

Easy to Make Pajamas  
Please Sleeping Beauty

PATTERN 2362



You're sure to want several pairs of these adorable pajamas when you find how easy they are to make. Why not have your week-night ones of some pretty cotton or flannel which launders easily? Then you just must have one pair in a luscious shade of blue or tearose silk, for gay week-ends away from home, and your "nightly" wardrobe isn't complete without one pair of dress-up pajamas of some heavier material for lounging or lazing, particularly if you're a Campus Queen. The tailored shirtwaist top may tuck into the bell-bottom trousers which "get the hang of it" from a triangular yoke and snug elastic waistband.

Pattern 2362 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 4 yards 3/8 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included. Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Smiles!

WISE BOY

Youth—You haven't said a single word for 20 minutes.  
Girl Friend—Well, I didn't have anything to say.  
Youth—Don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?  
Girl Friend—No.  
Youth—Well, then, will you be my wife?

Likes His Shoes

John was very proud of his new shoes and displayed them to everyone he met. At night when his mother went to tuck him in she found him wearing the new shoes in bed.  
"It won't hurt them, will it?" asked the child anxiously. — Indianapolis News.

Preferred Silence

Diner—Does your orchestra do any request playing?  
Orchestra Leader—Yes, sir, we play request numbers at almost every meal.  
Diner—Then will you please play dominoes until I finish my dinner?



SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL By Carter Field

Washington.—President Roosevelt is heartily in favor of the recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of which the New Haven railroad is now seeking receivership with a view to scaling down its capital debt structure.

It has been in the President's mind for some time that the interest payments being made by the railroads were entirely too high. He has frequently commented to friends that whenever a bond issue is made, by a railroad or any other business, provision should be made for an annual curtailment of that loan, so that at the end of a given number of years the bonds could be retired from the sinking fund. Frequently, he has pointed out, the bonds are still part of the road's capital debt, and adding sharply to its fixed charges, when the improvement for which they were issued has long since been worn out and replaced, usually by another bond issue.

The original idea of the administration was to use the Missouri Pacific as a yard stick in cutting down the capital structures of the railroads. The plan was to reorganize this railroad, always a weak sister, though always prominent as an important link in first this and then that transcontinental line, in such fashion that it could earn several times its fixed charges, and hence sell bonds on a 3 to 4 per cent basis.

Actual figures as to amount of bonds and interest are so complicated, with the Missouri Pacific and the New Haven, and for that matter with all railroads, that illustrations would take a column to explain. But here is the Roosevelt idea illustrated simply.

Suppose a railroad had \$500,000,000 of bonds outstanding, at an average interest rate of 6 per cent. Some railroad bonds bear as low as 4 per cent, and some as high as 7 per cent, but the average is not far from 6 per cent because there are more of the higher rate bonds than of the lower rate.

To illustrate. In this illustration, the fixed charges of the road, so far as bond interest is concerned, would be \$30,000,000 a year. Taxes and this bond interest as well, of course, as all operating expenses must be paid before anything can be given to the stockholders. In addition, every time some of the bonds fall due, the railroad has a terrible time floating a new issue even if it is a fairly prosperous road, and usually has to pay handsome bankers' commissions for placing the new bonds.

Now suppose, further, that the road, after paying operating expenses and taxes, has just \$20,000,000 left over, on the average, for bond interest. Which actually is little better than the case of the Missouri Pacific, and a little worse than the case of the New Haven.

The New Deal plan would be for this mythical road to go through receivership, as the New Haven is about to do, and take advantage of Section 77(b) of the bankruptcy act. When it emerges, it might have a total capital debt in bonds of \$400,000,000, but on a 3 1/2 per cent basis. This would make its annual bond interest bill \$14,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000. As the average earnings applicable to bond interest would be \$6,000,000 in excess of this, however, the road could expect the lower interest rate. But instead of the \$6,000,000 in addition being paid in dividends, a sizable fraction of it, say \$5,000,000, would be used to retire bonds every year.

The stockholders would be actually better off than they were before. In the illustration given, there would probably be no dividends for some time after the reorganization. But the property in which they have an equity would be at least on the road to a better situation. Whereas if reorganized under the old tooth and claw method, they would probably get nothing.

The same sort of plan has been worked rather successfully on non-railroad corporations, though of course the most important new phase of the law is that it prevents such reorganizations being held up by minority security holders demanding more than their share.

