MANHATTAN NIGHT

By William Almon Wolff

SYNOPSIS.

Tack Thayer is shot to death in his penthouse. After being questioned by Inspector Connolly Thayer's wife, Martha, is permitted to go to the home of Peter Wayne's sister Carol, Mrs. Steve Wentworth, although Connolly suspected Evan Ross and Martha. Joe Thayer had not been happy and Martha loved Ross. She phoned Peter when she left the police station and found Tack turned from a night club and found Tack dead. Detective Sgt. Charley Mitchell was put to work with his ax he did asked Peter Martha and Ross were guilty. Tack and Peter had been chemical research and stumbled on an alloy which made him wealthy. He headed at once for Manhattan where he met Martha and fell in love with her.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Now let's get back to what we know," said Detective Sergeant Mitchell. "The madam's been carryin' on a bit with this Ross, and Thayer didn't like it. He didn't like Ross, and Ross didn't like him. They was in a row in the Fantomas Club at 11.30, and Thayer was all for havin' Ross put up, but that smooth guy that runs the place talked him out of it. Thayer wandered around, drinkin', after that, a fight with Benny because they wouldn't serve him no more drinks.

"Ross and the madam went over to Sanborn's where you seen 'em. An' they had a fight, too—seems like there was trouble in the air last night. He left her flat, with another dame—Jane called Gould—and was gone for about an hour. Then he come back, and they made up, and he took her home. Get that? Ross and she wasn't together for most of an hour—and, so far as we know, it was in that hour Thayer was bopped off.

"But we don't know that. Doc Johnson's guess is that Thayer was bumped off about three—but it ain't me tells you they's any such thing as bein' sure of how long a stiff's been dead, within an hour or so, he's lyin'. He might have been alive when the madam went upstairs—he might have been dead an hour when even then. No tellin'. But it's in the cards that Ross killed him while the madam was with another crowd at Sanborn's."

"But—how could Ross or any one else get in the roof without Axel's seeing him?" asked Peter.

"Lots of ways. By climbin' the fire escape from either side—just for one—or the fire escape at the back. That's easier than gettin' to an apartment on one of the other floors. That part's nothin' to worry about."

"I see," said Peter. "Well—it's not, of course. I can see that for myself, now."

"Well—you see the case, don't you? It's a strong one. Only—me, I don't believe it's right. Neither do you, believe it's right. Connolly's dead. That's what I'm here. Connolly's dead set on it that it was Ross and the madam—one or the other, and probably both. He's got an indictment on what he's got now, and the D.A.'ll go to trial on circumstantial evidence he might get a conviction—he might not. I wouldn't be surprised, either way. But, even if she beat the chair it wouldn't be so good for the madam."

The vision of Martha, crushed, borne down under the weight of a verdict, even though it was of acquittal, that would be, in effect, only the old Scotch "Not Proven," appalled Peter.

"Yeah. Like that," said Mitchell. "That's why you'd like to help find out who done it. Me—I got my own reasons. I'm just an extra pair of legs for Connolly on this case. But if I turn up the right guy and pin it on him -well, it won't hurt my say.

"And there's things I want to know I ain't got a chance of findin' out myself. Some one bumped this Thayer off. You hear me, Wayne—whenever a guy's killed they's a motive. Some one's afraid of him, or they want to somethin' he's got, or they want to get even with him. That's where those ashes come in—maybe. They don't mean a thing, maybe—then again, maybe they do.

"Connolly, he thinks he's got his motive. He thinks Ross and the madam bumped this Thayer off because they was nuts about each other and couldn't get married while he was around. Applesauce! What was the matter with a divorce?"

"Well—" Peter once more hesitated. But it seemed to him that he had to lay his cards down for Charley now. This might—the thought had crossed his mind—be a trap. But he had to take that chance. So he explained why Tack and Martha couldn't arrange a divorce. Charley listened attentively, but his owr theory was only confirmed, not upset.

"Yeah?" he said. "That's why I'm here. Because you know things like that, that I couldn't find out if I spent a week tryin'. On that showin' Connolly's motive is weaker than ever. This Ross ain't got no money, you say—and neither has the madam? How much did Thayer have, of his own—that'd probably go to his widow?"

"I don't know, exactly. Not much, though. Five thousand a year, at a guess. He had his salary, too, but that would stop when he died, of course"

"Yeah? And mamma made up the difference? She's the one has the real sugar, eh? Then what's it get Ross and the madam to bump this Thayer off? Five thousand a year! About enough to keep them in cigarettes! That's one in the eye for Connolly's idea, ain't it? How about insurance?

hayer carry much?"

