilla" in the Rio de la Plata region

miss my reckoning.

Hotel cooking below the equator is—Frenchy, as in Gotham. Domestic cooking is more Italian, with an Indian infusion.

The weak point in River Plate cookery is its insipidity—no taste to anything—for all tastes alike—not enough flavoring.

Too much meat also, for the climate—great hunks of it—sickish, in boiling hot weather. "Up country" they eat hardly any vegetables—except in "puchero."

Besides, they serve it too soon after killing. This makes it tough. A chunk of beef is not at its best, slapped on the table thirty minutes after it was a cow, eating grass in a pasture.

In Chile they have good sea food.

Mr. Hoover will be wise if he fills himself up on it before he leaves Santiago. They have it, likewise, on the east coast, but it is likewise, on the east coast, but it is warmer coastal water, I imagine.

Bugs are the curse of eating in the River Plate countries.

They are not as big as dinner plates, as in the tropics, but they are just as numerous, there are no screens and they get into everything.

Find a bug in my chow in this country and that ends that course for me—perhaps my meal. In South America I simply used to fish him out and go on eating. I got used to it. I had to—or starve to death.

But the drinks make up for it. All kinds flow freely, and at reasonable prices, as in this country in pre-Volstead days.

Besides imported brands of everything, the native strong water is "cane"—pronounced kahnya—distilled from sugar. The Mendoza wines, in Argentina, are equal to Europe's best—and nearly as expensive. Buenos Aires beer is the best south of the "line."

Dry from here go down to South America and come back reporting the development of a pro-hibition movement. I have to laugh to listen to it. The South American will agree—verbally—to anything, out of politeness. He would endorse the prohibition of ham and eggs—in North America—if requested to do so.

SHAPING MINDS

In the above paragraph Carl Sandburg says the people go on and the manner of their going is determined in part by the spoken and the written word. People seem so bent on their pleasures, so intent upon having their own way that we sometimes think they are unimpressionable. But they are deeply influenced, more than we know. We are influenced beyond what we ever admit. We listen and sometimes heed little, but the impression is left.

FROM WEEKS TO HOURS

There is much talk about the speed with which one can go from coast to coast across the American continent. Schedules come in for much discussion. More interesting, however, is the change in schedules which can be brought about in Central American countries. In Mexico, Central America and the Panama country it sometimes takes weeks to go a few hundred miles. Journeys which take two weeks may soon be cut to twenty hours. There are other countries where the airplane means more than in the United States.

THE CHICAGO FAIR

The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 was probably the outstanding event for education, industry and entertainment since the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. There have been other big Chicago shows since that time, but somehow the world's fair seems to stand out as foremost in the last 35 years. Now Chicago is planning another exposition of grand lines. But the city has some inside preparation to make before she can invite the world. It is known for its racketeering and organized crime. Perhaps it is no worse in proportion than many other cities. Unfortunately many people think so. What Chicago needs is two campaigns: one to rid the city of racketeers and another to tell the world it is done.

Then come on with the exposition.

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	\$ 12.75	50c Club	Deposit 50c each week—in 50 weeks you have
2c Club	Deposit 2c 1st week, 4c 2nd week, Increase 2c each week—in 50 weeks you have	\$1 Club	Deposit \$1 each week—in 50 weeks you have
	25.50	\$2 Club	Deposit \$2 each week—in 50 weeks you have
5c Club	Deposit 5c 1st week, 10c 2nd week, Increase 5c each week—in 50 weeks you have	\$5 Club	Deposit \$5 each week—in 50 weeks you have
	63.75	\$10 Club	Deposit \$10 each week—in 50 weeks you have
10c Club	Deposit 10c 1st week, 20c 2nd week, Increase 10c each week—in 50 weeks you have	\$20 Club	Deposit \$20 each week—in 50 weeks you have
	127.50	\$50 Club	Deposit \$50 each week—in 50 weeks you have
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