Sea Captain With Healing Fingers

The Dutch ship Prias Willem II was steaming at 10 knots south of Iceland when she was struck amidships by a torpedo. Three seconds later a second tor-

pedo struck her. The ship split in two and sank in four minutes. Feike Vlas, first mate of the stricken freighter, found him-

zelf struggling to keep afloat in e freezing, stormy water. Not a powerful swimmer, he saw some wreckage and struggled towards it and clung with half-frozen fingers to an upturned lifeboat, Near him saw another seaman struggling feebly in the water and, despite his own danger, Vlas grab-bed at the man and dragged him

The two men, who were later joined by another, clung to the ifeboat for twenty minutes until they saw a battered but upright lifeboat drifting past. Henk Diemeer and Frans Diepeveen struck out for this boat and reached it safely and, with scraps of planks taken from the sea, managed to manoeuvre it close enough for the near-dead Vlas to clutch at the low gun-

wale and haul himself aboard. Daylight of April 9th, 1941, found the three men almost frozen stiff in the boat with Diepeveen violently seasick and trying to throw himself overboard to die quickly.

As Diemeer fought to prevent Diepeveen doing so, Vlas crawled through the water - logged boat and reached out to help hold the sick man down. "Take it easy," Vlas urged "we are all right now. We wili

be picked up!" To help pacify the violently sick deckhand, First Mate Vlas passed his right hand over the man's brow, speaking soothingly to him all the time.

"I cannot describe what happened," Vlas said in Canada recently. "It was like a miracle. The seaman calmed at once and almost instantly stopped deto

ing. He sat up with the water in the boat up to his waist and looked around in bewilderment." Vlas-now a captain-did not at that time realize the curious and quite inexplicable power he held in his fingertips. All that he knew was that somehow his act of touching the sailor's head had immediately soothed the man and stopped his retching. Next day, Diemeer, too, became violently sick and towards

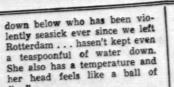
evening he was almost dement-Fearing that he might jump overboard in the night to end his misery, Vlas sat with him and tried to comfort him. He reached over and wiped the sea water from the man't forehead. Again that inexplicable change came over the man the moment Vlas's hand brushed his brow. Diemeer stopped retching and recovered considerably.

Next morning the lookout man

aboard the Swedish ship Klipvaren sighted the lifeboat and the three men were soon rescued. Captain Vlas, who is now fifty-six years old, never gave the incidents aboard the lifeboat another thought. He returned to zea as soon as he was well enough.

It was not until 1947, when he was chief officer of a Dutch migrant ship en-route to Canada, that another strange incident occurred. He was on the bridge when the ship's doctor casually mentioned a rather unusual case to him. "I hope we run out of this

fout weather soon," the doctor said. "There's a poor woman



STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

At that moment Captain Vlas suddenly remembered the tossing lifeboat in 1941. He decided to go to see the woman, and as he stood next to her bunk and saw how ill she was, he leaned over and placed his right palm en her forehead. Suddenly, the woman opened

her eyes and tried to sit up. A nurse hurried over with a glass of water which the woman swallowed. "I'm starving," the passenger said. "Can I have something to eat, please?"

The woman was fed and the next day on deck she walked up to the first officer and began to thank him for curing her. "The doctor cured you, Madam," Vlas said. "I am not the

"Oh, no," she said, "you cured me of my sickness. The doctor told me." One the very next voyage homewards several seasick passengers were instructed by the

ship's doctor to report to Feike Vlas and to ask him if he would touch their foreheads with his Even the sceptical had to believe when one after another the passengers were cured almost instantly of their seasick-

ness. It was uncanny, unbelievable - yet each person who was violently seasick recovered withmoments of being touched. Captain Vlas has never dis-

cussed his strange ability fully. "There is nothing to tell," he says. "I cannot explain it. No But this extraordinary ability

does not end with seasickness. Captain Vlas, who was only recently appointed master of the flagship of the Fjell-Oranje Lines, discovered quite by ac-

