

LIBERTY BONDS

WHAT PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AMERICA'S GREAT WAR LOAN.

Question. What is the Liberty Loan?

Answer. The Liberty Loan is the contribution of the people of the United States to the war for freedom and democracy.

Question. Who made the Liberty Loan?

Answer. Congress authorized it by an act approved April 24, 1917.

Question. How large is the Liberty Loan?

Answer. \$5,000,000,000.

Question. What is the amount of the first issue authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Answer. \$2,000,000,000.

Question. Why was the Liberty Loan authorized?

Answer. To prosecute the war for liberty and freedom by providing food, shelter, and munitions to our soldiers and for the soldiers of those countries with which we are making common cause. As expressed by the President in his war message to Congress—to prosecute "the fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring business and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

Question. How can this money be supplied?

Answer. Through the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Question. Is not this the greatest single bond issue in American history?

Answer. The total issue authorized by Congress is the greatest in the history of the world.

Question. Did Congress object to so great a bond issue?

Answer. No; both the Senate and the House voted unanimously in favor of it.

Question. How much do Liberty Loan Bonds of this issue cost?

Answer. From \$50 to \$100,000—whatever their face value calls for.

Question. What interest do they bear?

Answer. Interest of 3 1/2 per cent a year will be payable semi-annually on December 15 and June 15.

Question. Does the government in any way specially recognize subscriptions to Liberty Loan Bonds?

Answer. Yes; every subscriber to the Liberty Loan will receive an official button in token of his service to his country.

Question. Must all subscribers to Liberty Loan Bonds wait until the allotment is made to know whether or not they will receive their bonds?

Answer. No; a purchaser of one \$50 bond or one \$100 bond is certain to receive his bond.

Question. What is the date of the first \$2,000,000,000 of Liberty Loan Bonds?

Answer. June 15, 1917.

Question. When does the government pay back the money?

Answer. June 15, 1947.

Question. May it pay before that date?

Answer. Yes; at any time it wishes on or after June 15, 1932, on three months' notice.

Question. If necessary could I borrow money on these bonds?

Answer. Yes; United States government bonds are the best security that can be offered in borrowing money. They will secure for you the best terms obtainable.

Question. How will the Liberty Loan Bonds be paid?

Answer. Principal and interest will be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard value.

Question. What assurance does the government give holders of Liberty Loan Bonds?

Answer. A Liberty Loan Bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay when due the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semi-annually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

Question. What is the security?

Answer. The faith and honor of the United States, backed by all of the resources of the American people.

Question. Are Liberty Loan Bonds taxable?

Answer. They are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority, except estate or inheritance taxes.

Question. Suppose the war con-

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CASA VERDUGO GUARDS

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN FETE UNDER AUSPICES OF LADIES' AUXILIARY.

A loyal people are the men and women residing in Casa Verdugo. If they have their way Uncle Sam will never need to go begging for men to help him whip the Germans, or any other nation that tramples on the rights of the United States.

The patriotism of the Casa Verdugo citizens was exposed in the lime light Tuesday evening at La Ramada Park, when a thousand or more assembled under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Casa Verdugo Home Guards, and witnessed beautiful dances and listened to sweet music and partook of delicious ice cream and cake.

The ladies, working under the direction of Mrs. Fairchild, chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary, did excellent work in the way of putting in place flags and other national emblems. The grounds, which are very appropriate for such a gathering, were well lighted and beautified by well selected flowers.

Capt. W. B. Kelly was truly the man of the hour—he was here, there, yonder and everywhere.

At 8 o'clock the Casa Verdugo Home Guards, of which body there are about eighty members, were ordered to assemble and form in line by Capt. Kelly, who announced that the audience would join in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Following this the Dance of Youth was very gracefully engaged in by Mary Lois Newlin. Other dances were given by Mildred McKee, Caroline McLean, Phyllis Straight, Marguerite Lafaye, Margaret Mitchell, Mildred Nichols, Lucille Nichols and Dorothea Jaeger.

This part of the program being concluded, Capt. Kelly again ordered the Home Guards in position and the audience joined in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Ice cream, cake and coffee were served by the ladies, who received praise from all present as being well organized to carry out their very important part of the program.

A flashlight picture was taken of the Home Guards by a representative of the Pathe Company, and maybe this picture will appear on canvas in all parts of the world. A fine looking group of men, indeed, are the Casa Verdugo Home Guards, dressed in their military suits.

That the real effects of war might be made more forcible to those present, Harry Peterson became seriously wounded in battle and Surgeon J. E. Eckles and his corps of assistants, according to American Red Cross first aid, gave the unfortunate man immediate attention.

The Casa Verdugo Home Guards and the Ladies' Auxiliary of that body are well organized, and the citizens of this section of the San Fernando Valley have cause to feel justly proud of a bunch of men who are so loyal to their country.

At a late hour the Eagle Rock Home Guards arrived as guests of their Casa Verdugo friends, and soon showed by their actions that they, too, are not lacking in patriotism. The captain announced that they had received their guns from headquarters and target practice would be engaged in at once.

TROOP 2 REORGANIZES.

Troop 2, Glendale Boy Scouts, have reorganized for their second year's work. Troop 2 has had its full membership allowed by Boy Scout regulation for several months and now has a waiting list of several boys who are anxious to get into the troop.

No troop can have more than 32 members and it is hoped that some man who feels an interest in boys will come forward and organize a new troop to make room for the boys in Glendale who are anxious to get into the Boy Scout movement.