"Pitiless Publicity"

President Roosevelt is expected to decide that present regulations and practices protecting the names of exporters of war supplies from publicity should be modified, thus applying the "pitiless publicity" so much talked about by his former chief, Woodrow Wilson, to the present situation.

Under the present practice, ship manifests are held confidential, if such a request is made by the exporter. Even where publicity is allowed, the name of the exporter is not made public. Thus it was impossible for reporters in New York recently to be sure which of the oil companies had made very large shipments of oil to Italy.

Treasury officials are considering permitting publication by newspapers of every detail as to exports. Naturally, they will not do so if the State

department objects, and conversations on this point are now proceeding. Officials of both departments, as they admit in private conversations—though, of course, they decline to be quoted—favor such publicity, and it is their confident expectation that the President will agree with them.

Such a change of course would have no legal effect in deterring anyone who wished to ship such war supplies as are not banned by the President's proclamation. The reason the oil companies and shippers of other war supplies are opposed to any change, and wish to retain the present protective secrecy, is that they fear a boycott of their products by individuals who would resent what they would regard as "war profiteering."

It is increasingly manifest that the sentiment of the country was strongly behind the action already taken by the President, and that it would favor going even further—save where the pocketbook of individual sections might be affected. This is realized by the companies now selling oil to Italy, and those selling metal which, while not actually ammunition, can be made into ammunition by very simple processes once it reaches Italian workshops.

Limit Motor Speed

Automobile manufacturers are not talking about it, publicly, but they realize a very strong tendency which may force limitation of the possible speed of automobiles. Motor-car makers discussed the situation very seriously at a recent meeting in New York. Of course they are prepared to fight such legislation, either by the states or the federal government, but the vice president of one of the big companies admitted to friends here within the last few days that the motor industry would not be surprised to see such legislation very widespread within two years.

In the face of advertisements that new models will "crowd 100 miles an hour," most of the present consideration of the problem by its advocates is aimed at restriction to speeds not exceeding 60 miles an hour. Some of the extremists would go as low as 45, the speed limit on the open road in a good many states. The idea suggested would be to prohibit the operation in a given state of a car capable of running in excess of a given number of miles per hour.

If only one large state, or any state regardless of size, whose citizens by a large number of cars, should impose such a restriction, the effect on all motor manufacturers would be very serious indeed. For such a law as is being advocated would not permit the mere addition of some such simple governor controlling the number of revolutions as was used by some cautious car owners in the early days, for the would-be reformers are determined that it must be something which cannot be taken off. It would have to be, to comply with their ideas, a built-in part of the motor.

Liquor Regulations

Reports from the distillers all over the country indicate that there will be no important opposition to the new regulations which Administrator Franklin C. Hoyt has suggested for labeling liquor. It is already virtually decided that some administrative changes will be asked, but only one change in the proposed regulations will be recommended that is of any interest to liquor purchasers.

That is the desire for postponement for a month, or two months at most, of the dates on which the new regulations go into effect.

As at present proposed, after January 1 next no whiskey can be branded as "straight" unless it has been aged in charred oak casks for at least one year. After June 30 next no whiskey can be labeled "straight" unless it has been similarly aged for 18 months, and after January 1, 1937, for two years.

The industry would like to mark up these three dates, especially the first one. But as to the general idea, there is very little dissent. It is generally recognized that conditions have changed, with the passage of time since repeal, which justify the higher standards that the proposed Hoyt regulations set up.

As to blended whiskey, the restrictions would merely be that not less than 20 per cent of any whiskey marked "blend" should conform to the requirements for "straight" whiskey—that is that after January 1 next this proportion of straight whiskey must be used, and that it must have been aged in charred casks for one full year, after June 30 it must be 18 months old, and after January 1, 1937, it must be two years old.

Must Be Labeled

Another restriction which is generally approved requires that the amount of neutral spirits, or alcohol, used in blended whiskey must be stated, and also that it must be plainly labeled that such neutral spirits were produced from grain, or molasses, or whatever.

Actually very little neutral spirits made from molasses or other than grain bases is now used in blending whiskey and gin. In the early days of repeal one of the largest producers, in an eastern city, used almost exclusively neutral spirits made from molasses. There is not alleged to be any question that such neutral spirits are any more harmful than those made from grain. Actually the two products are not different chemically. It is just a question of taste. For reasons which flabbergast the chemist alcohol produced from grain seems to make a smoother blend than alcohol of the same chemical content made from molasses.