cident that his magic fingers can also cure such things as toothache and headache. His passengers fully appreciate his ability for recently, when the Prins Willem van Oranje ran into a North Atlantic gale and many were seasick, Captain Vlas was so quick with his miraculous cures that at the end of the volage the passengers got

together and conferred on him an honour which is probably unique in shipping annals. As briefly reported in the press recently, they drew up an illuminated parchment confe

ring on him a "Certificate of

Passengerhood."
What can account for the strange curative powers in Cap-tain Vlas's fingertips? From scientists there is only one reply: "We cannot explain it. It cannot be faith-healing because his passengers do not participate the sense that they believe. He touches them, often without them even knowing about it, and cures them. There simply is ne logical explanation for Captain Vlas's healing fingers."

A woman slipped on a subway escalator and started to tumble down to the bottom. Half-way down she collided with the two continued downwards

After they had reached the bottom, the woman, still dazed, continued to sit on the man's chest. Looking up at her he said "I'm sorry, madam, but this is as far as I go."

Man's conscience does not prevent him from sinning, it merely prevents him from joying his sin.



GLIDEOMETER — Speed-skating competitors at Squaw Valley, get together on one thing. They both want to know: "How slick is the ice?" Gadget, pictured, is a miniature, spring-propelled sled. Distance it glides is compared against per-formance figures on ice of other rinks. Gadget belongs to Russian assistant team manager Ivan Anikarov, left. Watching the tot is Swedish speed skater Hans Wilheld

Jet-Age Flu Bugs Strike Hitch-Hike on Planes From Europe

ing the damage

nilder than the Asian variety

that swept most of the globe in

strain of the Type-B virus.

1957-58. It's the Great Lakes

Influenza viruses are divided

into five major classifications -

A, B, C. D and E. Each class

has several subdivisions called

strains. Asian flu was caused by

a partciular strain of the Type-

By JERRY BENNETT NEA Staff Correspondent

Washington- Flu bugs have started to travel by jet. Public Health officials believe that many of the viruses responsible for influenza outbreaks in the U.S. and Canada this year are tiny tourist from Europe who hitched a ride in the nostrils and

lungs of jet passengers.
Influenza has been sweeping England and Wales since early February and has killed almost 1,000 persons. Russia also is re ported hard-hit by flu, but the lisease rate there is not known. Other countries suffering are Sweden, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands and Bulgaria.

Travelers from Europe are be

lieved to have carried bugs that caused the recent flu outbreaks Washington, D.C., Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Massachussetts, New Jersey and Georgia. Those who traveled by jet probably set a transatlantic speed record for spreading a flu For years health experts have

viewed faster commercial transportation as a boon to viruses. Transatlantic travel by ship used to be slow enough so that passengers who had been exposed to the flu could develop the disease and get well before reaching heir destination. It takes from two to seven

days for flu bugs to make a person sick after entering his body. Average duration of the ailment

Now, however, a person can travel across the Atlantic by ship in four days and by plane in a few hours. Travelers can pick up a virus before leaving a foreign country and not get sick until several days after they get home. The result is that chances are in-

are by no means scarce, but the

following method of baking

chicken on top of the stove may

be new to some of you. It is

especially useful for small fami-

ies or if, for some reason, you

For the top - of - range stuffed

chicken, select a stewing chick-

en that weighs from 31/2 to 4

pounds, ready-to-cook weight. Rinse in cold water. Drain well.

