

Charm of Yester-Year in Crochet

There's the charm of Grand-mother's time in this lacy panel-inset, a luxurious bit of dress-up for your "best" bedspread! In string it measures 24 by 35 inches, but goes quickly, for the back-



Pattern 5790.

ground is in lace stitch. It would also be effective as a door panel. The stunning panel running lengthwise of the bolster may also serve as a scarf. Crochet this beautiful design of humble, durable string or in finer cotton for smaller panels. In pattern 5790 you will find detailed instructions and charts for making the panels shown; illustrations of the panel and of the stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Women on Juries

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia now call women for jury service. In nine states, California, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the duty is compulsory, and women render service on the same terms as men. In ten states, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, and Washington, and in the District of Columbia, their service is permissive.



Being Cautious Is Irksome
When one reaches the age of discretion, he frequently wishes he didn't have to exercise it.

How CARDUI Helps Women

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine, found by many women to ease functional pains of menstruation. It also helps to strengthen women, who have been weakened by poor nourishment, by increasing their appetite and improving their digestion. Many have reported lasting benefit from the wholesome nutritional assistance obtained by taking Cardui. If you have never taken Cardui, get a bottle of Cardui at the nearest drug store, read the directions and try it.

Inconvility

A moral, sensible and well-bred man will not affront me, and no other can.—Cower.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!
Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—his life—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—foot tired, nervous, all worn out.

Four hundred C. I. O. power company strikers taught the 450,000 inhabitants of the Saginaw valley in Michigan what it is like to feel the power of organized labor when they sat down at their jobs for 15 hours. Electricity was shut off from 200 communities; hospitals as well as factories were without current before an agreement was reached and the strikers went back to work. It was a day's pay lost for 100,000 workers whose employers' plants depended on "juice" for life. General Motors employees alone lost \$454,000.

DOANS PILLS

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

INSTRUCTION

DO YOU WANT TO BE AN ACTOR? Study at home under Famous Broadway Director. Write: BROADWAY THEATRE SCHOOL, 254 West 46th St., New York.

Advertisement for HOTEL YORK, featuring a coupon for 25c and 50c rates, and a list of nearby landmarks like Grand Central Station and Times Square.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Refusal of Postal Employees to Deliver Mail to Stricken Plants Stirrs Row—Labor Flare-Ups Continue—Britain Blames Franco for Naval Blast.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

AS A senate committee pondered the advisability of an investigation into the attitude of the post office department with respect to deliveries of mail to strike-crippled industrial plants, new incidents among employers, loyal employees and strikers flared up on half a dozen fronts.



Farley

When John L. Lewis gave the order throwing 70,000 men out of work in the plants of Republic Steel, Inland Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, hard-boiled Tom Girdler, president of the American Steel and Iron institute and chairman of the board of the Republic Steel corporation, kept loyal workers housed in the Republic plants in Ohio and Illinois, so that despite the strike Republic was still turning out steel.

In Warren and Niles, Ohio, postal authorities refused to deliver parcel post packages containing food and clothing to workers inside the plants. This action brought from Republic a protest to Postmaster General Farley, requesting that he issue orders to postmasters to see that all legally presented and post paid mail be delivered regardless of picket lines.

"Unless you see fit to comply with this request, which we believe to be entirely within our legal rights," the message said, "we shall feel compelled to take such legal steps as may be available to us in the premises."

Capitalizing on the action of local postmasters, Ohio pickets issued a printed ultimatum to loyal steel employees. "Four departments of the United States government are fighting on our side," it said, and added: "Extra precautions will be taken throughout the next 12 hours to guarantee your safety in leaving the plant. After that time your safety will be your own responsibility."

The four departments of the government believed to have been referred to are the post office, labor department, labor relations board and interstate commerce commission.

It was Sen. H. Styles Bridges (Rep., N. H.) who presented the case for an investigation to the senate committee on post offices. He was reported to have enlisted the support of Democratic Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina.

REPUBLIC'S plants continued to be beehives of excitement. At Youngstown there was a pitched battle between pickets and police after a company truck carrying food for the employees in the plant had successfully run through the picket lines, accompanied by a cordon of police. As shots were exchanged one man was wounded. A dozen others received cracked skulls. Fifty strikers, many of them suffering from tear gas, were taken to jail.

In Chicago State's Attorney Courtney continued investigations of the recent riot in which C. I. O. strikers attacked police at the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago, resulting in seven deaths. Here, also, the company was housing loyal employees who remained at their work in its plant. Mayor Kelly ordered them removed on the grounds that such housing violated the city sanitation code. Republic countered by having Pullman cars moved into its plant yards and housing the employees in them. The mayor admitted he couldn't see anything wrong in that.