The new officers elected by Troop 2 are D. A. Lane, scout master; Ernest Schuyler, assistant; Guy Burnett, senior patrol leader; Stewart McMillan, Ernest Lamereaux, Andrew McDonnell and Raphael Mudis, patrol leaders; Rhuark Dudley, drill master; Charleston White, athletic director, and David Folz, scribe.

YOURS FOR THE USING.

The Evening News is a paper for the people of the Glendale community. Its columns stand wide open to be filled by intelligent communications. Never think you are denied the right to be represented in your community paper. However, it is understood that the columns of the Evening News are not to be used by anybody in a spiteful or revengeful manner. News and intelligent information is what we want.

SUBMARINE SUNK

AMERICAN ARMED MERCHANTMAN DESTROYS U-BOAT AFTER BATTLE LASTING HOUR AND A HALF

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—In an hour and a half's running fight between an American armed merchantman and a German submarine, the vessel sunk the U-boat, according to advices reported to the State Department to-day. The U-boat fired 35 shots at the vessel, which fired 25 in return. The last shot hit the enemy submersible which reared out of the water stern up and a few seconds later turned on the bottom. An American gunners' crew manned the steamer's guns. The submersible flew no flag and carried mounted 6-inch guns both forward and aft. The steamer's name is withheld but it is known it was not the Mongolia. The State Department's report came from an American consul aboard the vessel.

DAMAGE AT OSTEND

BRITISH FLOTILLA INFLECTS SEVERE LOSSES IN RAID ON GERMAN NAVAL BASE YESTERDAY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
LONDON, June 6.—Vast damage was inflicted on the German naval depot at Ostend in yesterday's bombardment by a British cruiser and a destroyer flotilla according to Admiralty reports made known to-day. Workshops in the dock yards were destroyed, entrance gates, the basin, submarine shelter and a destroyer under repair were damaged and several vessels were sunk.

SLACKERS MAY MAKE GOOD

REGISTRATION ALL OVER UNITED STATES EXCEEDED GOVERNMENT'S EXPECTATIONS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Indications from reports gathered by the United Press from all over the United States are that more men registered for draft service yesterday than the government expected. Those unable to register yesterday through lack of time or cards will be classed as slackers unless they appear before registry boards within the next few days. The penalty will be suspended if they appear voluntarily.

DOWN GERMAN AIRCRAFT

BRITISH AIRPLANES CLAIM HEAVY TOLL AS ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLISH COAST TOWNS TO-DAY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
LONDON, June 6.—British aircraft took heavy toll of a German air squadron that raided English coast countries early to-day. Several of the enemy's planes were downed in a hot battle and chase.

CHINA MAY BE DIVIDED

AUTOCRACY SEEMS TO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER REPUBLICAN FORCES IN ORIENTAL EMPIRE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
TOKIO, June 6.—Autocracy's forces in China have apparently triumphed and the republic appears practically destroyed. The division of China into two separate nations seems likely at this time.

TO MAKE SELECTION SOON

MEN LIABLE UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW WILL KNOW THEIR FATE IN THREE WEEKS

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Men who registered for draft service yesterday will know in three weeks whether or not they are to be conscripted. Then those who claim exemption must present their cases before local boards.

RIOT IN STOCKHOLM

SOCIALISTS AGITATED WHEN ELECTION OF BRANTING TO UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IS REFUSED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
STOCKHOLM, June 6.—Ten thousand socialists and laborers rioted in the Royal square when the premier of the lower house of Parliament refused the election of Socialist Leader Branting to the upper house. A number were wounded by sabers in the hands of police and soldiers.

NINE DEAD IN CYCLONE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)
KANSAS CITY, June 6.—The tornadoes which ran wild over Kansas and Missouri last night claimed at least nine dead and scores injured according to reports gathered by the United Press to-day.

776 REGISTER

YOUNG MEN SIGN HONOR ROLL IN GLENDALE, TROPICO AND CASA VERDUGO.

Registration day passed quietly in Glendale, Tropico and Casa Verdugo. The young men went to the registration places early and filled out the cards which they exchanged for the blue ticket, showing they have complied with Uncle Sam's demands. In the fifteen precincts in Glendale 528 men registered, and with the 161 in Tropico and 87 in Casa Verdugo brings the number up to 776.

The registration by precincts was as follows:

Glendale	
No. 1	26
No. 2	20
No. 3	58
No. 4	22
No. 5	42
No. 6	25
No. 7	56
No. 8	49
No. 9	38
No. 10	42
No. 11	27
No. 12	36
No. 13	36
No. 14	36
No. 15	15
528	

Tropico.	
No. 1	22
No. 2	44
No. 3	53
No. 4	42
161	

Casa Verdugo.	
No. 1	63
No. 2	24
87	

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The members of the Senior Girl's Glee Club have been working quite diligently of late in an effort to make this year's graduating class' musical program one of the features of the exercises. They have been practicing the several class songs at least half an hour each day for the past three weeks, and Miss Gibson, who is instructing them in the singing, reports fine progress; she says that the usual trouble of the graduating class not knowing the words of their own class song will be avoided this year. Richard Berry, the class musician, will accompany the class on the pipe organ.

Announcement has been made by the seniors during the past week of performance to be given Friday evening at the Palace Grand Theater under the auspices of their class. The picture will be one of the features of the week, the name of it being "Pans and Pots Peggy," starring Gladys Hulette, one of the brightest stars in filmdom. Everyone in school should co-operate with the seniors to make this affair one of the most successful of the year, as they need all the money that they can get their hands on in order to clear their graduation expenses.

The members of the machine shop class were agreeably surprised last Friday afternoon when Lester Gower, who was a member of the class the earlier part of the year, very generously divided a five-gallon freezer full of ice cream between the twenty odd boys. However, the boys went at their good luck with too much earnestness, and the show was over in five minutes. After the feed Gower was given a rousing vote of thanks, following which they resumed their work. Gower is planning on returning to school next year.