"I don't know. I doubt it, though. No special reason why h, should. They were always broke, and he figured he'd come in for plenty when his mother died. of course. I can find out, I suppose."

"So can I," said Charley, grimly. "I'll attend to that. Now—you goin' to play ball with me, fella? I ain't ready to hand you any special job yet. What I want you to do is nose around and see if you can get on to anythin'. Any mix-up Thayer had with a woman, for instance. Or any fights he'd had. Or if there's any sign that he had anythin' on anybody. How about it?"

"I'll try," said Peter "Right now I don't see any lead But—you bet I'll string along with you. I—I was feeling pretty low until you came along."

"I know, fella—I know," said Charley. He got up and held out his hand, and there was a surprising warmth and friendliness in its grip. "You're in a tough spot, but they's a lot of luck left. Who's the madam goin' to have for a lawyer—you know?"

"Arthur Bouton, I think," said Peter.

"Used to be an assistant D.A.—tried the Carter case. I made that pinch. He's O.K. You tell him what I've told you—see? He'll keep it under his hat, all right. Him and me—we can't get together. But he can reach me through you—see? I'll keep in touch with you."

Peter felt better, as he saw Charley's broad back disappearing into the elevator, than he had since the first realization, in the Thayer's living room, that Connolly suspected Marroon.

Peter went downtown about one o'clock, having been sent for by Steve Wentworth, and had lunch, high up over the city, with lawyers all about him and Bouton and George Prentice, as well as Steve, at the table.

"Bouton wants to see you," Steve had said. "He can't talk to Martha—he called Jimmy, and he says he couldn't wake her if he tried, and he couldn't talk like the looks of Bouton things. Ross has cleared out, by the way."

"Cleared out?" said Peter, incredulously. "Why—that's absurd!"

"Seems to be straight, though," said Steve. "Buy a paper. And don't hold out anything on Bouton—in case you've got any fool ideas in your head. It won't do."

Newspaper men were still waiting when Peter appeared, and, this time, he stopped and faced them.

"Look here," he said amiably. "I'm sorry if I wasn't civil before—I was tired, and I needed a bath and a shave. But there isn't anything I can tell you."

Their questions were like the hail of bullets from a machine gun. Where was Mrs. Thayer? (So Connolly hadn't let that out! Good for him!) Did he know about the rumor of a quarrel in which Mr. Thayer had been involved with Evan Ross and Mrs. Thayer? Was it true that Mr. and Mrs Thayer had been considering a divorce? Did he know this—and that —and the other thing?

"I'm sorry," said Peter. "The answer's no—every time. As far as I know, I mean. I don't know a thing know, I mean. I don't know a thing Mrs. Thayer found—well, you know what she found. And she started telephoning, and I happened to be the first one of their friends who answered. No! What? No—I don't know whether she'd tried any one else first, or not. I didn't ask her a lot of questions, you know. The police were doing that. And you can guess how much they told me! You can probably get a lot more out of them than I could."

The reporters looked at him, disappointedly. From their point of view Peter was turning out badly, very badly. Reporters cherish a profound dislike—professionally and journalistically, that is—for people who speak pleasantly and keep their tempers under questioning. They know exactly how to handle people who sullenly refuse to speak, or those who explode into abusive language.

"Do you mind telling us where you're going now, Mr. Wayne?" asked one of the crowd.

"Not at all," said Peter. "I'm going downtown to have lunch with my ing downtown to have lunch with my brother-in-law. I hope he's going to take me to the Lawyer's Club. Depends on how generous he's feeling, though. Can I give any of you a lift? I'm taking a taxi."

They declined, but, looking back, he saw another cab following his. Steve laughed when Peter told him he'd been trailed.

"Of course," he said. "That's routine. You'll be snadowed as long as this murder's on the first page. Don't worry. We're meeting Bouton and Prentice upstairs at the club for lunch, and we won't go out together." (To Be Continued.)

Valuable Insecticide Is Found In Common Weed

"The Devil's Shoestring," also known as the wild pea, a common weed in the Eastern half of the United States, contains rotenone, a valuable insecticide, a United States Department of Agriculture chemist has found. The discovery, says "Scientific American," is significant for farmers, both as potential growers of the plant and as users of the insecticide, to insecticide manufacturers and to importers who carry on international trade in rotenone and other commercial insecticides.

