I believe where the love of God is verily perfected, and the true spirit of government watchfully attended to, a tenderness towards all creatures made subject to us will be experienced and a care felt in us that we do not lessen that sweetness of life in the animal creation which the great Creator intends for them under our government.

—JOHN WOOLMAN

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Valiant Friends

INDOMITABLE FRIEND. By WILLIAM R. HUGHES. Allen and Unwin, London, 1956. 236 pages. 12/6; $2.50

AGATHA HARRISON. By IRENE HARRISON. Allen and Unwin, London, 1956. 157 pages. 12/6; $2.50

Friends have a wonderful chance to look at two persons in our generation who have gone before us and who have shown us that in our own time it is possible to live out what one of them called "an apprenticeship in peacemaking." For in these two happy portraits of Corder Catchpool and Agatha Harrison Friends will find the unraveling of the stories of two English Friends who have powerfully embodied our longing to be peacemakers and to melt the ice of resistance and distrust and injustice which has kept peoples apart.

Corder Catchpool's On Two Fronts has long inspired young men who have been drawn to pit their lives against war. In this book he shows them what prison was like by his description of his own grim experience in England in the closing years of the First World War, but the autobiography ended there. Having said no to war and to conscription for war, the present biography shows how his whole adult life was not only thrown against the forces that lead to war but was given to saying yes to the releasing forces of peace. The story of his witness while in the engineering and personnel fields in England; in the long and costly sojourn in Germany, where he and his family joined with American Friends in the international Quaker Center in Berlin "to keep open bridges for the traffic of cultural and spiritual relations between people and people"; in his missions to Lithuania, to Czechoslovakia, and with George Lansbury in his well-known Embassies of Reconciliation is all handsomely described in this able biography.

It was Corder Catchpool who arranged for Gandhi's triumphant visit to the Lancaster cotton mills workers in 1932 when Scotland Yard warned that the workers would mob him if he appeared. It was Corder again in the Nazi period who got Reuter, who later became mayor of Berlin, out of Germany and saved his life. In his little diary he had carefully written, "The only security for a Christian is not to be afraid," and this record will show Friends how fully his life exemplified this maxim.

The life of Agatha Harrison written by her sister gives a vigorous picture of this intrepid woman who during the thirties and early forties as secretary of the India Conciliation Committee served virtually as Gandhi's personal emissary in London and contributed mightily to the achieving of India's independence. Her career in social and personnel work, at the London School of Economics in building up a department of social welfare; in China under the American Y.W.C.A. in setting in motion the first studies and legislative moves for the protection of women and children in the sweated Chinese textile industry; in India with the leaders of Indian independence; and in the years prior to her death in 1954 as a member of the Quaker conciliation teams at the United Nations in New York, Paris, and Geneva is all set forth movingly in this little volume.
Experiment in Living

BUCKS COUNTY, Pennsylvania, manages to combine rather unusual contrasts. Not only can it now boast the world's largest steel-producing plant, but it also has some of the most idyllic scenery, attracting artists, exurbanites, and tourists alike. In Levittown it has, unfortunately, one of America's largest segregated housing projects, but in nearby Concord Park, at Trevose, is one of America's outstanding developments in integrated housing. In the early part of 1957, 189 of the attractive and spacious houses will be completed, of which already 100 are occupied by white and nonwhite families. The ratio between the two groups is about 55 per cent whites and 45 per cent nonwhites. When visiting Concord Park, we were impressed by the excellent appearance of the entire development as well as by the separate homes. General arrangement, landscaping, and the individual effort of home owners had all helped to make a pleasing picture. The inside of the homes is attractive, spacious, and functionally perfect. The families belong to the middle-income group and are welcome to join a civic association which not only holds a park area but also administers a good many neighborhood concerns (hobby groups, baby sitting, lecture and discussion groups, etc.). Everywhere one senses the spirit of an outgoing and friendly neighborhood.

It is no surprise that Concord Park and Greenbelt Knoll, a similar development in the $20,000 to $25,000 range nearby, has attracted nation-wide attention. From New York, San Francisco, Columbus, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Washington, Dayton, and Chicago, as well as The Fund for the Republic, have come delegations to study the organization of the development that has now 65 stockholders, of whom about half are Friends. Few of the property owners joined the community because of their liberal views or the urge to support a daring interracial experiment. Some openly admit to having harbored some rather serious reservations. Initially, they could not resist the opportunity to buy a modestly priced home in the attractive setting of Concord Park. But invariably they have had to revise their prejudices after a period of normal contacts such as any neighborhood provides.

President of the company is George E. Otto; the executive vice president is Morris Milgram. The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing gave its first Walter White Award this year to Morris Milgram in recognition of his pioneering spirit and undaunted courage. George Otto and Morris Milgram received also the 1955 award of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. Both honors were fully earned.