ATTEND LIBRARY CONVENTION.

Members of the library staff took advantage of the holiday Tuesday to attend the State Library convention which is in session in Hollywood all this week. They spent an enjoyable, as well as a profitable, day, and brought home many ideas that will be of value in their work. From the Glendale library Mrs. Alma J. Danford, Miss Laura E. Roberts, Miss Esther A. Grist and Miss H. Fern Porter attended the convention. They were accompanied by Miss Edith M. Church, librarian at Glendale Union High School.

SCHOOL CLOSES.

The Charter Oak Grammar School near Covina will give its closing entertainment Thursday, June 7, at 7:30 o'clock. The program will consist of a play by the eighth grade, a patriotic pageant by the entire school and other members, Lester Seib of the Covina High School will give his famous solo-duet, which highly entertained a Glendale audience last fall.

PREPARE FOR SUNDAY

GLENDALE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION VOTES TO CO-OPERATE IN CAMPAIGN.

At the monthly meeting of the local ministerial association this morning there was a full attendance, all of whom voted enthusiastically to co-operate in all the plans projected for the Billy Sunday campaign, which is to be opened in Los Angeles early in September.

Glendale, Casa Verdugo and Tropico were organized as one district to be superintended by Pastor Don S. Ford of Tropico as district campaigners, for the purpose of planning a series of neighborhood prayer meetings, to begin early in August and continue throughout the campaign. Ten of the local pastors were appointed supervisors of sections, who in turn will appoint block-workers to make the final arrangements, the details of which will be announced in due time. The plan is to combine about forty families in each of these neighborhood prayer meetings, which will be held on Monday and Friday evenings during August. After the campaign begins the hours will be changed to the morning and the meetings will be largely in the hands of the woman workers, two of whom will be on each block committee.

These plans have been carefully thought out to the remotest detail and have stood the test of practical experience through a number of years and in a variety of places, as best suited for producing the largest practical results. The local meetings are not confined to Protestants or people of any particular denomination, but are designed for general community interest and through them many hitherto uninterested people have found great spiritual blessing. The spirit of enthusiastic harmony manifested by the local pastors augurs well for the future of the campaign and it is confidently predicted that Glendale will be in the very forefront of the suburban cities, in the final results of the campaign.

ROSE LUNCHEON.

Mrs. William Ramsay, 437 South Adams street, entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon on Saturday in honor of Miss Leta Adams and Mrs. H. E. Adams of Syracuse, N. Y., sister and mother of Mrs. A. L. Weaver. The table was decorated with a handsome centerpiece of pink bride roses and gypsophila, with candied rose petals scattered over the cloth. Individual favors were rose cups tied with pink tulle. Hidden under the asparagus fern encircling the table bouquet were slips tied with pink ribbon which the guests found to be a questionnaire to be answered with their initials as to why they came to California, how they liked the folks, etc. Many clever, as well as amusing answers, were given between the courses of the delicious luncheon. The following ladies enjoyed the hospitality of the delightful hostess: Mrs. R. E. Chase, Mrs. J. W. Usilton, Mrs. T. W. Preston, Mrs. H. D. Goss, Mrs. A. L. Weaver and the honor guests, Mrs. H. E. Adams and Miss Leta Adams. Following the five-course luncheon the guests spent the afternoon in conversation and fancy work.

RED CROSS NOTICE.

The hospital garment committee will meet at the Christian Church bungalow Thursday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is important that all who are interested in the sewing be present for instructions have come from Washington as to the exact way to make the garments and the Los Angeles headquarters have requested that these instructions be carried out to the eighth of an inch. The chairman of knitting will be present at the church tomorrow also.

Mrs. W. E. Evans, chairman of hospital garments, requests that anyone having old table linen or soft old muslin from which handkerchiefs and napkins can be made for the soldiers, bring them to the church bungalow any Thursday.

Also anyone having any old soft rags or tissue paper suitable for stuffing ambulance pillows should notify Miss Douglas of the Columbus avenue school and some of the children of the school will be glad to call for it. Anyone contributing rags or paper from a home where there has been a contagious disease, will please make this known so that the materials may be sterilized.

WEATHER FORECAST.—Fair tonight and Thursday. Foggy along the coast. Westerly winds.

Palace Grand
TONIGHT
Sessue Hayakawa
 —IN—
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Victor Cafe and Hotel
 E. H. LOUSER, Proprietor
 A Good Place to Eat or Sleep
MERCHANTS LUNCH, 35c
 Daily 11 to 2
SUNDAY DINNER DE LUXE
 50c
 It's Worth While to Give us a Trial
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 Glendale, Calif.
 Sunset Glen. 1323 Home Red 25

News For Glendale People
 WE ARE OPEN
Auto Wrecking and Junk Place
 806 West Broadway
 We are paying the highest prices for Metal, Rubber, Sacks, Bottles and Paper. Also for old Autos. We call for them.
 Sunset 342 Home Green 35
 All kinds of parts and magnets.

WALL PAPER
 10c to \$15.00 Per Roll
Glendale Paint and Paper Co.
 419 So. Brand. Boul.
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 We recommend first class Paper Hanger



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 The more you deposit the more there is for our 4 Per Cent interest to work on.

A Thousand Dollars
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 Resolve to save every nollar you can spare.

First National Bank
 OF GLENDALE
 Corner Brand Boulevard and Broadway

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING
 The warm season is here and Orff's barber shop in the Central building, 1111 W. Broadway, is the place for children to get the latest approved hair cut.
 238t6

Personals

Mrs. Eva Cunningham will present her pupils in a piano recital Thursday evening, June 14, at her studio, 124 Orange. The public is invited.