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The Rogues' Gallery



The Other Day Uncle Sam Paid Off Over Six Hundred Million Bucks Worth of Debts and Not a Radical Discussed the Matter. They All Put Cotton in Their Ears and Went on Yelling About Revolution.

UNBUTTONING THE VEST OF INVESTIGATIONS

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

NO SOONER does spring move in and help clean up the flu epidemic than another one starts sweeping the country like a Victorian lady's train, stirring up a lot of dirt and germs and tripping up many an unsuspecting bystander. I refer, of course, to the fresh epidemic of investigations which has suddenly broken out like a rash in all the newspaper headlines; rash is probably right.

Ah! Fooled you that time! You thought I was going to pull the well-worn spring fever out of the bag. But no, this year I am going to leave spring fever to the patients themselves and let them struggle through alone. Anyhow, that's one disease people like to get and hate to be cured of, so far be it from me to join the Poets' Union Local 13 and gargle about the symptoms.

For several reasons that I can't think of just now, I feel this epidemic of investigations ought to be quelled. I'm not just sure what quelled means, but I think it's a form of ribbing or back-scratching. We can make it ribbing, if you prefer. At any rate something should be done before it reaches the "I'll-investigate-you-while-you-investigate-me" stage. First thing you know the entire population will be living by washing each other's dirty linen in public.

One trouble is that vice-investigators are entirely different from vice presidents. I mean, the former get all the publicity. And the trouble with most vice-investigations is, that their only result is demotion for one cop and a big bill for the taxpayers.

When it comes to investigations which rip open stock deals, bank busts and eloping promoters, the trouble with them is, the rip is seldom big enough to see what's inside. Or if it's a wide rip, all the evidence has had time to fall out on the other side while the wheezes were being written by the committee.

Nevertheless I realize that the investigation instinct is a natural, national and inevitable one. Investigations have been a popular pastime ever since Adams' cat stuck her nose in the first fire and got all burnt up about it.

Appropriations to investigate misappropriations have long added a "d" to the public fun. But the resulting report is seldom loud enough to be heard in the next room. It makes one wonder what the boys really investigate beside the ends of their cigars. Of course there is always a printed report of these public investigations, but who wants to read it when you know in advance all the best stories have been left out.

So much for investigations as they are. Okay, I'll admit they have to exist the same as messes and gray hair. But why not turn a little of that sturdy, imperishable investigating spirit towards something timely and useful?

An investigation into the exact nature of hamburgers might do a world of good, especially if conducted in co-operation with the Humane society and the pound.

Also, an investigation into why so many amateur Americans are trying for a dictatorship of the country right now might have amusing results. The real Americans, of course, are just a-plodding along and doing their jobs, as usual. They have no cure-alls or curses to offer.

An investigation into why we have to have investigations, might prove very useful, too.

This last might even lead to a complete novelty in the way of investigations to half-wit, viz. and as follows. The investigation of why this is such a swell country. A thorough expose of how great America really is, how endless its resources, how basically su-

perb the spirit of its people, would probably astound us all. A little side-investigation showing up the methods by which we got that way, would also be in order right now.

We are all inclined to forget that a very small bug can cast a heck of a big shadow if it wriggles itself into the spotlight at just the right angle. The right sort of an investigation would prove without the necessity of a two-ton printed report, that nine-tenths of our fears and disturbances about our future are due to the above mentioned bugs. We have so forgotten about the big, broad landscape beyond them, that we really need a sensational investigation to bring it back to our attention.

Come on now, tell the truth. Wouldn't you get a big kick out of headlines which announced that Public Investigation No. 1809421-A had just unearthed the fact that nine-tenths of the entire population were not Red? Aw, g'wan, you fibber! You wouldn't even read the story!

And if we had a big expose to the effect that we are a healthy-minded race with home-loving tastes and sane, conservative business methods, you'd rush around discussing the revelation with your friends, wouldn't you? Well, neither would I. But just the same I'd like to see truths like that brought out at a fair ratio—say one such truth to every three half-truths about Reds, fronds and graft.

The other day Uncle Sam paid off over six hundred million bucks worth of debts and not a radical discussed the matter. They all put cotton in their ears and went on yelling about revolution.