FOUR hundred C. I. O. power company strikers taught the 450,000 inhabitants of the Saginaw valley in Michigan what it is like to feel the power of organized labor when they sat down at their jobs for 15 hours. Electricity was shut off from 200 communities; hospitals as well as factories were without current before an agreement was reached and the strikers went back to work. It was a day's pay lost for 100,000 workers whose employers' plants depended on "juice" for life. General Motors employees alone lost \$454,000.

Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs of Monroe, Mich., called for 100 war veterans as volunteer police to aid his force of 20 in preserving the peace as 782 strikers at the Newton Steel company returned to work. The C. I. O. had threatened to send 8,000 to 10,000 members from Detroit to enforce the employees' demands.

In Detroit, the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., was organized with a reported 7,000 members signed in two days, as an answer to attempts of C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers' Union to unionize Ford. Byrd W. Scott, a Ford machinist, for 20 years, explained: "The F. B. A. was started by myself, John B. McDowell, Benjamin Love and a number of Ford employees who have worked for the

company from ten to twenty years. The organization was formed because we wanted an independent labor organization, not one affiliated with any national union."

READING the election returns of an overwhelming Democratic landslide last November, Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic national committee, said: "We will regret this." The great party majorities in both houses now show signs of splitting into regional and economic blocs, which is exactly what he was afraid of. Biggest wedge in forcing the split among the party ranks was, of course, the President's bill for the reorganization of the Supreme court. This led a long list of bills, many of them expected to evoke heated controversies in congress, which threatened to postpone adjournment to mid-winter. Indeed, it was believed by some that if part of the program were not postponed, this session would run continuously into the next, beginning in January.

Besides the Court bill, there are to be acted upon measures for the establishment of wage and hour standards for interstate industries, the curtailment of tax dodging, reorganization of the executive branch of the government, helping farm tenants, conservation of soil, water power resources and housing.

"IS THE Democratic party going Fascist?" asked Samuel B. Pettigill, (Dem., Ind.) on the floor of the house, in upbraiding Gov. Frank B. Murphy of Michigan for his sponsorship of a law in that state which would authorize him to take over industrial plants and operate them when they have been closed by labor troubles.

"Let the historian note that this is the way Fascism made its start in Italy," he said. "If the state takes over the factories, who will fix wages then, who will fix hours then? After the state takes over a factory, will it permit its workers to strike? The state then has the opportunity of operating the plant at a profit, without running up a deficit for the taxpayers to absorb. Will the state then permit an interruption of operations?"

AS THE American Federation of Labor began its "purge" to eliminate member locals suspected of dealings with the C. I. O. from its membership, John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization showed signs of retaliation other than snorts of disgust and derisive laughter.

The Chicago Federation of Labor began it when, acting on the suggestion of President William Green, it ousted 27 local unions, comprising 20,000 to 30,000 members, charging that they had been active in behalf of C. I. O. A day or so later Lewis admitted in Washington that his organization may enter the field of civil service. The move, which had been discussed by Lewis and his associates for several weeks, would be in direct opposition of two established A. F. of L. unions.

IN A scorching protest to Gen. Francisco Franco, Great Britain blamed the rebel regime for the death of eight and the wounds of 24 sailors when the destroyer Hunter ran into a mine off Almeria, Southern Spain, May 13. The protest called the affair an accident, but reserved the right to claim damages of \$350,000.

Meanwhile rains were bogging down the rebels' northern offensive against Bilbao, but the Fascists launched a violent new offensive in the Pozoblanco sector about midway between Toledo and Seville in southern Spain, aiming for the rich mercury mines near Almaden.

ASTRONOMERS were treated to the feast of a lifetime in the South Seas as they were permitted by almost perfect weather conditions to photograph the longest total eclipse of the sun in 1,200 years. On Canton island the United States Navy and the National Geographic society, with eleven tons of equipment, took unusual pictures and radioed a description of the magnificent scene to millions of listeners back in the states. The scholars of the American Museum of Natural History viewed the eclipse from an airplane 25,000 feet above Lima, Peru. Other scientists made observations from ships in the Pacific. The time of the total eclipse at the various place of observation ranged from three and one-half minutes to seven minutes. It was a short show for which to travel thousands of miles with costly, cumbersome equipment, but, measured by scientific standards, it was worth the cost and the trouble.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who died May 23, left his residuary estate, estimated at \$25,000,000 in trust for his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strong De Cuevas, her two young children, Elizabeth and John, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The will was filed in the Westchester county surrogate's court at White Plains, N. Y.