The students of all the schools in the valley enjoyed a full holiday yesterday on account of the government declaring it a legal holiday. As a result many of them are hoping that conscription day will be made an annual affair.

Capt. John C. Maul, Fourth Field Artillery, who was a lieutenant when stationed at Nogales a year ago, has been promoted to major. Maj. Maul is at Panama where he was joined recently by Mrs. Maul, nee Catherine Lewis, formerly of Glendale.

May 25, A. L. Lewis, the Hermosillo ore buyer, departed for Sonora's state capital, being accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, who has fully recovered from a very serious and difficult operation, performed at St. Joseph's Hospital by Dr. V. A. Smelker of Nogales.

Dr. A. E. Johnson, writing from Cloquet, Minn., remitting a year's subscription to the Glendale Evening News, says he is pleased to hear that the Ivanhoe bridge is to be a reality. He thinks that is one of the biggest things that has come to Glendale for a long time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Goss of 708 West Fifth Street, and Mrs. Charles Burkett of 704 West Fifth Street, returned yesterday from a delightful motor trip to San Diego, after an absence of about ten days. While away the party spent most of their time visiting relatives at Point Loma.

Robert H. Cowan, who left Glendale early in March to accept a position on the advertising staff of the Shreveport Daily Journal, Shreveport, La., was chosen by that publishing company to represent the Journal at the World's Ad Men's Convention, which was held in St. Louis, Mo., the first of this week. His wife and little daughter accompanied him to St. Louis and from there they went to the northern part of Illinois to visit relatives, Mr. Cowan returning to Shreveport at the close of the convention.

Word has recently been received from William Dreyer, Glendale's latest volunteer for the navy. Young Dreyer is at present stationed at the naval training grounds on Goat Island, San Francisco, but he expects to be "shipped out" in the near future, as the demand for sailors is greater at present than ever in the country's history. For the past week he and his brother Henry, and Anson Pitcher, who joined a week before William did, have been going through very strenuous training on one of the warships in San Francisco Bay.

Dr. Henry R. Harrower has received word from New York, where the Society for the Study of the Internal Secretions was in session the past week, that he has been elected managing editor of The Link, the monthly publication of the society, as well as of Endocrinology, a journal published every quarter by the society. Dr. Harrower has been in charge of this work the past year and these periodicals have been published from the Glendale News Office. The society which he represents is made up of several hundred physicians in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries.

Miss Sara Walker entertained very pleasantly a number of friends at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Malter, on E. Second, Monday evening. The home was most tastefully decorated with many beautiful flowers. Unique and original games were played until a late hour. Then Miss Walker, assisted by her aunt, served most delicious refreshments. Those present were Mrs. Kinnaman and Mrs. Horsch, and the Misses Chase, Helen Wallace, Mary Arbutnot, May Lyons, Vera Grant, Beulah Cole, Cecilia Peterson, Ruth Richards and Francis and Marion Gower from Los Angeles. The evening was so pleasantly spent that the guests departed at a late hour very reluctantly.

Mrs. David H. Imler of 310 West Park avenue, Tropic, who has been on a business trip to Imperial during the past week, returned to her home Sunday morning after a very successful trip. Mrs. Imler's sister, Miss Cora Hickman, will remain in the valley for the next week, however, as she is visiting several friends. She will return to Glendale by automobile with Miss Hilda Englehart and her father, Mr. J. F. Englehart, of Imperial. Miss Englehart will be the two months' house guest of Miss Hickman's niece, Miss Marjorie Imler, after which she will spend the remainder of the summer visiting friends and relatives of Tropic and Glendale.

Deacon Jones decided to speak his mind to the minister who was temporarily filling the pulpit. "I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said he. "No?" answered the minister. "And what was the matter with it?" "Well, in the first place, it was too long; and, aside from this, it contained two or three expressions which I thought were scarcely warranted." "I am sorry, deacon," the good man responded, "but it might be well to bear in mind that the prayer wasn't addressed to you."

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES BY SALT AND FERMENTATION.

(By Division of Viticulture, U. of C.)

Vegetables can be preserved more cheaply than in cans or jars and more simply, for household use, than by drying. The methods make use of the preservative qualities of salt and of lactic acid.

1. Preservation in Brine.—The vegetables are first washed and sliced. They are then placed in a crock or barrel or other wooden vessel containing a strong brine. Metal vessels cannot be used. The brine is made by mixing 3 1/2 to 4 pounds of salt to each gallon of water. All of this salt will not dissolve in the water, but the juices of the vegetables will dissolve the excess. The vegetables must be kept submerged by means of a well-fitting wooden cover weighted with a stone or similar object that will not be acted on by the brine.

2. Preservation in Salt.—Prepare the vegetables as above. Weigh them and take one pound of salt for each two pounds of prepared vegetables. A layer of salt is first placed on the bottom of a crock or barrel and then a layer of vegetables. Similar layers are alternated until the vessel is full, finishing with a good layer of salt. A wooden cover is then applied and weighted as in the first method. After a few days there will be a considerable shrinkage in volume and the vessel can then be filled with more layers and weighted as before.

These methods are suitable for most root vegetables, string beans, cabbage and cucumbers. The second is preferable.

3. Preservation by Fermentation.—Cabbage, string beans, beets and cucumbers can be preserved by covering them with a weak brine and allowing them to undergo spontaneous fermentation out of contact with the air.

