MOVIE **MINIATURE**

By THAYER WALDO © by McClure Newspaper Syndicate. WNU Service.

OREWORD: This may, perhaps, be called a drama. Beyond that I leave definition to the reader. What is one man's belly-laugh may so easily prove another man's pain in the neck.

We find ourselves in Hollywood, in the private office of one L. Theodore Giltz, associate producer for ABC Films Inc.-albeit the privacy remains somewhat theoretical.

M. Glitz is a man of many duties and must subdue that natural yen for seclusion which all picture people so

notably possess. We discover him at the moment displaying a fine brand of his favorite

emotion-reluctance. Director Leo Stevens wants L. Theodore to give him a five thousand dollar budget extension on his current

picture. The producer hears him calmly and denies him flatly. This has been going on for quite a

while when we achieve our first earful. DIRECTOR STEVENS: I tell you, the scenes I need this money for have got to be in! They represent the

show's big punch—the climax—everything! PRODUCER GLITZ: Yeah? So why don't you shooting them first then? STEVENS: You know d-n well I never work that way! Sequences get taken in their proper order, and that's one of the main reasons every picture

better than anything-GLITZ: Say, didn't you get your salary for last year?

I turned out last year was so much

STEVENS: (blankly): Why, sure; but what-

GLITZ: Then don't be talking about what you did then! It's now you're wasting my dough, ain't it?

(Stevens gets another blast started, but we miss his words in the sudden uproar. The door has swung violently open and two desperate young men are trying vainly to hold back three energetic young women. In a jiffy the latter are crowding around L. T., jabbering in perfect unison. Maybe we can pick it up piecemeal)

FIRST YOUNG MAN: I demand my right, Mr. Glitz! Nobody can get fresh with me or-

SECOND YOUNG MAN: Bert Leroy is a louse! He put his dirty hands on me and-

THIRD YOUNG MAN: If you don't fire him right now, I'll raise a stink that-

(From out the welter emerges Leo Stevens, countenance magenta, arms awave. He flings about savagely, giving off a deal of language that would only sully this page to record, Meanwhile, the producer has evoked comparative quiet. That is, only he and one of the girls are talking at once)

GLITZ: Well, why don't you socking him in the puss?

FIRST GAL: (They're all dressed, now we notice, in nothing but large facsimiles of liquor labels, done in gauze and beads): I don't have to hang around this crummy dump and take insults from a rat like him. We originated our specialty dance in this Spirit of Repeal number, and we can take it to some other studio.

GLITZ: Okay, little lady, I see what you mean and I'll fixing it up immediate. Now just run along and take yourselves a vacation for today. Tomorrow I promise you everything is jake and Leroy don't bother you no

(They murmur a bit longer, but shortly he's purred them right out of the office. Stevens rushes back, but Glitz is busy with the phone)

GLITZ: Give me Sam Klein in the legal department. . . Hello, Sam -Theodore speaking. I want you should right away copyright all the steps and costumes in Leroy's new dances-particular the Spirit of Repeal. You can get pictures from him. And listen; tear up the contracts of anyone who ain't on the set when you go over there; see?

He hangs up and sits back, utterly placid)

STEVENS: (Introducing just a touch of wheedle): Now, L. T., just authorize those few extra dollars, and we can both get back to work.

GLITZ: This is my work. Ain't I built a career arguing birds like you down?

STEVENS: (the lid's off again): Yes, you short-sighted, haggling imbecile-that's all you know how to do! Here I throw my whole soul into creating a marvelous production, and then have to wear myself out pleading for a pittance. God, the mockery | the war office, all have aided the loof it!

(That door has burst open again; this time it's a pair of oddly assorted chaps in deshabille. One is enormous and nearly bald; the other slight, sleek-haired and intense looking. The second hurries over to seat himself at the grand plane by the windows. The huge one hovers over Herr Glitz)

LARGE GENT: (rapturously): L. T., listen-sit still-hold your breath! Get ready for the biggest thing that's ever happened in music, even from us. It's called "Sapphires in the Starlight," All right, Phil-go ahead.