ON December 15, 1936, Pilot S. J. Samson, operating a Western Air Express liner from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, with four passengers, co-pilot and stewardess aboard, reported by his radio to the caretaker of the airport at Milford, Utah, and asked that his position be checked. His voice was never again heard. Now after nearly six months the wreckage of the airplane has been found high in the Wasatch mountains, 25 miles southeast of Salt Lake City and 35 miles off the regular airline course. So shattered was the plane that the largest single piece of debris was a part of a propeller. Bodies of all aboard were buried 25 to 50 feet in the drifts of snow.

With a rich jewelry shipment reported to have been aboard the ship, a guard was placed around the wreckage and given orders to "shoot on sight" until the wreck should be recovered; four souvenir hunters were shot at three times. Ronald Dyché, of the national forest service, who aided in the long search, revealed how close the air travelers came to escaping death. "If they had just been flying 25 feet higher," he said, "they might have made it over the peak and possibly reached safety."

CERTAIN British and French newspapers of late have seen fit to "pooh-pooh" the naval strength of Il Duce in the Mediterranean. It is not altogether impossible that this deprecation may have made Adolf Hitler a little uneasy about his alliance with the Italians. So Premier Mussolini invited Field Marshal Werner von Braung to down to the blue southern coast to see for himself.

More than 70 submarines were massed as the feature of a mock combat off Naples. The grand fleet of 150 warships summoned for the maneuvers went through their exercises at a minimum speed of 30 miles an hour. The German registered delight continually as Il Duce pointed out to him every phase of the sham battle. Italian officers boasted: "Only Fascist Italy can mobilize so many underwater craft at a moment's notice."

The day before, Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's foreign minister, had informed the British ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, that Italy accepted in principle all points in the British proposals to assure the safety of international naval patrols off Spain. It was understood that the Nazis had tendered the same approval.

The three main points of the British proposal were: That both Spanish belligerents be required to give formal solemn assurances that they will respect international patrol ships; that safety zones for patrol ships be established at certain specified ports of the two belligerent parties; and that the four naval powers engaged in patrol duties consult each other on measures to be taken if any of their patrol ships should be attacked. The Italians and Nazis wanted the third point to permit any ship attacked to retaliate at once. But they weren't insistent.

THE Reich's ministry of the interior was reported considering plans to control the utterances of Roman Catholic priests of Germany and to regulate Catholic cloisters. It is believed the declaration will be that any document not pertaining entirely to church matters will be regarded as outside the concordat with the Vatican and will not be permitted a reading from the pulpit. It was reported that five cloisters involved in immorality charges will be closed and that the Nazi government will take over the parochial schools.

Ten Roman Catholic priests were arrested as the dissent between the government and the church was fanned to a white heat, culminating in several fights in Munich. Priests replied spiritedly to charges of immorality within their ranks—charges made by Minister of Propaganda Goebbels in reply to a verbal attack upon the Nazis by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago.

Hitler, in a speech at Regensburg, declared: "It is not God who divides us, but human beings. The Almighty has blessed our work; therefore, it cannot be destroyed." Priests read their congregations the answer they had drafted to the immorality charges. It declared that of 25,635 priests in Germany, only 58 are involved in immorality charges, or "less than 1/4 of 1 percent, or one priest in every 500."

Pope Pius XI personally declared that he would continue the bitter fight for German Catholics "no matter what becomes of us."

JEAN HARLOW, one of the most glamorous characters in life to millions of Americans, died of uremic poisoning in Hollywood. The impetuous actress who started the platinum blonde craze was only twenty-six, but she had known tragedy. Born Harlean Carpenter in Kansas City, she came to the movie capital in 1927. She had been twice divorced and once widowed.

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what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

The Good Old Days.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Taking pen in hand to write Uncle Sam's check for that next installment, I look longingly backward to what I'm sure was the golden age of our generation. It was the decade that began soon after the turn of the century and ended with 1914. Kings lolled securely on comfy thrones and dictatorships in strong nations were undreamed of. Without shaking the foundations of the financial temple, Teddy Roosevelt was filing the alligator teeth of predatory wealth. People laughed at the mad suggestion that there could ever be another great war—let alone a world war. With suffrage in prospect, women were going to purify politics. Taxes were a means unto an end and not the end of our means. Standards of living climbed faster than did the costs of living. Automobiles were things to ride in at moderate speed, not engines to destroy human life with. Millions actually believed that, if prohibition by law ever became effective, drunkenness would end and crime decrease. Yes, I'm sure those were indeed the happy days—the era when the Twentieth Century limited started running and W. J. Bryan stopped.