The vegetables, prepared as above, are mixed with salt at the rate of one-quarter to one-half of a pound of salt to ten pounds of vegetables and tightly packed in a deep crock or barrel. They are then weighted down with a tightly-fitting wooden cover and a heavy stone. The salt and pressure force out the juice of the vegetables and they decrease in volume one-third to one-half.

If kept in a warm room (65 to 70 degrees F.) a gaseous fermentation commences and continues for several weeks. This fermentation produces lactic acid, which preserves the vegetables. When the fermentation is over and the vegetables taste a little sour the liquid is drawn off and replaced with a brine containing one-half of a pound of salt to one gallon of water. In this they will keep in good condition for a long time if well protected from the air.

SOME PROBLEMS OF COUNTRY PLANNING.

In a discussion of "The Relation of the Landscape Architect to Country Planning," by Albert D. Taylor, non-resident professor of landscape architecture at Ohio State University, at the last meeting of the American Civic Association, some of the objects of rural development were emphasized.

The primary problem of country planning as Mr. Taylor sees it is to make the country a better place in which to live. This presupposes attention not only to the aesthetic standpoint, but to the economic standpoint. Hand in hand with the plan of making any particular town a better place in which to live is the problem of taking it out of itself, of relating it to other communities. A nationwide development is necessary which shall tie communities together in some unified way. One of the first steps toward this is, obviously, the building of good roads. These foster communication and acquaintance.

Another problem is that of preserving points of historic interest and great beauty, and it is one needing immediate attention, not only for the purpose of preserving places that might otherwise be lost to the future, but also because such places can be bought now at a cost which is only a small fraction of the amount which the communities will pay later, perhaps, when they wake up to their responsibility.

Lastly, among the many other important problems which might be mentioned is that of tree planting, which needs special attention in the Middle West. A good number of communities in that section, as well as in others, have no idea of the progress that has been made in city and country forestry. By means of an educational campaign, including the exhibition of slides of successful plantings, such places may be enlisted in a movement very fruitful of artistic and economic results.

Many persons are unaware that the green and tender tops of many vegetables, such as radishes, turnips, celery, and beets, contain valuable mineral and other food substances, and are excellent cooked as greens, or even as additions to salads.

SPIRITUAL CHURCH

The Harmonial Spiritual church of Glendale meets at the home of Mrs. E. Z. Barnett, 502 W. Ninth street, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome. tf-Wed.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORKERS ASSEMBLE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—More than 3500 strong, the delegates to the Forty-seventh annual convention of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections came to order at the rap of President Frederick Almy's gavel at the William Penn hotel today. For six days they will wrestle with the big questions of social welfare. These include birth control, prison reform, eugenics, child welfare, trade union labor legislation, the rural community's sociological problems and many other matters connected with the general subject of charities and corrections.

While the principal organization is in session delegates representing various assemblies more or less allied will be attending several minor conventions, including that of the International Association of Policewomen.

WHEN TAXPAYERS FOOT BILL

"Hello!" said I, "what's that?" And I stopped to pick it up.

"That," replied the boy, who happened to be passing through the school yard with me. "That is nothing but a lead pencil."

"But it is a whole one," said I, "and with a rubber on the end."

"I know it," said the boy.

"What? Do you mean to tell me that you have seen this here before?"

"Yes, everybody's seen it."

"All the children in your school have seen this lying here day after day, and not one boy has picked it up?"

"Of course. What should we pick it up for?" There's plenty in the schoolhouse; the town buys 'em."

I had been given a text for a long meditation. Not pick up a whole new lead pencil! And a pencil with a rubber on it.

When I was a boy we prized even slate pencils. A boy who hooked anybody's slate pencil was baited until he gave it up; but a lead pencil—we fought for lead pencils as the Greeks and Trojans fought for Helen. We scoured the countryside for old horse-shoes to sell to the blacksmith for money enough to buy a lead pencil; and, having it, kept it as our last resource in trade. Many a time a precious two-inch lead pencil has turned an important jackknife trade one way or the other. I never had but one lead pencil at a time, and often hardly that, until I was 15 years old; and these 10-year-olds scorn to pick up a whole one with a rubber! Think of it! The best eraser I had was a piece of rubber-boot heel!

WHEN IT WILL END.

Absolute knowledge have I none, but my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son heard a policeman on his beat say to a laborer in the street that he had a letter just last week, written in the finest Greek, from a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo, who said the niggers in Cuba know of a colored man in a Texas town who got it straight from a circus clown that a man in Klondike heard the news from a gang of South America Jews, about somebody in Berne who heard a man who claimed to know of a swell society female rake whose mother-in-law will undertake to prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece has stated in a printed piece, that she has a son who has a friend, who knows when the war is going to end.—Ex.

HERE'S TO LAUGHTER.

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaves of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the head of the cup of pleasure, exclaims a writer in the New York Herald. It dispels dejection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what makes kings envy peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight, the glint of the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's a glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness.

Little Irene marched into the room breathless.

"O mother, don't scold me for being late for supper, because I've had such a disappointment," she said. "A horse fell down and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so I waited and waited, and what do you think? It wasn't a horse doctor at all. It was only a man."

PICKETS ON GUARD IN WILDS.

Man is not alone in placing sentries on guard in time of war. Birds and knows anything about hunting geese is familiar with the fact that if he is to be successful he must always evade the wild goose picket.

Most birds that congregate in flocks, particularly in winter, always put a picket on guard. The golden plover is an example of this. The British stalling conduct their movements on military lines.

The beaver always posts a picket on guard and that probably accounts for the reason that so few are ever seen, although their work is much in evidence. Sentries of the wild are often killed "doing their bit."