The Friendly Persuasion

Have you seen that much discussed film, "The Friendly Persuasion"? If not, go at the first opportunity. First, for the best laugh you've had all year; second, for a good, clean story with a judicious mixture of tension, pathos, real tragedy, and comic relief; third, for excellent characterization and inspired acting; and fourth, for vitamin intake in your own Quaker ideals. Oh yes, you may cavil at a few petty details of language, custom, or incident. You may even concede that such a picturesque farm exists only in the never-never land of fair romance. But the whole will leave you feeling proud that you're a Friend and aiming to be a better one. It will blow some good, clean air right through the attic of Friendly ways. And it may make some non-Friends think twice about the sacredness of human life, the wisdom of gentle forbearance and disciplined ways, the loveliness of godly, human living. It is no small achievement to make a film audience feel it has been brought into the heart of a meeting for worship.

In Brief

Between 1919 and 1955 nearly 20,000 Americans have studied, trained, or taught in 120 foreign countries. Their names, qualifications, and other data about them are now available in the Central Index of Educational Exchanges compiled by the Institute of International Education. The book also contains information about the more than 191,000 people from 151 countries who have come to the United States for educational purposes during the same period of time. Between 25,000 and 30,000 new names will be added each year.

The 783 nationally administered health centers of Japan give broad publicity to family planning. This fiscal year the government supports organized birth control by allotting the amount of $2,375,000 yen to it. Almost 80,000 persons, mostly midwives, have taken a course for instructing married people.
Meetings between God and Man in the Old Testament

By HEINZ v. TUCHER

MAN desires to meet his Creator, while God longs to reveal His power, wisdom, love, and justice to man (Daniel 9:20-23). Many would call the Old Testament accounts of meetings between God and man fables to be told to children, fables which prove nothing but the primitiveness of the people who claimed to have had those experiences. In the final analysis, it was the account of these meetings which kept Israel from forming a religion of pessimism similar to Buddhism, which could see nothing in the course of history but a succession of plagues and catastrophes. Such pessimism pervades the book of Ecclesiastes.

Disasters or Great Plans

There are a number of Old Testament accounts in which God appears to warn men of impending disaster, and always a moral reason is given. Punishment can be warded off by repentance. Our first ancestors were warned of the severity and distress of polluted human life, and of death. Noah and through him his contemporaries were warned of the Great Flood (Genesis 6:13). Abraham and Lot were warned of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha (Genesis 18 and 19). Moses was sent to warn the Egyptians of impending plagues. Jonah was sent to warn Nineveh, the Gentile city, on behalf of the God of Israel, and such was the success of his mission that its king and its people repented in sackcloth and ashes. And Jonah himself had to learn a personal lesson, that God rejoices in the conversion, and not in the destruction, of sinners.

But the angels of the Lord speak not only of plagues and catastrophes but also of the great plans that God has for Abraham's descendants, for the Jewish people, and for the whole world. To the family of Noah, frightened by the greatest catastrophe in the history of the human race, He promised never again to bring such a catastrophe upon earth (Genesis 9:8-13), and He encouraged the survivors to start afresh on a mudcovered and apparently lifeless hillside in Asia Minor. The only color in a bleak world was supplied by the rainbow, and God made it the sign of His covenant with men.

Abraham, Jacob

Four hundred and fifty years later God enters into another covenant with Abraham. To the old, childless couple He promises innumerable offspring (Genesis 17:1), not only great in numbers but also in importance.

During the next two generations these promises are repeated. Jacob is chosen out of the grandsons of Abraham to be heir of the promises, and he is met by God at four important stages of his life. On the way to his uncle Laban in Haran, he had the dream of the stairs leading up to heaven and heard God assuring him of His special care and steady support. Jacob was greatly shaken by this vision, which influenced his whole life. On the way back from Mesopotamia God met Jacob on the banks of the river Jordan. Jacob had sent across all his family and his property; thus for the moment he was free of earthly ties. He was even prepared to leave his earthly goods to his enemy Esau, but before meeting him, he had to wrestle with God, as in later days Christ had to wrestle in the Garden of Gethsemane before facing his adversaries.

When Jacob was an old man and on his way to Egypt, God revealed to him the fate of his descendants in that country, and made this important promise: "I will surely bring them up again unto the hills of Canaan" (Genesis 46:1-7). Why God chose Jacob, who excelled neither in honesty nor in courage, and whose married life did not conform to Christian standards, we can only guess. Esau may have been too rough and superficial.

In regard to Abraham, God acted on the principle stated later at Mount Sinai: "To those that love me and keep my commandments, I will show mercy, until they increase to a thousand." Here was the beginning of a race whose special virtue lay in the fact that it abstained from idol worship (Genesis 35:2) and put its entire trust in One who to them at first appeared a tribal deity but who was in fact Lord of the universe. Him they served with an undivided heart, and that is what matters.

Moses

No other person of the Old Testament has had such a close and permanent relationship to God as Moses, the founder of Judaism. God called him out of a burning bush on Mount Horeb (Sinai) and persuaded him to be his speaker and mediator. Here was a man who in his youth had had the bitter experience of being rejected by his compatriots; because he was a member of Pharaoh's household, they suspected him and his well-meaning but mistaken efforts to lighten their yoke. This early failure left an inferiority complex (Exodus 4:10). Perhaps Moses had felt a calling for great things; as a child he had been miraculously saved by Pharaoh's
daughter. But forty years in the desert as a shepherd had made him feel forgotten by God and man. Having painfully renounced all ambition, he wanted to be spared any further disappointments. But it was just this renunciation which in the eyes of the Lord made him a valuable servant. And when he surrendered his will to God, he became the lawgiver whose influence by degrees spread throughout the civilized world. Only of Moses and Jacob was it said that they had seen God face to face and had lived.