W. W. Skinner, assistant chief of the Chemical and Technological Research Unit of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, first called attention to the probable insecticidal value of devil's shoestring, following his observation that bees and other insects fed on near-by plants but avoided the latter instigated the research which led to the recent discovery of this weed's booms of this toxic weed. Dr. Skinner rotenone content by E. P. Clark of the bureau's insecticide division.

Rotenone, which is used for the same purposes as pyrethrum and nicotine insecticides, has been extracted chiefly from derris, a vine from the East Indies, and from the root of the cube, a South American shrub. It is deadly to many insects, but it does not poison man or animals.

The devil's shoestring (Cracca virginiana) is the first North American plant found to contain rotenone. Related species are found in tropical countries. The discovery of rotenone in this American plant promises to make the United States independent of foreign sources for insecticides made from rotenone.

The rotenone is found chiefly in the root of the plant. Rotenone and other constituents of an insecticidal nature make up 4 or 5 per cent. of the roots. Department scientists believe this could be increased by selection and breeding. Rotenone now costs about the same as pyrethrins, the active principles of pyrethrum flowers, but the department scientists believe that as its use increases it will become cheaper. It is rapidly coming into use in greenhouses, for truck crops, and for combating fleas and other external parasites on animals. Spray material, containing about 5 per cent. rotenone, has recently sold for about $10 a gallon. A gallon of this material is diluted to make about 800 gallons of spray.

Horse Makes Comeback Australia Spurns Tractors

Melbourne.—Back to the horse is the slogan of farmers of Victoria, who are discarding their costly tractors in this time of depression.

The result is that the price for heavy horses for farm work has bounded from $100 to $225 and $250. The average life of a heavy horse, it is pointed out, is ten years, compared with five years of a tractor, while the horse has no overhead charges for repairs and spare parts.

This revival demand for horses means a revival of the demand for fodder and harness, and also has stimulated the blacksmithing and rug-making trades.

Miss Joyce Grace, of Weslaco, Texas, won the first prize at a fancy dress ball with a costume made entirely of real fruit and vegetables.

An 800,000-volt X-ray tube is used in a Chicago hospital for the treatment of cancer. It is estimated that its power equals that of £15,000,000 worth of radium.

A Permanent at 95

For years grandmother has been wondering what "these here" permanent waves were like, now she knows. She's Emily Hoskins, aged 95, getting the works in a Los Angeles pulchritude plant.

ISSUE No. 31—'33

Pupils Help Teach In Model School

Work of Unit at Columbia University Described by Its Director

"Maine, New Hampshire, Vermon, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut." That is the way many of us started our recital of the States of the Union in the school of yesterday, writes Hollo G. Reynolds, Director Demonstration School, Columbia University. They were but names of irregular shapes on the map before we learned to name them, to bound them, to give their capitals and principal products. We had vague ideas, very often distorted, of the people who lived in those States; shrewd Yankees selling wooden nutmegs; wild Westerners—on bucking broncos; long, lean Southerners — supervising Negro gees picking cotton.

In connection with the Summer session of Teachers College of Columbia University there is a demonstration school of children who are having a much more vital contact with our country than can be secured by books. By try train and by boat these children have come with their parents from the four corners of the land. They make up probably one of the unique and most interesting schools in the world.

The Daily Scene

Of the 400 children more than a fourth come from the twenty-five States; from the farms of Vermont, the ranches of Texas, the mines of Montana and the cotton fields of Georgia. The list of States represented in the school this year sounds like a page out of the Atlas.

Hundreds of educators every day in the demonstration school are watching these children being fused into groups, being organized in activities, being given experiences which go to make up modern education.

In a fifth grade the group is concerning itself with cotton. In the room there are two young misses who live surrounded by the cotton fields of Georgia. They bring to the group the stimulus of first-hand contact. They can tell how the cotton field looks; how cotton is planted and picked; how it is hauled to the gin, pressed into bales; and perhaps its loading on to the old steamschevelle.

There, too, there is a young man who lives in a factory town in Massachusetts where cotton manufacturing still reigns. The process of transforming the cotton into cloth as he has seen it becomes real. And again, here is a lad whose father owns a clothing factory in New York City and from him at first hand the group earns of the process which turns the cotton cloth into the finished product.

Toward Larger Concepts

Only the other day among the educators from Haiti. The teacher seized upon the opportunity to ask one of them if he would contribute to the display of clothing of cotton raising in Haiti, and for half an hour the children bombarded him with questions which built up within them a different attitude toward their Haitian neighbors to the south.