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FRANCE TRAINING MEN TO FIGHT BESIDE AMERICANS
 France has begun training the class of 1918, consisting of the youngest recruits, by whose side America's army will be fighting next fall, should the war last that long. The new French class will be younger than the men of the American army. They will be but 19, while the youngest Americans will be 21.
 All France hopes that American intervention will render it unnecessary to ever again call out one of the French classes before the usual military age. The class of 1918 which is now at the instruction camps is probably one of the finest France has produced. It is being especially instructed in bayonet fighting and hand-grenading.

LIBERTY BONDS.

(Continued from Page 1)
 times longer than it is expected and the government is required to float another series of bonds at a higher rate of interest than 3 1/2 per cent, what would happen to the holders of the Liberty Loan Bonds?
 Answer. Liberty Loan Bonds have an especial advantage in this respect, in that the United States, if required during the continuance of this war to issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, will exchange Liberty Loan Bonds for bonds of the higher rate, dollar for dollar.
 Question. How can I buy a Liberty Loan Bond?
 Answer. By applying at the Treasury Department, Washington, or any Federal Reserve Bank. The Post Office Department and large numbers of national banks, State banks and trust companies, private bankers, express companies, newspapers, department stores, and other private corporations, firms, and organizations have patriotically offered to receive and transmit applications for the Liberty Loan without expense to the United States government or the applicants.
 Question. In what form must applications to "Buy a Liberty Loan Bond" be made?
 Answer. All applications must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, obtainable at the institutions mentioned above, copy of which is printed on the back of this pamphlet.
 Question. Must the full price of the bond be paid on application?
 Answer. No; only 2 per cent of the amount of the bond is required when application is made.
 Question. When must the remainder be paid?
 Answer. In installments as follows—18 per cent on June 28, 1917; 20 per cent on July 30; 30 per cent on August 15, and 30 per cent on August 30, 1917.
 Question. When can applications for bonds be made?
 Answer. They must reach the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank not later than noon, June 15, 1917, the right being reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to close the subscription at an earlier date.
 Question. Has the Secretary of the Treasury made any special provision for the subscribers of small bonds?
 Answer. Yes; he reserves the right to allot bonds to the small applicants, even though he has to cut down the subscriptions of those who want larger amounts.
 Question. What agencies are to be established to aid in administering the Liberty Loan?
 Answer. The twelve Federal Reserve Banks have been designated as fiscal agents of the government, to collect applications, given notice of the allotment of bonds, and to issue interim certificates for payments made on allotted subscriptions.
 Question. When will allotments be made?
 Answer. As soon after June 15 as possible.
 Question. How and in what form should payments be made?
 Answer. It is strongly recommended that subscribers avail themselves of the assistance of their own banks and trust companies. In cases where they do not do so, payments should be made to the Treasury Department in Washington or to one of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in cash, by bank draft, check, post office money order, or express company money order. All checks must be certified.
 Question. In what forms should payments be made?
 Answer. If made payable to the Treasury Department, the form to be used is "To Treasurer of the United States, Liberty Loan Account." If to the Federal Reserve Bank of the subscriber's district, "To Federal Reserve Bank of—, Liberty Loan Account."
 Question. How will certificates of interim payments be delivered?
 Answer. As far as practicable in accordance with written instructions of subscribers. Interim certificates for installment payments due on or after June 28 will be issued by or on behalf of the Federal Reserve Banks. Upon payment by the subscriber of the installment due June 28, the notice of allotment must be surrendered, and upon payment of each subsequent installment the interim certificate must be presented to the Federal Reserve Bank for notation thereon of the fact of such payment or in exchange for a new certificate.
 Question. What happens when the final payment is made?
 Answer. The interim certificates are to be surrendered in exchange for the bonds.
 Question. Can payment in full be made immediately after allotment?
 Answer. Yes; payment in full may be made on and after allotment and before August 30, 1917. In the case of bonds over \$10,000 two weeks prior notice in writing of the intention to make such full payment must be given, but such notice will not be required when payment is to be made in Treasury certificates of indebtedness.
 Question. What provision is made for the interest accruing on the bonds from June 15 to December 15, a six-months' period, when final payment on the bonds is not made until August 30?
 Answer. Interest from June 15 to date of final or full payment must be added to the last payment. Credit