(Phil obeys, tumbling over the keys in a sort of berserk abandon,

while the other gives voice. It really turns out to be a pretty nice little song, at that, considering its daring novelty: the sapphires are "your eyes," and starlight "the light of love for me." Soon it's ended, and the two composers are facing Glitz expectantly) GLITZ: Boys, that's nice. What is

it—a rumble? PHIL (wailing): No, no-waltz, L. T.! Don't you get it? Da-da-de-dedum, dum-dum-de-de-da. See?-perfect three-four time.

GLITZ: Oh, sure! All right, boys; we'll find for it a spot in the next musical. So long.

LARGE GENT: Wait a minute, L. T. This is more than just another tune; it's a cinch hit. Couldn't we rate a better deal on royalties? GLITZ: Nix, nix; you know how

the contract reads on that. PHIL: Well, then how about a little salary raise for this piece?

GLITZ: Stop it, boys. There ain't no raises being passed out in times like this. Now scram along, please, (They take it with a shrug and a sigh, and depart. Instantly the

director, who's been fretting himself up to a real peak, resumes the attack) STEVENS: Dammit, man, you let every petty interruption take prece-

dence over this vital matter I want

settled! Will you for the love of heaven give me an order for that additional five thousand? GLITZ (precisely the same as an hour ago): Positively no, Leo. I ain't tossing away no more gelt on that show. You gotta find some other way

to get by. (That's all Stevens can stand, at least for one session. He lets go one purple oath, deliberately knocks a row of books onto the floor, and storms from the room. Now for a moment L. Theodore Glitz is done-a paunchy, sallow, rather forlorn appearing little man in that ornate place. Then the phone rings)

GLITZ (into it): Yeah? . . Sure-of course I will, baby . . You want what? . . . Oh-okay . . . So? Hum, I see . . . I see the modern child's life, it might be I should say not! . . Why, absolutely you get it! Nowlove papa a little? . . . Heh, heh; that's swell! . . . G'by, sweetle-

(Restoring the instrument, he turns at once to the dictograph at his elbow and snaps its switch. We hear a hollow sound from the screened box, and then L. T. is speaking, his tone again that of the dynamic and commanding cap-

GLITZ: Take some notes: Tell Sam Klein I said he should find a way to break Bert Leroy's contract. The dirty skunk didn't have Sheba Desiree's couch ready for her on the set today. And also telling him to fix Sheba up a new salary agreement at cated. The newest shorts are pleated fifty per cent raise. She can't afford at front and back so as to give the to learn a dance for every picture at three thousand a week only. Then another thing yet: See her director gets fifty thousand extra allowance to make more close-ups of Sheba. She says they give that punk that's playing opposite almost a third as much footage as her!

It is, we suddenly and profoundly feel, high time without more ado to ring down the

CURTAIN. .

Airplanes Drop Poison

on Swarming Locusts A new method of attack is to be tried against the swarms of locusts which trouble Africa. An airplane, with its wings spouting poison dust-finely ground sodium arsenite-is to fly back and forth in front of the advancing army of insects, to lay a barrage of death. The man who will spread the poison is H. H. King, formerly chief entomologist of the Sudan government, and his method will be tried in north-

ern Rhodesia The locusts have long brought wholesale destruction to crops on the continent, writes a correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune, their damage in tropical and sub-tropical Africa being estimated at £1,500,000 annually. Their swarms have been noted at sea 1,200 miles from land, and one cloud which crossed the Red sea in 1889 was reported to be about

20,000 square miles in extent. To date there has been no completely successful method of locust annihilation. The usual method of attack in dealing with the desert locusts is to kill them in the immature (hopper) stage by means of poisoned baits laid on the ground. However, this does not work well in the case of the migratory locusts, as the hoppers of this species do not partake of the bait

readily. Several groups in England have been working to eliminate the locust plague. The Royal Aircraft establishment, the Imperial Institute of Entomology, and the chemical research department of cust control committee of the economic advisory council,

New Uses for Cotton Lint

Russian chemists have developed a method of removing the short fibers, or "linters" from cottonseed by the use of gaseous hydrochloric acid, and are now looking for new uses for the lint, once a waste product of cottonseed. They expect to produce about 85,000 tons a year from the cotton crop of Middle Asia. Chemically, linters are nearly pure cellulose. Large quantities are used in this country in the production of artificial silk. cellophane and other cellulose products.-Literary Digest,

Fashions for Juvenile Smart Set

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



almost an entire wardrobe in itself. With the jacket on, this lilliputian tailleur of marine blue flannel looks as modish as mother herself wears on cool days and on shopping tours. Looks nice, too, with the coat removed, for that wee button-up-the-front blouse of matching blue flat crepe is most wonderfully chic. The older girl in the picture, who is

nelping little sister don her smart jacket, has on a sleeveless dress which also admits of interchangeable blouses. The one she is wearing while she poses for her photograph is a Mexican-stripe wash silk. Of course it would have to be stripes, for they are smart for everybody, old and young, this season.