From this knowledge about cotton the group will move to some of the conditions which have existed in the cotton industry; the pitifuly low wages which have prevailed; the conditions in the factories; the pressure of piece work; the sweatshop conditions and the New Deal with is codes as they affect the industry.

In a sixth grade the interest of the group for the session centres around the machine and how it has affected the life of man. A discussion of the machines which brought the group to New York starts the interest. And again first-hand information is furnished by the students themselves about the machines in their parts of the country: about the machines that get the coal out of the mines from a lad from Pennsylvania; about the machines which harvest the wheat for our bread, from a girl from Illinois; from a Detroit lad about the machines which turn out automobiles on a traveling belt.

Teaching By Pipils

From this background of experience the teacher leads the children into a consideration of the economic and social difficulties which beset us today; the effect of the machine in turning people from the country to the city; the vast unemployment brought about by the replacement of men by machines in order that the owners of the machine may make more profit. From these children from the mill towns of North Carolina and Massachusetts and from the East to the West the teacher can bring out actual experiences and contacts with this great economic depression and its accompanying human suffering and lead them to a consideration on their level of comprehension, of some of the means and agencies being evolved right now to combat it. These children contribute to the education of the group and gain new concepts of other parts of this country.

On the sidelines the observing students see how the skilful teacher capitalizes these rich and varied experiences; how the interest of these children serves to make dynamic the knowledges, skills, habits and attitudes.

And so, throughout the entire school, from the kindergarten up through the high school, this give-and-take from various parts of the country, this sharing of experiences with each other, this satisfaction which comes from being able to stand out, to succeed in the contribution which each makes, furnishes the finest kind of modern education for the children and enables those who are here for study and observation to see sound modern educational practice in actual operation.

Miss Anna Manning, a court stenographer in Boston, Massachusetts, claims a new kind of record. In 10 years she has taken down some 60,000,000 words in court cases, and never once has there been a complaint that she made a mistake.

Mr. Freeman Grow, grocer, of Goldendale, California, bought a cat to kill the rats that infested his shop Next day he bought a dog. The rats had killed the cat.

It is better tea

Unfortified Canadian Border A Product of Many Parleys

President Roosevelt's recent reference to the Canadian-United States border as a boundary without fortifications emphasizes the unusual condition which exists along this 3,000-mile strip of land. Aside from patrols at strategic points of Royal Mounties, customs officials and boats of the Department of Fisheries and Waterways, it is unguarded. However, it has more than a century of negotiations to arrive at this happy state of affairs.

The fixing of the boundaries, begun in 1783, was not concluded until 1908, and although there were during the negotiations one or two instances of local uprising between the settlers on both sides of the line, the final issue in no case due to a display of force. Because of the faultiness of the only available maps and the ignorance of the negotiators regarding the topography of the country under dispute, the marking of the boundaries was an extremely complicated affair.

A Dispute in the East

The most dangerous of the frontier disputes was the settlement of the boundary between Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec. This was fixed by the treaty of 1783, but not completely settled for more than fifty years. The treaty named as the boundaries of the United States such vague locations as "the north-west angle of Nova Scotia," namely, the angle formed "by a line drawn north from the source of the St. Croix River" and the islands in the Bay of Passamoquoddy which belonged to his Britannic Majesty. The line "angle" by direct negotiations between Daniel Webster, American Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton in 1842.

In these negotiations the King of the Netherlands was called upon to arbitrate. Although his award was based on thorough investigations, Maine did not agree to it and the difficulties culminated in the "Restook War" of 1838-39. For this affair the President was authorized to call out the militia, but hostilities were averted.

Border West of Niagara

Difficulties also entered into the fixing of the boundaries west of Niagara. France first claimed the Mississippi basin by virtue of the explorations of La Salle; English fur traders claimed the Northwest. With the cession of Quebec in 1763 the situation changed, England claiming what is now the North Central States. The North West Ordinance of 1787 envisioned the ambitions of the young Republic in the vacant spaces of the West. Lewis and Clark, Gray and Astor each ried the flag to the Pacific.

The electioneering cry in 1844 of "Fiftyfour Forty or Fight!" typified the spirit of the time, but wiser counsel prevailed. Negotiations were entered into in 1846, and it was decided that the boundary should follow the forty-ninth parallel from the Rockies to "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Strait to the Pacific Ocean."