Spoon stuffing into neck and

body cavities. Truss this way -

tuck drumsticks under the band

of skin and tie the wings flat

against breast, bringing cord

over drumsticks. Using just

enough moderately hot cooking

fat to cover the bottom of your

Dutch oven, brown slowly, turn-

ing to brown all sides - about

from chicken as it browns. Re-

duce heat. Add 1/4 cup water;

cover tightly and simmer until fork tender, add small whole

onions and carrots the last 45

minutes. Prepare gravy with

If you want to roast your

chicken in your oven buy a roast-

ing chicken, rub cavity with salt, stuff, and truss it. Brush skin

the chicken, breast up o

thoroughly with fat and place

down whichever you prefer, on

a rack at least 1/2-inch high in

shallow, open pan. Cover top

of chicken with thin fat-moisten-

ed cloth. Do not wrap bird in

cloth (the cloth helps in uni-

form browning and makes bast-

ing unnecessary). Roast at a constant temperature of 325° F. Do

not sear, add water or cover.

If cloth dries during cooking,

moisten cloth with fat drippings

in pan. If you have started i

breast down, turn breast up

when about three-quarters done.

ing time for

cup liquid.

This is the approximate roast

weights: 21/2-31/2 pounds, 2-3

hours; 31/2-43/4 pounds, 3-31/2

hours; 434-6 pounds, 31/2 to

. . .

To Prepare Chicken Gravy

"Drippings" means the fat and meat juices which collect in the

roasting pan. Pour drippings into

measuring cup, leaving brown

esidue in pan. For each cup of

spoons each of fat and flour and

Measure the quantity of fat

eeded back into tre roasting

pan. Place over low heat and

cook slowly until frothy, stir-

ring constantly with pancake

turner, blender, spoon or whisk

Add measured flour to fat. Blend thoroughly and brown, if de-sired. Add the cool or lukewarm

(not hot) liquid all at once. Cook and stir constantly until uni-tormly thickened. While stirring,

gravy desired, use 11/2 table-

ready-to-cook

drippings.

nutes. (Additional fat comes

do not wish to use your oven.

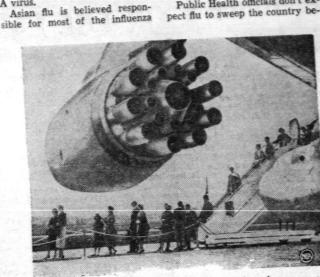
creased for people to contract a

Recipes for cooking chicken | blend brown residue into the

bed rest is the best cure for Type-B flu. They advise patients keep warm and call a doctor if their temperature rises much

Most flu victims this year have been children under 13. The reason that the bug is picking on youngsters, doctors say, is that the U.S. has not had a major outbreak of Type-B flu since 1945. Kids born after that year have never been exposed to the bug, therefore have never had a chance to build up immunity

Public Health officials don't expect flu to sweep the country b



PASSENGERS DEBARKING FROM A JET: In their lungs an uninvited hitch-hiker.

in Russia and Bulgaria this year. Some cases also have been found in England along with the predominate B variety. Public Health officials know

of only one case of Asian flu in gram at this time. It takes two the U.S. A teen-aged girl contracted the disease on board a ship returning from Europe and was hospitalized in New York as soon as the ship docked.

Usual symptoms of Type-B virus are chills, sniffles, aches and pains and a fever that seldisease that originated thousands dom goes above 101 degrees. The Asian flu often shot temperatures of miles away.

Asian flu often snot temperatures

Asian flu often snot temperatures
as high as 104. Doctors say that tial protection. TABLE TALKS

gravy. Simmer 5 minutes. Sea-

* * *

This morning being cold and

rainy, I cast about in thought for something "nice" for break-fast. A friend, who frequently

favors me with delectable But-

termilk Hot Cakes when here

for a weekend, was high and dry

in her own apartment some miles

away but I wanted something

right now, write Janet L. Lang

in The Christian Science Monitor.

tions of wintry mornings in

Memory stirred with recollec-

Iowa when I would awaken to

the beat of a spoon in a certain

aluminum "Johnny Cake" pan.