Style interest in little girls' dresses is said to center around necklines and sleeves in the newer models. Which accounts for the wide pleated collar which finishes the neck of the wee frock of pale pinkish soft taffeta which the tot to the right in the group is wearing. You will note also that the sleeves are fancifully smocked. The vogue for taffeta has extended into the juvenile realm. If you prefer pastel crepes they are equally as good style for tiny folks' party frocks,

That sweet child in the foreground looks adorable in her airy-fairy frock of embroidered organdie. @ by Western Newspaper Union.

WATCH NECKLINES By CHERIE NICHOLAS

so important a part in

well to consider the clothes question

from that point of view. Design-

ers of juvenile sportswear declare

there is an increasing tendenc, to fea-

ture bright color in camp and playtime

apparel. Because materials are strong

and sturdy is no reason why they can-

not be gaily colorful and attractive.

So, the cotton broadcloths, the poplins,

the gabardines and the argentine cloth

which serve so admirably for children's

recreation and everyday utilitarian

clothes are coming out in unusually

For youngsters who romp through

woods and climb and wade and attend

"gym" classes the idea of shorts, with

inner bloomers that are brought up

high so as not to be visible, is advo-

After play hours, what then to wear?

Why not a cunning tailored ensemble,

on the order of the clever three-piece

which the pretty little girl, to the left

in the picture, is posing? The ensem-

ble theme is being played up enthusi-

astically for children this season. Be-

ing so interchangeable with blouses

and such, it is a guarantee of a well-

dressed appearance for most any child

at most any hour of the day. In fact,

an outfit like this may be considered

cheerful hues this season.

appearance of a skirt.



A change in necklines is in progress High cut fronts are giving way to low cut fronts after the order of the charming neckline which graces the gown pictured. This stunning cafe dress is fashioned of a handsome chiffon of bemberg. Its beautifully molded-to-the-figure silhouette, together with its interesting low-front neckline, make it outstanding in midsummer costume collections. Slim, long sleeves accented by three tiers of fine pleated net ruffles and a soft satin bow are intriguing details,

PLEATING IS USED QUITE EXTENSIVELY

There is much pleating in use now and it isn't all used for neckwear. although it does seem as though nothing fluffler than neckwear would be found. Ruffles and frills galore are lovely on some and so absurd on others. Narrow side pleatings can, however, be worn by almost any figure, which is not true of the draped polonaise.

The time has come to speak a word in favor of brown. The season is so clearly a blue one that women have been inclined to underestimate the high style interest in brown. During the first showings of the imports for midsummer brown was impressive and something of a surprise for, by that time, women were so happy that it was a blue year.

With the interesting brown and white, brown and grege and brown and beige prints, came lovely costumes in which yellow and brown were pleasantly associated.

Brown Still in Picture

as Nifty Summer Color While it is true that navy and black are leaders in spring fashions for daytime, it becomes increasingly apparent that brown is to be reckoned with. It is an important color by itself and especially in prints, particularly printed crepes.

The brown prints are featured in separate frocks, in jacket costumes and also in long coat ensembles and redingotes, and it's interesting to observe the definite favor shown combinations of plain and printed crepes, featuring brown shades,

A favorite version is the jacket costume with monotone skirt, worn with printed jacket and bodice, and costumes of this sort are attractive when done in polka dots, dots in dime or quarter size. Brown with white is then the favored combination,

Straw Cloth Appears Straw cloth is a new material that has all the ear-marks of novelty with the more stable benefits of practicability. It consists of cellophane woven on artificial silk.

That Body of Yours

JAMES W. BARTON, M. L.

Weak Stomach

DERHAPS you have a weak stomach and have tried various medicines without getting satisfactory results. It is only natural when you have an 'ache" in the stomach, heartburn, a tendency to vomit after eating, and tatacks of diarrhoen that you should take "stomach" medicines.