Elijah

Even the prophet Elijah had not dared to look into God's face when they met on the holy mountain of Horeb, where Moses had been given the Ten Commandments. When God spoke to Elijah, it was not in the noise of thunder and earthquake, as when the Law was given, but in a still, small voice which encouraged and comforted the hunted man who had risked his life in the fight against idolatry (1 Kings 19). After the consolation, great, new tasks were set before him. Full of new strength and conviction, he returned to the country of Samaria, a forty days' journey. Having met God at the sacred mountain, he was enabled to face anew the powers of this earth and to alter the course of history.

Should We Disarm?

By JOHN C. WEAVER

THE news note on page 361 of the Friends Journal for June 9, 1956, giving the feeling of the Westfield, N. J., Meeting regarding military service, may serve a purpose in presenting an opportunity for a frank facing of the division of opinion often found in older Meetings. But those of us who would never have joined the Society if it had not been identified in our minds with the historic peace testimony cannot help regretting the apparent hopelessness which puts into formal writing a failure at finding agreement.

I have long felt that the simplicity of historic statements is inadequate to meet modern doubts voiced by certain Friends, and have been trying to find time and mental clarity for something more helpful. It has seemed to me that an approach may lie in study of America's entrance into the wars within our own memory. Revisionist historians have presented strong evidence to show that the world would be vastly better off if our country had remained out of all these wars, and that it could have done so if practical, not "idealistic," decisions had been made by our statesmen at crucial moments.

Recapitulation

The guilt for World War I lay almost equally with imperial Germany and Austria, on the one hand, and czarist Pan-Slavism (and its western allies), on the other. Both sides violated American "rights" at sea. America tried to forget czarism when it fought for "democracy." But at the moment when czarism crumbled, President Wilson made the mistake of trying to force the weary Russians to continue the war; and Bolshevism arrived, followed by the counterrevolutions of fascism.

Wilson had been right in 1916 when he said that only a peace without victory could last. But victorious France crippled German-Austrian democracy, with feeble American protests, and Nazism arrived.

Every Jew in Germany—and much of Hitler's Aryan manpower—could have been evacuated before World War II; but the rest of the world was plunged in hopeless unemployment, and did not know what to do with refugees. Some of them were forced upon the Arabs, with natural results.

How far from Christianity was a nation which in a decade could find no remedy for mass unemployment except by entering World War II? Are we sure we know a preventive today? Have we any business doing anything else until we do know?

Neither communism nor national socialism could exist anywhere in the world if there were a clear assurance that unemployment and hunger can and will be ended without them.

Deductions

From these brief assertions, made dogmatically to stimulate discussion and illustrate the material I have in mind, I draw these deductions:

If we are asked, "What would you do if you were in high office today?" there are practical answers on which pacifists and nonpacifists can unite (and the former rarely do any more than the latter): perfecting our own democracy; increasing immigration; giving economic aid and permitting trade abroad; and being eternally vigilant lest our statesmen again make the kinds of unnecessary mistakes which fill the history of power politics.

But we are not in high office. If we were, and told the whole truth, we would be voted out. The majority are willing to identify themselves with the succession of
governments (not greatly differing between the parties) which have done the things that created or aroused enemies against us. One after another these enemies have been destroyed, but the destruction always paves the way for a worse enemy. It is not hard now to know that if we destroy Sovietism by war, the enemy to follow will be primal chaos. The confused Soviet leaders know it, too, and are beginning to reduce their army for the sake of economic competition.

The Question

Still, their military power exists. Shall we reduce more than they? With all respect to those who feel that this is an insoluble riddle, I believe that the clue lies in the word "we." No plain citizen can absolve himself of responsibility for his country's acts if he has not spoken out to the best of his ability against wrong decisions. Like Ezekiel, he must deliver his soul. But realistically, the average citizen is no more responsible for great national trends than his footsteps are responsible for wearing away the city's sidewalks. (If he believes it wrong to walk on them, he can find ways of staying off.) In short, it is not "we" who determine arms policy.

If incompetent attendants in an ill-managed mental hospital provoke a riot among violent patients, and a mob charges out of the wards, it seems likely that the management, aided by the police, will have to use immediate counterforce. But must every citizen in the community prolong the situation by mounting permanent guard around the hospital and devoting two thirds of the public budget to this form of "security"?

Removing the Causes of Irritation

"Ye fearful saints [and Friends], fresh courage take!" Even if we concede that a government has unwisely made a host of violent enemies (at a distance such that reasonable peacemaking is slow and difficult) and may therefore have to guard its people against attack, for a temporary period, I submit that there is no case in the history of the United States where the enemy threat could not have been warned off, or the actual conflict brought to a beneficial end, with half or a much smaller fraction of the armed force actually mobilized to achieve "unconditional surrender." And this force could have been recruited from volunteers who sufficiently sympathized with the unwise government to want to fight its battles.