This unmistakable sound coming

up the stairway accompanied by

aroma of frying bacon drew me

out of my snugly warmth. The

upstairs gave plenty of encour-

this were necessary).

gement to dress quickly (as if

Downstairs, I would find Dad

just adding the last milk to

make sure the batter was thin

enough. The kitchen range

would be glowing with a 450

degree F. oven ready to do its

part, and pans of bubbling fat

ness of an unheated

son to taste. Serve hot.

men to give them at least par-

cause the winter season, in which

The nearness of spring is also

the reason doctors don't recom-

mend a mass vaccination pro-

shots spaced four to six weeks

apart to provide immunity against flu. And two weeks are

required after the second dose for

Vaccinations, however, are still

recommended for special risk

chronically ill and pregnant wo-

cases such as elderly persons, the

the vaccine to take effect.

soda in it. The secret of success is having the grease in the baking pans hot enough so it will bubble completely over the batter when poured in. Would you like to try some? Break 1 egg in a bowl and add: 2 teaspoons salt

1/3 cup flour, and mix well. Add about another cup of milk to make very thin batter. Put about 1/3 inch lard or other shortening in 10" iron skillet (enough to cover batter). Get this piping hot on stove - pour batter into it and in put into hot oven (450 degrees F.) Bake about 12 minutes by which time it will be golde brown on top and have a lacy crust around the sides of the skillet. Serve with butter and syrup.

½ cup sweet milk

2 cup (heaping) cornmer

Perhaps you had better double the recipe!

on the back of the stove awaited the "Johnny Cake" batter.

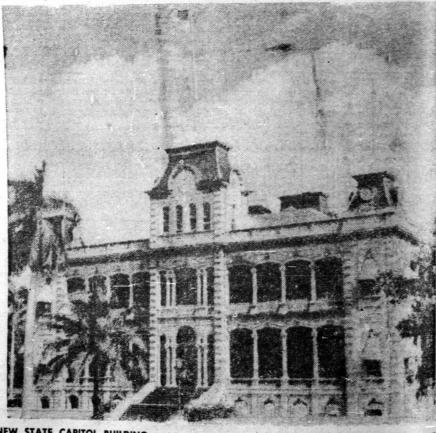
I have never seen a recipe for our kind of Johnny Cake in cookbooks. I believe most folks understand it to be a hot bread. eaten with butter and honey or jelly. Our Johnny Cake is of an entirely different consistency, remaining quite soft in the center and having crisp and crusty outsides, and being only about an inch thick when fully baked. It has no baking powder or

in on me."

about. She replied, "The weather or anything rather than remail cree to this wife, saying the such conduct did not amount

the judge. Despite what you may ha heard. Alcatraz s still the out pen wth a lifetime guarantee

ISSUE 14 - 1959



NEW STATE CAPITOL BUILDING - Historic Islani Palace in Honolulu will be the capital building of the newest State of the Union, He waii. It was the seat of the Territorial government ment. The last ruler of the isla o monarchy, Queen Liliuckalari, left the palace on July 1894, when Hawaii became a republic.

Three cheers for John Sh tak of Norwalk, Conn. Shost a druggist and state represent tive, objects to the gobbledygonk on Connecticut's highway signs He has sumbitted a bill to have them translated into plain Po

In Plain English

He is particularly irked by the Connecticut Turnpike sign which says "Crossing Median Divider Prohibited" rather than "Don't Cross the Centre Strip" We are with him on that. If the exponents of bureaucratic English get a firm grip on the traffic sign business, the

sign is likely to turn into Decelerate Your Vehicle at a Rate in Terms of Original Speed That Will Cause All Forwa Motion to Discontinue at Point on a Line Drawn at a % Degree Angle to This Standard The sign-painters may not love Representative Shostak But the ordinary motorist who left his Webster's Unabridged a

Keeping Silence Can Be Dangerous

home is with him all the way.-WORCESTER (Mass.) GAZETTI

For eight years a Balham ondon, man refused to speak to his wife. The reason, said a divorce court judge recently, was that the husband found a letter to her from another man. The husband, a bus driver, wouldn't say a word, even though his wife begged him to speak. Instead he wrote notes such as: "Don't get dinner on Saturday or Sunday.

money on mantel-piece."