will be given the subscriber for interest at the like rate upon the installment payments. Tables showing the amount of accrued interest payable on August 30 and on various interest days after full payment has been made will be distributed through the banks by the Treasury Department.
 Question. In what form are the \$2,000,000,000 Liberty Bonds issued?
 Answer. Two forms—bearer and registered.
 Question. What are the sizes of the bonds for the first issue of the Liberty Bonds?
 Answer. The various sizes or "denominations" are as follows: Bearer, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000. Registered, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000, \$50,000, \$100,000.
 Question. What is meant by "bearer" bonds?
 Answer. A bearer bond is one which can be transferred from one owner to another just like a dollar bill. It bears a series of coupons—oblong sections of paper which are to be cut off and presented for payment of interest, one at each interest date.
 Question. How is interest on a bearer bond obtained?
 Answer. At the interest date simply cut off the proper coupon and present it at any bank, where it will be cashed like a check.
 Question. What is meant by "registered" bonds?
 Answer. A registered bond is one which bears on its face the name of the owner or owners, and which can not be transferred to a new owner until the previous holder has given his consent in writing on the back of the bond.
 Question. How is interest on a registered bond obtained?
 Answer. The government keeps a record of the names and addresses of registered holders and sends them checks for the interest on every interest date.
 Question. Can I have my bond registered in more names than my own, so that in case of my death it would pass to my wife or other heir without inconvenience?
 Answer. Yes; bonds may be registered in the names of joint owners, at the death of either to go to the survivor.
 Question. What form should I use in registering the name of joint owners?
 Answer. "John Brown and Mary Brown, his wife, or the survivor;" or "John Brown and Mary Brown or either of them."
 Question. Shall a married woman use her own name or her husband's?
 Answer. Her own—Mrs. Mary Brown, not Mrs. John Brown.
 Question. If I should sell my bond how shall I transfer it to the new owner?
 Answer. If it is a coupon bond, merely by delivery as in the case of a dollar bill. Just hand it to the new owner.
 Question. Supposing it is a registered bond?
 Answer. You must fill out the blank form on the back of the bond, writing in the date and name of the new owner, and signing your name in the exact form in which it appears on the face of the bonds. If there are joint owners both must sign.
 Question. Must these signatures be witnessed or attested?
 Answer. Yes; either at the Treasury Department, or by a judge or clerk of a United States court, a United States district attorney, a collector of customs, a collector of internal revenue, an assistant treasurer of the United States, or an authorized executive officer of a national bank or a Federal reserve bank or one of its branches. A notary public is not authorized to perform this duty.
 Question. If the bond owner can not sign his name, will an X be a legal signature?
 Answer. Yes; provided it is witnessed by at least two persons who can write.
 Question. Suppose a married woman wishes to transfer a bond made out in her maiden name?
 Answer. She should sign herself "Mary Jones, now by marriage Mary Brown."
 Question. As a practical matter, will I have any difficulty in attending to these details?
 Answer. None at all. Any bank or bond house will gladly give you full instructions at any time, and you should consult them before writing anything on your bond. You may apply at any bank or trust company.
 Question. How does the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds express the patriotism of the American people?
 Answer. Every American who subscribes to the Liberty Loan subscribes to the justice of the course of the United States in entering and conducting the war. Every American who buys a Liberty Loan Bond testifies to his or her love of American honor.

PREVENT FIRES

The forest service and the Food Supply Committee of the State Council for Defense have commenced an intensive educational campaign for the prevention of forest fires, according to a statement given out by the forest service. An appeal calling upon the public to exercise more care with fire than ever before as a measure of national defense has been drawn up jointly by Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the State Council of Defense and District Forester DuBois. Letters have been written to schools,

churches, chambers of commerce, civic organizations, and newspapers, emphasizing the need of fire prevention and pointing out that a match or cigar stub carelessly cast aside or a camp fire left burning may result in a grain field fire destroying thousands of bushels of grain badly needed by our military allies or thousands of acres of range upon which the stockmen depend for feed.
 Farmers are satisfied that all equipment useful for fire fighting, such as plows, tractors, water wagons, etc., should at all times be ready for instant use. A fully equipped water wagon following a harvester, especially where tractors are used, is recommended. Old sacks should be saved, as wet sacks are very useful in putting out grain fires.
 Cutting a strip of grain of from 35 to 40 feet in width for hay and then plowing this strip is very effective both in safeguarding against as well as preventing the spread of fire. Large areas of grain should be similarly safeguarded so that at least every 200 acres will have this protection.
 Those living or traveling within the National Forests or in other brush and timber regions are cautioned never to leave their camp fires even for a short time without extinguishing them. Other precautions against fire in the woods are the stamping out of glowing matches or burning tobacco and the refraining from building camp fires or bonfires against logs or trees, in needles or leaves, or the building of large fires in windy weather.
 In addition to the loss of timber and stock food destroyed by fire this season, there will be serious loss in labor employed in fighting fire. A good-sized fire might take 1200 men days to control just at the time when this labor is most needed in the harvest fields.
 More than the ordinary precautions have been taken by the Forest Service this summer to keep the number of fires less than last year—a season of great hazard, although only 1,387 fires in the National Forests in California were reported, which was less than the average for previous years.

JOHN BULL'S STOMACH ON TRIAL THIS MONTH.
 LONDON, June 6.—By the end of this month it will be possible to say whether the British stomach has a sense of humor.
 Said stomach has been on probation now for several weeks. July 1 the answer will be known. If it is affirmative John Bull will continue to live on voluntary rations. Otherwise, compulsory rations and food tickets.
 The honor system is the idea of Lord Davenport, sometimes called by owners of impatient tummies "the glorified grocer." The campaign of honor is on in full blast. There never was any idea that the rational stomach should fight out its battle alone and unaided. It is supported by billboards, by pamphlets, by dodgers and newspaper reminders. Kennedy Jones, the advertising genius behind the big and successful "Win the War Loan" campaign, is sitting at Lord Davenport's right hand.
 Jones has bombarded the nation's conscience with such phrases as "If we eat more than our share we eat somebody else's share." "Save the bread and the bread will save you."
 The honor system is applied to the family only. The food controller issues orders—which are law—for hotels and restaurants.

THE INSECT QUESTION.
 Many of the home gardeners who are trying to raise a family supply of vegetables have seen their plants destroyed by insects. At the request of the Committee on Resources and Food Supplies of the State Council of Defense, H. J. Quayle of the University of California College of Agriculture has given some good advice on how to control such pests.
 Even one grasshopper can destroy several small plants in a day, or a few cut-worms do much ravage in a single night. But grasshoppers and cut-worms may be disposed of by mixing a teaspoonful of Paris green, a tablespoonful of molasses, and the juice of one orange or lemon, with a quart of bran, and distributing this mash where the insects give trouble.
 Plants can be protected against insects that live on the plant and cut out parts of the foliage by spraying the plants, with a small hand sprayer, with a thorough mixture of a tablespoonful of arsenate of lead to a gallon of water.
 The sucking insect, such as aphids, will be killed by spraying plants with a soap spray, consisting of an inland-a-half of soap dissolved in a gallon of warm water.
 Where aphids and other sucking insects occur alone they may be controlled by a spray consisting of Black leaf, 40 per cent., used according to the direction on the container.