As a matter of fact, what is called weak stomach may be due to a number of causes that have nothing to do with the stomach proper.

For instance, any poisoning in the system from bad teeth or tonsils, infected gall pladder or a sluggish intestine, can so upset the stomach that it will not do its work properly. As you know, the majority of peo-

ple who have real stomach trouble such as ulcer, have brought on that condition because of their mental make-up-nervous, irritable, excitable. Another cause of weak stomach is an incorrect diet; that is a diet not suited in quantity or quality to the

ability of the digestive tract. Dr. F. Kraupl, Berlin, says that the whole series of symptoms of weak stomach, up to the actual formation of ulcer, could often be avoided-if the diet were always right for the stomach.

The thought then is that in all cases of weak stomach, the individual should get a complete examination by dentist and doctor and everything that may be interfering with the work of the stomach removed or corrected.

This may mean rest periods before eating, smaller meals, foods that the patient likes and that agree with him, no emotional disturbances before, at, or immediately after meals, correction of constipation, and establishment of a regular bowel movement.

It has been often noted that where test meals and X-ray examinations have been made, no deformity, delay in emptying, or other allment was found, yet the individual suffered with a "weak stomach." By simple changing his habits, studying his diet, giving him a little change or vacation, the stomach became strong and free from any disturbances.

In other words the stomach very often is weak or feels weak because of conditions in the body or the mind instead of in the stomach itself.

Migraine or One-Sided Headache

DESPITE all the efforts of practitioners and research men, the cause of migraine or one-sided headache has not been discovered.

You may remember that an in tution, in an endeavor to investigate this ailment, advertised for sufferers to submit to treatment and were forced to turn away many hundreds, such is the number afflicted.

Drs. M. Critchley and F. R. Ferguson, London, state that migraine may be due to the liver, the eye, the food, and other causes. They believe that there are two factors entering into the cause-something already existing in the body, and something which affects this body condition. As you know this is also the thought

in epilepsy, the cause of which has not yet been discovered. In epilepsy there is a body condition, and some outside influence such as food is the match that sets off the already prepared fire.

If then migraine may be traced to the liver, to the eye, or other part of the body, or to the food eaten, then the natural method of treatment would be to try to determine which one of these may be giving the trouble in each particular case.

Thus, to investigate a case of migraine, a regular routine should be followed, which would include: 1. A careful previous history of the patient, and also his family history.

2. A physical and mental examina-3. Careful testing for anything abnormal about the eyes.

4. An X-ray examination of lower floor of the skull, the sinuses, the gall bladder, and the intestinal tract. 5. Full examination of the fluid in the brain and spinal column, and the

pressure of this fluid. 6. Examination of the blood sugar, the urine, and the alkali reserve of the blood and tissues.

7. Finding the rate at which the body processes work, or the basal metabolism as it is called.

Doctors Critchley and Ferguson state it is useless to fight off an attack and recommend retirement to a quiet darkened room as soon as possible and the use of a quieting drug. Between attacks some patients are helped by epsom salts, special diets, and sometimes by mental treatment

or suggestion. Sufferers with migraine might well think about the above complete examination and the possibility of locating the cause of their suffering. (Copyright.)-WNU Service.

A Natural Compass

A beetle called the telephore is described by a bugologist, of Paris, in relating experiments with insects at the Paris museum. This little beetle, when suspended in the air, always succeeds in turning its body until it points directly north and south. No matter how much it may be turned it always adjusts itself in this manner by means of its antenna.-Pathfinder

PRESERVING CACTUS

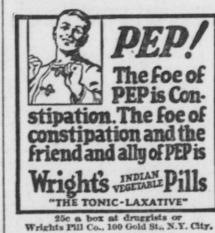
One of the last official acts of President Hoover was to set aside 60,000 acres on the slopes of the Santa Catalina mountains, northeast of Tucson, Ariz., as a permanent home for the giant cactus. The area was proclaimed a national monument, with the object of preserving to posterity a representative stand of the peculiar flora developed through the ages by the arid, semi-

desert conditions of that region. In addition to the other forms of desert growth, the tract contains a large amount of the saguaro, suwarro, or monument cactus, specimens of which reach a height of 50 to 60 feet. The Santa Catalinas are the eastern boundary of the area in which giant cactus are found exclusively in the Southwest.



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