The duty of all other citizens, even if not doctrinaire pacifists, would be to make sure that the government did not prolong the war (hot or cold) one minute beyond the point where the two sides could be brought together for a peace. They should concentrate, like the neighbors of the riotous hospital, on removing the causes of irritation. Governments and nations at war—like fighting individuals—invariably lose their sound judgment and must be restrained by withdrawing as much as possible of the human and physical resources on which they depend. Hence the pragmatic reassurance that even if there had been thousands of times as many conscientious objectors as there were, America could still have checked Nazi Germany and Japan and made an early peace with the moderate elements in those countries.

(If today there were enough pacifists to elect Congressmen—a symbol of home-community changes—these citizens could, in proportion to any increase of numbers, so change America's inward spirit and outgoing economics that the number of enemies in the world would proportionately decrease. Facts do penetrate iron curtains. But I put this formula in parentheses to show that I know the difference between mathematical philosophy and political realism.)

I have worded these assertions in a manner to bring cries of "heresy" from religious pacifists in the hope that nonpacifists will see I am trying to proceed from their premises, as well as from the other side of the bridge. When we get down to the study of military and diplomatic history without pre-assuming that generals, presidents, armed police, and idealistic soldier-boys are either murderers or heroes, we may be ready to look at facts instead of theories.

It will be obvious that I have myself arrived at a belief which traces the hand of God in history, and sees a divine law so undeviating in its mandate to me that

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It is so much easier to preach world brotherhood than to compose the antagonisms of a Parish Council; to inveigh against the exploitation of native races than to be entirely undemanding and unpossessive in all our personal relationships. We are so constituted that we can only reach out to unknown good in terms of the good we know and see. A man whose good will is kept for people he has never seen and thus is largely imaginary and of little avail, while his ill will is kept for those he lives with and is all too real, will never have that shining and attractive power which makes it easier for others to believe in God. "The Word was made flesh"; and in terms of the flesh it has to be renewed and relived.—Margaret M. Harvey, The Law of Liberty, Swarthmore Lecture, 1942
I am eager to impose it on others. But others must find it by their own inquiry. Twenty-five years ago I was neither a pacifist nor a religious believer, and I could not have been made so by scriptural texts if I had not found evidence that the spirit of those texts will work. And their opposite will not.

**Quakers in Hungary—1662**

At a time when there was great unrest between the Turks and the Hungarians, two English Friends, William Moore and John Philly, were led in 1662 under a sense of religious duty to go into Hungary to visit a society known as the Hutterite Brethren. In many respects this society was like the present-day Bruderhof Communities in that its members refused to fight or swear, held all their possessions in common, and lived in families of several hundred.

After a journey through central Europe they arrived at a town about 100 miles northwest of Budapest near Bratislava, which at that time was the capital of Lower Hungary. Here they were kindly entertained by the Brethren, had some religious service among them, and distributed books about the Society of Friends. Being pressed in spirit, John Philly was led to visit more of these communities in Upper Hungary some 300 miles distant. The Brethren tried to dissuade both William Moore and John Philly from attempting such a long and treacherous journey into a country that was known to be hostile to strangers, indicating that either the natives themselves or the Turks, to whom the country was tributary, would likely put them to death.

Both of them did proceed, however, and before long, while on their way, they were taken prisoners by the authorities, who cried out that they had come to seduce the people and to make uproars. They were also accused of being spies and were put in chains into a dungeon with a Turk. The inquisition was still active at this time, and these two Friends suffered unspeakable tortures at the hands of their tormentors. For over a year they went through many cruel trials both alone and together, but tortures, beatings, and threats of death could not move their faith. They were finally transferred to Vienna, where sentence was passed that they should be burned if they would not embrace the established religion. Lutheranism and Calvinism by law were tolerated, but the recognized religion was Roman Catholicism, and anyone who brought in any new religion was to be put to death by burning.

An Irish priest was kindly disposed toward them, but mainly through the consistent help of a servant of the governor, who had been educated among the Hutterite Brethren, they were set at liberty after a certain time. They were released separately with little money, William Moore having the equivalent of but 20 cents. How John Philly made his journey home to England through those unknown and hostile countries is not known, but William Moore crossed Austria and came up through Germany to Heidelberg and Kriegsheim (Cresham), where there were Friends. Once he was among Friends, the rest of his homeward journey was comparatively easy.

Although the practical results of the labors of these two Friends appeared almost negligible, it is not to be forgotten that this was the first time the beliefs of the Society of Friends were brought to Hungary and to parts of central Europe. William Moore and John Philly were strangers in a distant and unfriendly country where the Society of Friends had never been heard of, and where the language, the customs, and the people were all unknown. In the face of ridicule, torture, and death, these men of God witnessed their faith in God before all men, governors and rulers included; and they were not only preserved from all their threats, but they overcame them all.

In the light of the present situation in Hungary, which in many ways is comparable to that of the late seventeenth century, it might be well to glance back to see how the Friends of that time tried to break through the iron curtain of their time with a message of truth, hope, and love.