Yet all this time the wife cooked his meals and washed his clothes, and they shared the

same bedroom, even the same Finding the silence unbearable, the wife left home, but even then she went to the house at week-ends to clean and cook Eventually, the husband's solicitors wrote asking her to stop

The wife who had suffered se much was granted a decree nisi because of her husband's desertion. His petition alleging sae had deserted him was rejected. Another husband, from Bagshot, Surrey, would send his wife "to Coventry" for months at a time. During those periods all he said was "Thank you" for his breakfast, "Good-bye" when he left for work, and "Hullo!" when he returned. Granting a decree nisi to the

woman on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, the divorce court judge remarked: "That sort of conduct can be more devastating than violence. Another wife complained that the effect of her husband's long silences made her feel "closed in as if the walls were coming When she protested, her band asked what he should talk

But the judge refused a deto cruelty in law. The wife had heen looking for an excuse get rid of her husband, a

nter Hoseline

the telephone other morning while he ring breakfast, my long-end, Eugene T. Wakely, it. He thought it was ise Gene is in the fue

cold morning," I ch he agreed with the t goes with being a fuel on a cold morning. It ideed, 22 degrees below r 54 degrees of frost, and of morning on which oils his cash register betackles his eggs. This and he has not been rithout a smile since some September when it was

"Have you got a gar-

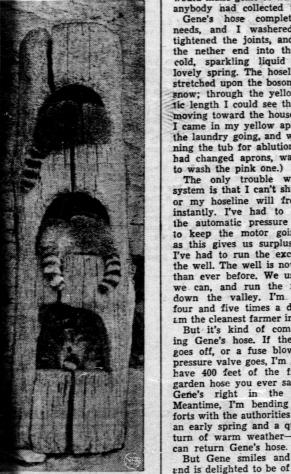
"Are you planning to which Gene digested the of this query, and probeasured my sanity down last quarter inch. Unlike he didn't come up with ing memorable, but simply n I borry it?" I asked.

er another pause he said l od!" I said. "I'll be right

n to get it."
didn't hang up at once, for ould sense that Gene was ating, and probably would o say more as soon as he figure out what he would t are you going to wa-

he asked. wife," I said. this has been my project

course Gene came around ward to fill himself in on details. The continued cold, little snow cover, has ele-Gene into the Morgan and



WOOD - Talk about using shortage. Even these s at the Swope Park are hard put to find a spot eir afternoon siesta. Sort tree stump apartment

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE

4. Aversion
5. Type meas
6. Story of a
warehouse
7. Shave

18. Soon 22. Had being

22. Had 24. Dry 25. Pure and simple

27. Female

college

27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | 32 |

34 35 36

45 46 47 48 49 50 5

54 | 54 |

55 57 58

59 . 60 217

Answer elsewhree on this page

Vanderbilt class, but it has sent the frost deep into the ground until my waterline froze and lapsed into desuetude. Deep under the ground it congealed and lay still. The pump, one morngurgle, and the sink tap said, "Ah!"

Out here, I am my own water ommissioner, with full author ity. I knew just what to do. I went below, closed valve A and cpened valve B. This threw our system off the spring line and onto the well line, and I was glad for two sources. The pump again. We bathed and laved, and the frozen springline froze some

But a well and a spring are two different things, and while the spring bubbles on with more water than we can use, the well has a limited feed, and after about a week the pump began should knock-knock, and my pink apron informed me, "We're dry again!" We were, and

So I called on Ivan Walling ford, who has a 200-amp are welding machine in the back of his truck, and he came and hooked cables to each end of my frozen pipe and surged his AC with the idea of thawing it out But he gave up after two day, and said if June and July didn' come off hot, to let him know. "I don't see." said my pink apron, ". . . why you don't run a hose out to the spring and

hook it on the pump!" It wasn't quite that easy, bu the idea was sound. I broke the intake line, screwed on an ordinary faucet, and attached the end of my garden hose. All I needed now was 350 feet more garden hose to complete the distance to the hillside spring. hope somebody smiles a bit at the neighborhood thoughts and inquiries that prevailed when I went out to borrow 350 feet of garden hose on a -22 morning It is also possible my answer would make gems of whimsey it