Irvin S. Cobb

Synthetic Imitations. WE STOPPED at a wayside station advertising pure orange juice; there's one every few rods. Next to autograph hunters, oranges are the commonest product of California. The drink was the right color. But there didn't seem to be any orange in it. The best you could say for it was that probably its mother had been badly frightened by an orange. I made inquiry, and an expert told me some roadside vendors—not many, but some—were peddling an essence compounded of chemical flavoring and artificial extracts because it kept better than the genuine article. I thought America had reached tops in the gentle arts of substitution and adulteration when we began making pumpkin pies out of squash and buckwheat flour out of a low grade of sawdust—anyhow, it tastes like that—and imported English sole out of the lowly flounder and scallops out of skate fins. But when, in a land where a strong man couldn't tote a dollar's worth of oranges on his back, there are parties selling synthetic imitations—well, just let the East equal that magnificent stroke of merchandising enterprise!

Poor Little Rich Men. LET us take time off to pity the poor little rich man who owns a large but lonesome sea-going yacht. During the depression, the species grew rare—there were money lords then who hardly had one yacht to rub against another—but, with better days, a fresh crop lines the coasts. No matter how rich, the owner feels he must use his floating palace. He may be content with a saucer of processed bran and two dyspepsia tablets, but no yacht crew yet ever could keep soul and body together on anything less than double sirloins. So he goes cruising—and gosh, how he does dread it!

Problems on Wheels. AMERICA'S newest problem goes on wheels. One prophet says by 1938 there'll be a million trailers and three million people aboard them. Roger Babson raises the ante—within twenty years, half the population living in trailers and all the roads clogged. So soon the trailer-face is recognizable. It is worn by Mommer, riding along behind, while Popper smiles pleasantly as he drives the car in solitary peace—getting away from it all. Have you noticed how many trailer widows there are already? But as yet nobody reckons with the chief issue: think of the increasing mortality figures when the incurable speed bug discovers that not only may he continue to mow down victims with head-on assaults, but will garner in many who escaped his frontal attack by side-swipes of the hitched-on monster that is swinging and lunging at his rear like a drunken elephant on a rampage! To catch 'em going and coming—that should be a motor maniac's dream of earthly joy.

IRVIN S. COBB.
©—WNU Service.

Household Questions

Brightening Piano Keys—Discolored piano keys can be brightened by rubbing with a soft cloth dampened with alcohol.

Tinting Milk—When small children refuse to drink their daily milk requirements, try tinting the milk with vegetable coloring.

Storing Tea and Coffee—Home supplies of tea and coffee will keep their flavor longer if stored in stone jars.

Cleaning Rubber Rollers—The rubber wringers on washing machines can be kept clean by washing with kerosene.

For Blacking Stoves—An old shoe polish dauber is an excellent tool for blacking stoves.

Custard Sauce—One and one-half cups scalded milk, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one-quarter cup sugar, one-half teaspoon vanilla, yolks of two eggs. Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt; stir constantly while adding gradually the hot milk. Cook in double boiler till mixture thickens, chill and flavor.

Cabbage Cooked with Milk—Two cups milk, six cups shredded cabbage, one-third cup milk or cream, two tablespoons melted butter, two tablespoons flour, half teaspoon salt. Heat milk and cook cabbage in it two minutes. Add milk or cream, flour blended with butter and salt. Cook for three or four minutes, stirring constantly.

Boiling Sirup—If the saucepan is well buttered around the top sirup that is being boiled in it will not boil over the top of the pan.

Cooking Rhubarb—Rhubarb is disliked by some people because of its acidity. But this can be considerably reduced if the fruit is covered with cold water, brought to the boil and then strained before being stewed in the ordinary way. This method is only recommended to anybody who dislikes ordinary stewed rhubarb, as the healthful salts are lost when the fruit is cooked twice. WNU Service.

Advertisement for Coleman Air-Pressure Mantle Lantern, highlighting its 1000 uses and ease of use.

Advertisement for Daisy Fly Killer, a product for killing flies.

Day by Day
He who would be daily wise must daily earn his wisdom.—David Starr Jordan.

Advertisement for Black-Draught, a good laxative for relieving constipation.

He Senses Need
Your dearest friend asks you if you are in need before you can tell him.

Advertisement for Detour Dogs, featuring 'Black Leaf 40' dog food.

Advertisement for 'The Care and Repair of Antique Furniture' by Austin Phra Millan.