**The Holy Ghost Coming to a Committee Meeting**

*By Werner Heider*

Then they bowed their heads to be
Silent. Then, belatedly,
One came in to close the ring
Where they gave their souls to sing
Silence. Then their overtaxed
Hands lay folded, lay relaxed.

Then a wind around the ring
Rose to raise a cloven flame
Out of each, and yet within
Every silent, separate frame;
Every silent, separate thing
Held the breathless joy within.

Where they bowed their heads to be
One in silence, stealthily
The miraculous kingdom came;
Rug and room and chair and man
In the kingdom, all were one,
Sang the current, sang the flame.
New Christmas Books for Children

"I was always reading to my son and buying books for him," said a Florida grandmother. "But now I am so far from the grandchildren I can't keep up with which books they already have and what ones they would like."

She is right to leave to the parents selection of perennial favorites and classics in the making, such as Journey Cake, Ho, Charlotte's Web, The Borrowers, And Now Miguel, Wheel on the School, and Susan Cornish. But a book-minded, far-away grandparent can have a fine time sending gifts of brand new books. Again Lippincott's has a good array for all ages.

The prettiest picture book I have seen in a long while is 1 2 3 4 5 ($2.50). Robert Doisneau's black and white photographs of a three-dimensional quality are clear, charming ones of snails, ducks, kittens, rabbits, and delightful children. Arthur Gregor has written the accompanying verses to aid a child in learning to count.

Any small boy will take satisfaction in Clement and Edith Hurd's Mr. Charlie's Gas Station ($2.00) and comfortable Mrs. Charlie's good homemade cakes and cookies. For the little girls of 3 to 6 are three quite feminine books. Norma Simon's A Tree for Me ($2.00) has gay, apple-colored pictures by Helen Stone. I think grandparents should be warned that a gift of this book would in time necessitate a gift of a young treet The Pink Hat ($2.00) has bright pictures and pleasing rhymes by Velma Isley with a moral for good measure. Young ladies' hats that are left on the floor will surely be eaten by bunnies galore. Dorothy Marino's That's My Favorite ($2.00) is a good story with a surprise ending built around hopscotch, skipping rope, roller skating, and the city games of little girls. Decie Merwin's Where's Teresa? ($2.00) is a "really truly" story of a loving family and how their problem of a constantly running-away toddler was solved. It is not applicable for city families.

My favorite of these new books for the very young is Our Friend Mrs. Goose ($2.25) by a husband and wife team, Zenas and Miriam Potter. Here are adventures of Mrs. Goose and her neighbors so truly humorous that they can be read again and again and each time seem wildly funny. This is one of those rare creations, a book for all ages.

In the schoolbook series of Roundabout America for 7- to 9-year-olds Lois Lenski has two new books ($2.25) Berries in the Scoop, A Cape Cod Cranberry Story and We Live By the River, which of the two is vastly superior.

Several splendid new books have come out for the 8- to 12-year-olds. Ruth Helm's Wonderful Good Neighbors ($2.75) is the story of a city boy who learned to appreciate his Amish neighbors and his step-father at the same time he was struggling to leave his childish reactions behind and merit being treated as a grown-up. The illustrations are by a father and son, Kiehl and Christian Newsanger, who are well-known as the authors of Amishland.

Mabel Leigh Hunt's books are always to be depended upon. Stars for Christy ($2.75) tells of a wholesome, lovable Italian family, of their experiences at the neighborhood settlement house, and of their adventures on country vacations. "Time—

The "Quiet in the Land" were early Friends whose lives, lived in the presence of God, manifested "calm of spirit and rest of heart" in spite of trials and persecutions. The book contains thumbnail sketches of 19 noteworthy Friends, many of them humble people who truly learned to know God and were able to witness to this knowledge by their lives as well as by their words. Each sketch is a brief summing up of a significant life, and the particular message of each is illustrated by short quotations. Here in the authority of others one can find much food for thought. The author hopes by these studies to "prompt to more prayerful and earnest Christ-centered living." This is good devotional reading.

EDITH WILLIAMS WAY

HAPPY CHRISTMAS! Tales for boys and girls. Edited by CLAIRE HUCHET BISHOP. Illustrations by Ellen Raskin. Stephen Daye Press, New York, 1956. 287 pages. $3.00

Claire Bishop, a well-known writer for children, has presented us here with a unique selection of tales, poems, and carols celebrating the holiday period from St. Nicholas to Twelfth Night. Together with a few old favorites are many stories published in America for the first time. All have literary merit, and humor alternates with deep emotion and realism with fancy. Young children even will be able to sing the simple melodies of the carols, the older ones will perform the short play at the end of the book, and all will delight in the many lively woodcuts by Ellen Raskin. A list of records of Christmas music and carols, and information on Christmas in art add to the help and joy this book will be to young and old who believe in the Christmas message.

BLANCHE W. SHAFFER

Friends and Their Friends

The November 16 issue of The Friend, London, devotes considerable space to the crisis in Hungary and the Middle East. Numerous Meetings have been vocal in deploring the military action of the British government. They have addressed letters and telegrams to the British press and to Cabinet members, including Sir Anthony Eden. Similar steps were also taken by Friends in India, the Gold Coast, Kenya, and Pakistan.