anybody had collected them. Gene's hose completed my needs, and I washered them, tightened the joints, and thrust the nether end into the clear, cold, sparkling liquid of my lovely spring. The hoseline was to eliminate these diseases. stretched upon the bosom of the snow; through the yellow plas-Foot-and-mouth disease is an tic length I could see the wate noving toward the house. When I came in my yellow apron had the laundry going, and was run-

ning the tub for ablutions. (She had changed aprons, was going The only trouble with my system is that I can't shut it off chewan seven years ago amounted to \$1,000,000. Markets to which Canadian livestock and or my hoseline will freeze up agriculture products normally moved were immediately closed, instantly. I've had to suspen the automatic pressure shutoff to keep the motor going, and and it was estimated that the drop in potential value was \$648,278,000. as this gives us surplus water, I've had to run the excess into the well. The well is now fulle There are other costs to be considered. Health of Animals, Canada Department of Agriculthan ever before. We use what we can, and run the rest off down the valley. I'm bathing four and five times a day, and

m the cleanest farmer in Maine. But it's kind of comical us ing Gene's hose. If the power goes off, or a fuse blows, or a ressure valve goes, I'm going to have 400 feet of the froze garden hose you ever saw, with Gene's right in the middle. about 6,800,000. Meantime, I'm bending all efforts with the authorities to have ease and depending on vaccina-tion, Canada halts any outbreak an early spring and a quick return of warm weather-when I

But Gene smiles and smiles, and is delighted to be of service, and keeps telling me not to hurry the least bit about returning his property. "Keep it! he says, and he means it. When he gets it back, the oil business will be over. Neighborliness is fine thing. - By John Gould in The Christian Science Monitor to farmers. Cost of completely driving out

> live with it. Canadian sheep producers have

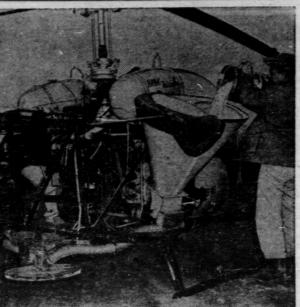
In fact, it is felt that certain egments of the U.S. sheep industry will press for more rigid control on import and on interstate movement. * * *

s note of warning at meetings sheep growers. Scrapie is a chronic disease of

ending in paralysis and death.

It was first identified in Can ada in a Suffolk ewe imported from Scotland in 1938. Since 1945, there have been 14 outbreaks in which 1,570 sheep were ordered destroyed and their owners compensated.

Four years ago, a Ministerial



QUICK WAY TO PLANT A FOREST - Loblolly pine seed is loaded in hopper of a specially equipped helicopter, prior to a large-scale forestry direct-seeding project. One 'copter seeded almost 6,000 acres in three days' work with the aid of a ground crew to mark out 90-foot swaths covered by distributor shown beneath helicopter's framework. Because the 'copter could land anywhere a supply truck could go, turn-around for fuel and seed was reduced to a minimum. The project is billed as the world's biggest direct-seeding operation.



Canada's policy of stamping out certain diseases before they can get a strangle-hold on the country's livestock industry has lars.
Canadian agriculture runs the

risk of losing valuable export markets if contagious animal diseases are allowed to become established, and federal veterinarians agree it is cheaper to the producer and the entire industry

example of how it pays to wipe out certain dreaded diseases. Only once did this killer get a toe hold in Canada, but the sults were costly.