LONDON, June 6.—Professor T. B. Wood of Caius college, believes today that Britain's useless animals should be slain. They are on food rations like the rest of the population, but the professor declares they're "eating their heads off." Wood advocates slaughtering cattle for beef, claiming they do not produce an equivalent of the food they consume.

CANNING FRUITS WITHOUT SUGAR.

(By Division of Viticulture, U. of C.)
 The sugar used in canning or bottling fruit is for the purpose of improving the flavor and is not necessary for preservation.
 Fruit of any kind suitable for canning may be preserved without any sugar. When the fruit is consumed, the sugar can be added exactly as is done with fresh fruit. If the fruit when canned is thoroughly ripe it may be consumed without this addition of sugar and is sweet enough for many tastes.
 The ordinary methods of home canning are used. These are the "cold pack" and "hot pack" methods.
 For the former the fruit is washed, peeled, pitted or cored as needed and packed tight in clean, sealed cans or jars. Water is then added, boiling in the case of cans, and as hot as possible without cracking the glass in the case of jars. Scalded caps or covers and rubbers are then put in place loosely and the filled cans heated in a vessel of boiling water for twenty to forty minutes. An ordinary wash boiler furnished with a wire screen or a wooden grating on which to place the jars is suitable for this purpose. The boiler should contain enough water to rise about half way up the sides of the jars.
 While still at the boiling temperature the jars or cans are removed, sealed and placed to cool, lying horizontally or upside down.
 For the "hot pack" method the prepared fruit is placed in a large pot on the stove with a little water to prevent burning. After heating to the boiling point and cooking until the fruit is tender and some of the juice has exuded, it is poured into the cans or heated jars by means of a wire or perforated ladle and a wide funnel. Sufficient juice from the pot is then added just to cover the fruit and the cans or jars sealed. These are then heated in the boiler for about twenty minutes. For a second batch of the same fruit the juice remaining in the pot should be used instead of water for the preliminary cooking.
 With some fruits there will be an excess of juice. This can be used in the canning of other kinds of fruit or for making blended jams, marmalades or jellies. In cases where there is not sufficient juice to cover the fruit when placed in the jars sufficient hot water may be added for this purpose.

DRYING WINTER VEGETABLES

(By Division of Viticulture, U. of C.)
 Many kinds of vegetables can be dried and thus made available for use throughout the year. The methods are simple and similar to those used with fruits, and can be applied anywhere in California.
 The method described here is suitable for turnips, carrots, beets, potatoes, and other similar root vegetables.
 1. Peel or scrape the roots and cut into slices one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch thick.
 2. Spread on wooden trays. Those used for fruit drying are the best. Any light, wooden trays of suitable size can be used. A two-foot by three-foot raisin tray is convenient. They can be made from half-inch boards, shakes, or even from old boxes.
 3. Expose the sliced vegetables on the trays to the fumes of burning sulphur. An ordinary "sulphur box" used in drying fruits can be used.
 A simple sulphur box can be made of tongue and groove boards or more cheaply of a wooden crate, covered with ordinary tar paper to make it air-tight. The box should have cleats on the inside on which to place the trays, or strips of wood should be placed between the trays. They should be so spaced that there will be about two inches between the trays for the circulation of the sulphur fumes. The box should be open at the bottom and is placed on the ground with the open side down over a hole in which the sulphur is burned. This hole should be about eight or ten inches wide and deep enough to avoid burning the trays—about eight inches.
 As soon as the box is filled with trays of the sliced vegetables, the sulphur, in a shallow iron or earthenware pan, is placed in the hole and ignited. The door of the box is then closed. In from fifteen to thirty minutes the sulphuring is complete. These vegetables can be dried without sulphuring, but the color, flavor, and keeping qualities are inferior and the drying is slower.
 4. Place the trays in the sun until the vegetables are dry. This will require but two or three days in good weather.
 5. The dried vegetables may be kept in stoneware jars, closed bins or heavy sacks. They should be protected from moths, weevils and other insects. If they become infested, the insects may be killed by heating the dry vegetables in an oven for about five minutes, or by placing them in a tight covered box and allowing a little bi-sulfid of carbon to evaporate from a saucer placed on top just below the box cover.
 6. Dried vegetables must be soaked in water for twenty-four hours before being cooked. They can be used for nearly all the purposes of fresh vegetables, but are particularly suitable for soups and stews.

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P. S.—The American Express operates over Salt Lake Route.

The Boston Herald editorially in this later day reasserts the American principle: "The thing to remember is that this is a free country and that one of the things which we should prize most highly is our freedom of opinion and its expression."

On the Mexican border last year hundreds of horses died because the Government provided no shelter for those that were sick. Ninety per cent. at one time, we are told by an officer of the army, were sick from various causes. This officer from his own pocket provided such sheds for the horses in his charge as could be built in the circumstances.

English sportsmen refuse to surrender their beloved horse-racing without a struggle, despite the government ban. Meeting at Newcastle, turfmen passed a resolution urging modification of the order forbidding racing, to "prevent distress among many residents of the town."

It is during times like these that each of us should refuse to add by his own speech to the bitterness and hatreds that war inevitably breeds.

Thucydides makes the Athenian envoys to Sparta say: "War is the last thing in the world to go according to program." No war ever more truly illustrated this ancient aphorism than the present one.

As to free speech. This is what Wendell Phillips said: "The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false and hateful, is only a gang of slaves."