Paul D. Sturge, a Friend, was chairman of a protest meeting held in Friends House by the National Peace Council. Several clergymen actively participated. An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches strongly disapproved the military actions taken and asked Christians of all denominations "to pray earnestly about these events." Northampton Meeting also addressed an appeal to Friends for a special daily worship hour.

Japanese Friends have expressed special concern over a peaceful settlement of the Egyptian crisis by the United Nations, according to cable and letter communications received from the Japan Yearly Meeting at the Philadelphia headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee.

"The tension around Suez... has reached an extremely dangerous point," noted the letter, signed by Toyotaro Take-mura, chairman of the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends in Japan.

"Our anxiety is all the more keen," the letter continued, "because of the behavior of certain major powers which, as Permanent Members of the Security Council of the United Nations having veto power, are in positions of honor and of responsibility to defend the United Nations, whereas the actions taken by them actually cannot but seem to undermine the authority and effectiveness of that world organization, their very behavior leading to chaos instead of order and lasting peace."

Evelina Boyer of Dallas, Texas, Meeting was chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for taking care of Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking visitors to the Pan-American Livestock Exposition during the Texas State Fair. In this capacity she was official hostess at the Pan-American Lounge, where there was a staff of interpreters. There were visitors from Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America—practically all the Latin American countries—including diplomatic representatives, as well as officials of the Exposition and the national Cattle Breeders Associations.


Henry J. Cadbury is giving the Edward Cadbury Lectures at the University of Birmingham, England, this year every Friday from October 19 to December 7. The subject of the series is "The Historical Jesus: Fifty Years' Research since Schweitzer."

Henry Cadbury has also contributed an article entitled "The Quaker Standpoint" to the September issue of World Youth, an international youth magazine published by the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

At the annual meeting of the Friends Publishing Corporation on November 9, 1956, the following Friends were appointed as officers of the organization: president, Howard H. Brinton; vice president and secretary, Linda C. Paton; treasurer, Irving Hollingshead.

The following Friends were reappointed to serve on the Board of Managers of the Friends Journal for the period of 1956-1959: Howard H. Brinton, Sarah P. Brock, Margaret L. Matthews, Lawrence McK. Miller, Jr., and Sarah F. Splint. Ruth O. Mars, Wilmington, Del., was newly appointed to serve for the same period on the Board of Managers.
A further broadcast of a Quaker meeting for worship was scheduled to take place from a London studio on Sunday, November 25, 9:30 a.m., in the B.B.C.’s Home Service program. A group of about 23 Friends widely representative of Kingston Monthly Meeting were invited to undertake this service.

**Representative Meeting, Philadelphia**

Under the weight of concern for English Friends and others in connection with the use of British military forces against Egypt, brought to its attention by Providence Monthly Meeting, the Representative Meeting authorized a letter to the Meeting for Sufferings of London Yearly Meeting, expressing our fellowship with them at this trying time.

The Meeting agreed that the heads-of-families mailing list may be used only by those committees of the Yearly Meeting or other organizations to which the Yearly Meeting makes appointments. Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are granted the use of the lists of their own members only. Exceptions to this regulation must be given by Representative Meeting. The first exception was granted in favor of Jeanes Hospital.

The Meeting took steps to appoint four delegates to the National Conference of the Churches on Policy and Strategy in Social Welfare, to be held in Atlantic City in May of 1957.

Anna Brinton will represent the Yearly Meeting at the Los Angeles meeting of the General Board of the National Council of Churches, as alternate for Anna Hartshorne Brown.

The unfortunate loud ticking of the clock seems to have been the only unsatisfactory feature of the broadcast of the Quaker Meeting on the Church of the Air program on November 11. The occasion was a worshipful experience to the 30 persons who assembled a half hour before the broadcast. The prayerful hours spent together in preparation for the meeting and the prayers of Friends in other places at the time were felt to have been helpful. A tape recording of the broadcast will be on deposit with the Committee on the Custody of Records at 304 Arch Street.

The Meeting heard a report on the work which has been done by Friends Fiduciary Corporation and the Trustees of the Yearly Meeting in exploring possible ways of serving the Yearly Meeting jointly rather than separately. These organizations are urged to make their facilities better known to Monthly Meetings in the hope that property and funds could be in the hands of a continuing body rather than local Trustees.

The Arrangement Committee having charge of the agenda of the Yearly Meeting of 1957 had benefited by a meeting with chairmen of committees. Reporting to the Yearly Meeting will be by printed reports and presentation from the floor of other items needing the comments and suggestions of the Yearly Meeting. It is hoped that the sessions may be so arranged as to best enrich the spiritual life of the membership.

The Yearly Meeting is the beneficiary under the will of Sarah Corinne Partenheimer in the sum of $10,000, the income of which is to be used for the education and maintenance of Friends’ children.

Howard G. Taylor, Jr., Secretary

**BIRTHS**

**BOOTH**—On October 30, to Newlin T., Jr., and Juliette Cooper Booth, a daughter named CAROLYN TRAINOR BOOTH. The parents are members of Wilmington Monthly Meeting, Del. Carolyn is the 18th great-grandchild of Marie C. Jenkins of Germantown, Pa.