Direct losses from the foot-

and-mouth outbreak in Saskat-

ture, estimates a vaccination program for hog cholera would cost swine producers \$6,800,000 a year.
This is based on the fact that in the United States it cost \$1 per hog up to market age to con-trol cholera, and on the fact that Canada's swine population is

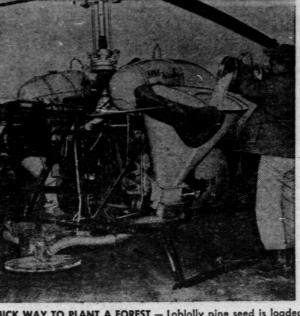
> by slaughtering diseased hogs and compensating the owners. Over the past decade, there have been seven outbreaks in which 3,459 pigs wre victimized. Compensation costs were \$96,590.
>
> The worst cholera epidemic since the turn of the century occurred in 1940-41, when \$204,-176 was paid out in compensation

this disease, though, is only a shadow of what it would be to

been told that any relaxation in this country's scrapie eradication program could jeopardize the export of purebred breeding stock and feeder lambs to the United

Veterinarians of the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, sounded of Western Canada and Ontario

sheep involving the central nervous system and characterized by nervous symptoms, such as itching and lack of co-ordination,



Order was signed prohibiting further importations of sheep from the United Kingdom. Under the present Canadian control program, an entire flock is slaughtered after a case of scrapie has been discovered. Sales from the flock for the preced-ing 42 month are tracked down and kept under scrutiny. The

premises are ordered cleaned and the owner is advised not to restock for 90 days.

The U.S. control program similar to that of Canada but more stern. Up to November last year, 138 positive cases of scraple had been diagnosed in 70 flocks, and 38,611 sheep in 1,101 flocks

A Canadian observer accom panying a U.S. fact-finding com-mittee studying the scrapie control program reported that the majority of the American sheep industry supported the present eradication program, and that some segments may urge more rigid controls.

Antarctic Wait

On April 17th we see the sur for the last time, a thin painted fngernail that scratches the northern horizon for a few minutes and then is gone, not to appear again until the end of August. Now little America settles down for the long winter wait. The men start growing whiskers according to their own ideas of how an Antarctic ex-Instead of living with the dis
Instead of living with the dis-Dundrearys and black spade beards and pointed Vandykes. Gummy, the cook, is the envy of the camp with his flaming red beard that looks like the rear end of a mandrill. A few of the smart ones remain cleanshaven, for a man's breath in sub-zero cold will frost the whiskers and irritate his face.

We are entombed in a glacier at the bottom of the world, i a total silence broken only by the occasional rumble of an icequake as the Ross Shelf shift and settles. Most of the life in camp is under the snow. The men pop corn over the stoves in their barracks, and play end-

Water, water everywhere Nor any drop to drink. The Ancient Mariner's class lament suggests the ironic di-

bits of material, robbing one ar

has just invented for a

mask, with slits for eyes, Ronn

inspects his design, and shrug

"Ja, I make one like that f

We show movies now

no good."

Bernt Balchen.

Captain Amundsen once. He said

then to pass the time, and every

Saturday night we have a two-

way broadcast with the United

talk directly with their families

'Come North With Me," by

Oceans to Drink?

states, in which the men can

mma facing the United States On the one hand, supplies of fresh water in lakes, reservoirs, and rivers are barely able to satisfy the current national con sumption, an amazing 140 galons a day for each American The future expansion of the na-tion's industry and population can easily lead to a critical shortage. On the other hand, there is an almost unlimited supply of water in the oceans and, surprisingly, inside the earth it-self: Deep beneath the dry, dusty surface of the Great Plains states, for example, enough water lies in rockbound pools to meet all the nation's current agricultural, industrial, home-consumption needs. But this liquid is so contaminated with salt and minerals that is unfit for human use.