By the way, a swell investigation might be started to find out why Reds wear cotton in their ears. We already know it's not to clean 'em. Must be so they can't hear what they are saying. Or do they take it out when they talk to each other?

Of course there are many minor subjects which could be investigated with a fair amount of profit and excitement, such as why women wear straw hats in February and felt hats in August. Why mothers-in-law come to visit, and why even Lloyds will not issue insurance against gossip. Also why a hang-over is no more of a warning than is capital punishment, and if mice could increase their popularity by growing squirrel-like tails. Hey, ho, I guess you're going crazy, too, by this time! And probably the thought has occurred to you as well as to me, that these last are questions which not even a woman's club member could answer.

Pollyanna was a popular figure until somebody ruined the gal's reputation by calling her a fake. But, believe me, what the country needs is some investigation to prove she is less of a fake than her traducers, and I'd back such an investigation with all my heart, even if they went at it with all the reticence and dignity of a modern murder trial!

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Kingdoms Lost to War

The kingdoms that were overthrown during the World war, or have ceased to exist as monarchies since then include: Overthrown, the Russian empire, Kingdom of Montenegro, German empire, Kingdom of Serbia, and the Austro-Hungarian empire. Since the Treaty of Versailles, the following have ceased to exist as monarchies: Turkish empire, Kingdom of Greece and Kingdom of Spain.

Effect of a Parole

A parole is not an exoneration of a crime but is a form of serving out a sentence. A prisoner is not turned absolutely free, but is put under the supervision of a parole board which keeps in close touch with the paroled man. This board usually has the power to return him to prison for any good reason. The parole is merely a lightening of the sentence and a mode of serving same.

Fake Fingerprints May Divert Police Suspicion

Fingerprints of different people, as we know, are never the same. But it is possible for a crook to imitate a genuine fingerprint so that the suspicion of the police can be diverted, says Pearson's Weekly.

How this can be done has been shown by Dr. Harold Cummins of the Tulane University of Medicine, Chicago. Taking an original genuine fingerprint, he had it engraved, and made a three dimensional negative in wax. Then he took a cast in gelatin on a dummy finger. Twelve of the 32 prints he made with the dummy finger were declared by fingerprint experts to be genuine.

Though this proportion is not very great, the United States authorities believe it is sufficient to allow criminals many opportunities to put the police on false trails.

An Observation

I believe it is no wrong observation, that persons of genius, and those who are most capable of Art, are always most fond of Nature; and as such are chiefly sensible, that all Art consists in the Imitation of Nature. On the contrary, people of the common level of understanding are principally delighted with the little niceties and fantastical operations of Art, and constantly think that finest which is least natural.—Pope.

Bright Students

Westminster college freshmen at New Wilmington, Pa., made these answers to a Bible test:

The epistles were wives of the apostles.

"Revolutions" is the last chapter in the Bible.

Larazus is a city in Palestine.

The Man Who Knows

Whether the Remedy You are taking for Headaches, Neuralgia or Rheumatism Pains is SAFE is Your Doctor. Ask Him

Don't Entrust Your Own or Your Family's Well-Being to Unknown Preparations

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know all about, for the relief of headaches; or the pains of rheumatism, neuritis or neuralgia, ask your doctor what he thinks about it—in comparison with Genuine Bayer Aspirin.

We say this because, before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin, most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach; or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of Bayer Aspirin largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken Bayer Aspirin year in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct. Remember this: Genuine Bayer Aspirin is rated among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and all common pains, and safe for the average person to take regularly.

You can get real Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by never asking for it by the name "aspirin" alone, but always saying BAYER ASPIRIN when you buy.

Bayer Aspirin



Quick, Complete Pleasant ELIMINATION

Let's be frank. There's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste matters that cause acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts—your intestines must function.

To make them move quickly, pleasantly, completely, without griping. Thousands of physicians recommend Milnesia Wafers. (Dentists recommend Milnesia wafers as an efficient remedy for mouth acidity). These mint flavored candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly in accordance with the directions on the bottle or tin, then swallowed, they correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source and at the same time enable quick, complete, pleasant elimination.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48 wafers, at 35c and 60c respectively, or in convenient tins containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately an adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores carry them. Start using these delicious, effective wafers today.

Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letter head.

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