**HARRISON**—On October 7, to T. Hartley, Jr., and Isabella S. Harrison, members of Westtown Monthly Meeting, Pa., a daughter named SANDRA CAROLE HARRISON.

**LUNSFORD**—On October 3, at Winchester, Va., to Reid and Gwendolyn Lunsford of Clearbrook, Va., a daughter named LYNN CLEVENGER LUNSFORD. Her mother is a member of Hopedell Monthly Meeting United, Va.

**MARRIAGE**

STABLER-BOELEIN—On October 13, in Sandy Spring, Md., ELEONORE B. BOELEIN and Albert Stabler, Jr.

**DEATHS**

**FORT**—On October 15, at the Bullion Infirmary, Schuylerville, N.Y., FLORA WILBUR FORT, wife of the late Louis F. Born in Easton, N.Y., 85 years ago, the daughter of Philander and Cornelia Buell Wilbur, she was a descendant of one of its pioneer families. She had lived all her life in that community and was a valued member of the Society of Friends in Easton. Those who knew her well were inspired by her never-failing cheerfulness and by her valiant spirit when afflicted by prolonged illness.

Eliza P. Crosby led the funeral service at the South Friends Meeting House. Burial was in the Easton Rural Cemetery. One daughter survives, Mrs. C. William Fletcher of St. Petersburg, Fla.

**POWELL**—On October 17, in Watertown, Mass., ANNA LUCRE­TIA POWELL, in the 90th year of her age, daughter of the late Jonathan R. and Anna Morrell Powell of Old Chatham, N.Y. She was a lifelong member of Brooklyn Meeting, where she was brought up, and later of the Friends Meeting at Cambridge, Mass., when her home was for many years in Boston. Surviving are a niece, Beverly Powell Carlson of Falls Church, Va., and a nephew, Jonathan R. Powell, Jr., of Osage Beach, Missouri.

**WALTON**—On November 15, at The Taylor, Baltimore, Md., SARAH ELKINTON WALTON, daughter of the late Walter and Anna Shepherd Wright Walton of Arcoclink, Fairfax County, Va., in the 86th year of her age. She is survived by two nieces, Dorothy Walton Wright of Washington, D.C., and Anna Louise Walton Wade of Alexandria, Va. Burial was at the Woodlawn Friends Meeting Cemetery, Fairfax County, Va.

**WELSH**—On November 11, CHARLES THOMAS WELSH, aged 10 days, son of David L. and Elizabeth P. Thom Welsh of Riverton, Wyoming. Elizabeth Welsh is a member of Princeton Monthly Meeting, N.J.

**WILLIAMS**—On November 11, after an illness of two weeks, WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, aged 92 years. He was born December 20, 1863, near Pendleton, Ind., the son of Silas and Sara Cook Williams, and spent most of his life on the farm. He was a birthright member of Fall Creek Meeting, Ind. He had been a teacher in several schools of the community in his early years. He was a cheerful and sympathetic friend to everyone. Surviving is a nephew, Ralph Williams, who with his family lives on the old home place. There are also six nieces.

**Anna Green Shoemaker**

On Saturday, November 3, 1956, Doylestown Monthly Meeting, Pa., lost one of its most dearly loved members, Anna Green Shoemaker. During her 81 years Anna acquired many deep and sincere interests. Among these the Doylestown Meeting was one which she held close to her heart.

She sustained the meeting through the many years when it was a small indulged meeting, and has been one of its sources of inspiration during these latter years of growth as a Monthly Meeting. In 1950 she became its first recorded member.

Now her active life has ended, but it is our hope that her spirit will abide with us, a sustaining force for unity and love.
November 1, 1956

FRIENDS JOURNAL

Surviving members of her family are her two brothers, Harvey S. Green of Dublin and J. Walter Green of New Castle, Pa., and her sister, Mrs. E. Burton Satterthwaite of Jenkintown, Pa.

Services were held for her at the Doylestown Friends Meeting House, with interment in the Doylestown Cemetery.

Coming Events

DECEMBER

(Calendar events for the date issue will not be included if they have been listed in a previous issue.)

1. 2-Nettuningham Quarterly Meeting at Penn Hill Meeting House, Wakefield (Peach Bottom P.O.), Pa.; also conference session of the Joint Peace Committee of the two Baltimore Yearly Meetings. Speakers, Dorothy Hutchinson, Jeannette Hadley, Wilmer Cooper.

2-Millville-Muncy Quarterly Meeting at Millville, Pa., 10 a.m. First-day school, 11 a.m.; luncheon, 12 noon; business meeting, 1:30 p.m. Lewis and Sarah R. Benson are expected.

2-Confidence Class, Race Street First-day School, Philadelphia, 11:40 a.m.: Spencer L. Cox, Jr., "Quakerism in Action Today: Our Heritage in Civil Liberties."

2-Frankford Friends Forum, Unity and Wall Streets, Philadelphia, 3 p.m.; Music by the Delaware Valley Choir under the direction of Dall Cox and readings by Isobel Price, teacher of English and dramatics at Germantown Friends School, and William W. Price, architect and senior member of Actors' Equity Association. Isobel Price has created many roles at the Hedgerow Theatre, and William Price, besides playing eight years at the Hedgerow, Theatre, has extensive experience as a director of plays.