Last month, however, a major step was taken toward converting this promising supply of water into purer form when the Interior Department announced plans to build the nation's first arge-scale plant to remove the salt from sea water. A \$1.5 mil lion array of tanks and pipes covering not more than an acre the new plant will distill a mil lion gallons of water a day, at a cost of about \$1 per tho gallons-one-seventh of the old cost of desalting sea water. However, even \$1 a thousand

gallons hardly seems a bargain Most U.S. communities pay an average of 30 cents. But in many water-impoverished areas, the Interior Department's new still would be immediately welcome even without the additi provements which, department experts say, should further cut the price of desalting sea water in half. Already, 80 cities around the nation have asked to be con sidered as possible plant sites Although the location will not be announced until next summer, it will probably be in south ern California where the water

situation is often desperate. The Interior Department's nev plant is the first of five which will be built under a recent \$10 million authorization from Congress. It is based on an idea submitted four years ago by the late Walter Lucius Badger, professor of chemical engine at the University of Michigan, who was for years a top con tant for the salt industry. Like any other still, Badger's boils water which turns to leaving impurities behind. It is then condensed into pure, rather flat-tasting water. By ingenious use of long tubes in the evaporation process, Badger was able to slash the price of desalting Badger's most important con

tribution, however, was a trick ne borrowed from the salt industry to lick his plant's big-

JESUNDAY SCHOO other like a colony of pack rats, to make . . . bookshelves ever their bunks. Old Martin nachine day after day, stitching parkas and sleeping-bag cover and we work out together B.A., B.D. new type of barren-land shelte Samuel as Judge (It came to be called the Ba 1 Samuel 7:5-16 chen-Ronne tent, and was used by the United States Army in Memory Selection: God forbid aland during World Was that I should sin against the II.) One of the scientists brings Ronne a sensational pattern he Lord in ceasing to pray for you;

> the right way. 1 Samuel 12:23. In the lessons of this quarte we resume the history of Israel, beginning at the time of Samuel, and consider the united kingdom under Saul, David, and Solomon, and then the first 25 years the division. Samuel was the last of the

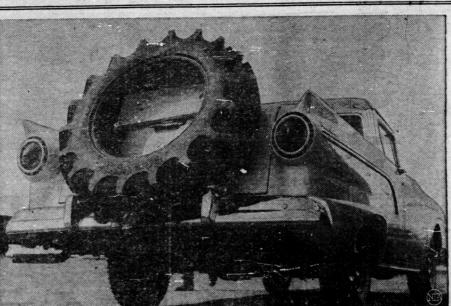
but I will teach you the good and

judges. Like so many of God's great servants during the centuries, he had yielded himself to God's will in his youth. His prophetic career was probably the longest of any Hebrew prophet that ever lived. He guided the nation through the transition period from government by judge to government by monarchs. Under God's direction he chose and anointed the first two of the kings, Saul and David Our lesson is a record of his promotion of a religious revival dur-ing a dark period when the Israelites were largely dominated by the Philistines. In obedience to Samuel the people of Israel put away their idols. Then as a priest, Samuel led them in sac-rifices and worship. The Philistines came toward them to bat-tle but the Lord thundered with a great thunder on that day upon the Philistines and discom-fited them; and they were smitten before Israel. It was on that memorable day that Samuel set up a stone and called it Ebenezer, saying Hitherto hath the LORD helped us. This incident has been an encouragement to many people. If we put away our idols and serve the Lord, He will fully guide and direct our lives.
He will bear our burden and
sustain us. So the Psalmist exhorts us. "Cast they burden
upon the LORD, and he shall sustain thee." 55:22. A man shows how great he is, or how small he is, by his atti-

tude when someone else is pre-ferred before him and steps inte his place of leadership. The me mory selection demonstrates that Samuel was truly a great man. He cared for the people. That love continued even when the people wanted and gained a king in Samuel's place. They wanted to be like the nations round about them. The story of Samuel's life and devotion to God will always be an inspiration to those who want God's best in their lives.

Cleaning out the salt scale which frequently gummed up his pipes. Since salt scale tends to deposit on other salt crystals instead of a metal surface, Badger simply injected salt crystals into the tubes as bait. The result, accord ing to Interior Secretary Fred Seaton, was "a remarkable break-through in saline water conversion." — From NEWS-WEEK.

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SPARE TO SPARE - This "continental spare tire" is really a mobile billboard for a farm tire dealer. He ringed it up to the rear of his pickup truck. In the cab there's a spare that fits.