2-Open House in the Cafeteria of the Meeting House, 221 East 15th Street, New York City, 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. About 4:30, Fred Reeve, superintendent of the East Africa Friends Mission Society, will speak on Kenya and Friends work there. All are invited.

2-Illustrated talk at Green Street Meeting House, 45 West School House Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, 7:30 p.m.: Edward Morris and Esther Holmes Jones, "Along the Adriatic and Scenes from Portugal."

6-Lecture at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., 8 p.m.: Cameron Paine, "A Recent Visit to T.V.A."

6-Salem Quarterly Meeting at Mikkelon, N. J., 10:30 a.m.

8-Haddoxfield Quarterly Meeting at Moreenestown, N. J., 5 p.m.

8-Haverford Quarterly Meeting at Haverford Meeting, Pa., Buck Lane. Clerks of Worship and Ministry, 1:30 p.m.; Meeting on Worship and Ministry, 2 p.m.; worship and business, 4 p.m.; supper, 6 p.m.; evening, "Friends Responsibilities toward Integration," led by Ira de A. Reid, L. Wilbur Zimmerman, Paul A. Lacey, and William Blattenberger. Quarterly Meeting for young people, 4 p.m. to end of evening meeting.

9-Talk and discussion at Fair Hill Meeting, Philadelphia, 10 a.m.: Walter G. Longstreth, "Civil Liberties."

9-First-day Adult Forum at Old Haverford Meeting, Oakmont, Pa., 10:15 a.m.: Albert B. Maris, clerk of Lansdowne Monthly Meeting, Pa., and Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, "Meeting Organization."

9-Conference Class, Race Street First-day School, Philadelphia, 11:40 a.m.; Sarah M. Stabler, "Quakerism in Action Today: Quakers and the American Indian."

9-Lecture at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., 4 p.m.: Laurens van der Post, author of The Dark Eye in Africa and Venture to the Interior.

9-Race Street Forum at the Race Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, 7:15 p.m.: Francis Bosworth, director of Friends Neighborhood Guild, who recently spent five months in Europe and the Middle East, "Our Need for Responsible Relationships."


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REGULAR MEETINGS

ARIZONA

PHOENIX—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., 1751 North Seventh Street. James Cowen, Clerk, 1926 West Mitchell.

TUCSON—Friends Meeting, 120 North Warner Avenue, First-days at 11 a.m., Clerk, John A. Jolley, 755 East Fifth Street; Tucson 4-4422.

CALIFORNIA

CLAREMONT—Friends meeting, 9:30 a.m. on Scripps campus, 10th and Columbia. Ferner Nunn, Clerk, 420 West 5th Street.

LA JOLLA—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., Klohn and Draper, Kirkhouse, Presbyterian church. Visitors call GL 7-7459.

PASADENA—Orange Grove Monthly Meeting. Meeting for worship, East Orange Grove at Oakland Avenue, First-days at 11 a.m. Monthly meetings, 8 a.m., the second Fourth-day of each month.

SAN FRANCISCO—Meetings for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 1550 Sutter Street.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—Meeting for worship, 11 a.m. at the Meeting House, 144 South Quaker Lane, West Hartford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, The Friends Meeting of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, N. W., one block from Connecticut Avenue, First-days at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.

FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE—Meeting for worship, First-days, 11 a.m., 215 Florida Union.

JACKSONVILLE—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 11 a.m., Y.W.C.A. Board Room. Telephone Evergreen 9-4344.

MIAMI—Friends meeting held on top floor of Tuttle Hotel, 11 a.m.; First-day school, 10 a.m. Telephone 8-6629.

ORlando-WINTER PARK—Worship, 11 a.m., Sunday, in the Meeting House at Marks and Broadway Streets.

PENSACOLA—Meeting, 130 Nineteenth Avenue S. E., Meeting and First-day school at 11 a.m.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—The 57th Street Meeting of all Friends. Sunday worship hour, 11 a.m. at Quaker House, 5615 Woodlawn Avenue. Monthly meeting (following 6 p.m. supper there) every First Friday. Telephone Butterfield 5-8066.

IOWA

DES MOINES—Friends Meeting, 9:20 a.m. Thirty-fifth Street, South entrance. Worship, 10 a.m.; classes, 11 a.m.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE—Meeting for worship and First-day school, 10:30 a.m. on Sundays at Neighborhood House, 426 South First Street. Telephone BE 7110.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Friends meeting each Sunday. For information telephone WA 5389 or UP 9245E.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST—Meeting for worship, 10 a.m., Old Chapel, Univ. of Mass. Al. 9-5952.

CAMBRIDGE—Meeting for worship each First-day at 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m., 6 Long fellow Park (near Harvard Square). Telephone TR 6-8888.

WORCESTER—Pleasant Street Friends Meeting, 801 Pleasant Street. Meeting for worship, 11 a.m., 143 Pleasant Street. Monthly meeting, 8 a.m. Telephone 2-2606.
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FRIENDS JOURNAL 777

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