The many waterways along the border—the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, St. John, Richelieu and Detroit Rivers—all have caused many difficulties in the boundary question. To solve them Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and James Bryce, Ambassador Extraordinary at Washington, brought about a treaty which created the International Joint Commission. This commission, which first met in 1912, consisted of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the King on the recommendation of the Governor-General-in-Council of Canada. Its decisions have decided many troublesome controversies.

Gowns Reminiscent of Edwardian Era at Ascot

The curious thing about Ascot this year was that not only the debutantes wore dresses reminiscent of the Edwardian era, but their mothers also did. The older women chose long length dresses of chiffon and georgette made on long graceful lines with softly feminine trimmings, says a London woman society editor. As a result they appeared more graceful and more charming than they have for many a year.

It would be hard to disagree with this season's debutantes, she thinks. They are very different from their predecessors of last year or the year before.

Woman's World

By MAIR M. MORGAN

Zestful First Course

With the thermometer registering 90, then dropping to the 60's, our appetites dither and we hardly know what we do want to eat. Consequently the first course of summer menus is extremey important.

Ice cold bouillon of jelly-like consistency is welcome on a hot day. Fruit in the form of a cocktail, soup or appetizer is also popular for summer meals. Chilled fish cocktails, vegetable appetizers and vegetable juice cocktails all make inviting beginnings for hot weather menus. Carefully seasoned and thoroughly chilled, these first courses invite one to forget the weather and eat.

Not Too Stiff

If it's possible to serve a cold concoction in a well of ice, so much the better. But if this form of service is not convenient, keep the food on ice until ready to serve and always chill the service container before filling it with the mixture.

Jellied consomme is delicate for hot noons or evenings. Highly seasoned, it stimulates the appetite much as hot soup does.

Jellied tomato bouillon is appealing with its tart piquancy. It should be quiveringly firm, but not stiff enough to shape. A too-stiff jelly is unappetizing.

Crisp wafers are a good accompaniment for any jellied soup. And radishes and celery may be served with anything but a mixed vegetable soup.

Canned soups, bouillon cubes or freshly made stock may be used for jellied soups. Instead of long cooking over meat bones trying to extract the gelatine, try using gelatine, with canned soup or bouillon cubes. This makes a delicious jellied soup which is very easy to prepare.

Extra Spice Needed

Extra salt and pepper are needed for iced bouillon, since very cold foods have a tendency to dull the taste.

Fruit, also, is refreshing and zestful served in one of its many forms. In making a fruit cocktail, be sure to chill fruit neatly in small pieces. Crushed or broken fruit is much less inviting than firm perfect sections. If melon is served as an appetizer do not cover it with crushed ice. This harms the flavor and is not a really effectual method of chilling. Chill the fruit thoroughly before cutting and serve at once.

Boiling Salmon

If oil is rubbed on salmon to be boiled and the fish placed in oiled paper the full goodness and color will be retained. Also add a little vinegar to the boiling water.

Fricassee of Veal

A few cold scraps of veal, some thin rashers of bacon, the yolk of an egg, a little parsley, seasoning.

First put the pieces of veal through a mincer, then make a sauce by stirring 1 oz. flour into 1 oz. hot butter, and gradually adding ½ pint veal stock. Bring to the boil. Season with pepper and salt, and a pinch of nutmeg. Put in the meat—but only keep it warm; do not let it boil after this.

Cook a few tiny rolls of bacon.

Now stir into the sauce the yolk of an egg beaten up with a little lemon-juice and a dessert-spoonful of finely chopped parsley.

Serve on a very hot dish, and surround with bacon rolls. New potatoes and green peas should accompany this dish.

Vegetable Time-Table

To avoid the unpleasant experience of finding part of your dinner ready for the table and the other part merely halfway cooked, it is a good idea to study the time tables which have been worked out in kitchen laboratories for the benefit of the beginner in cooking. However, there are many factors which must be considered in the cooking of meats and vegetables that time tables cannot specify. The varying maturity, time from the garden and age of materials cannot be calculated in the making of the time table.

Young, fresh - gathered vegetables will cook in less time than riper varieties. Wilted vegetables will take longer to cook, too.

Cut Large Vegetables

Small or large vegetables cut into half pieces will cook much quicker than those left whole. The more surface exposed the shorter the cooking period. The time required for preparing vegetables for cooking must be considered in the planning of the whole meal. Green peas should cook in 20 to 30 minutes.

Asparagus cooks quickly and is quickly prepared. Thirty minutes should be allowed for cooking this vegetable.

Green beans cut in diamonds should cook in 30 minutes.

Remember to cook all green vegetables uncovered. This keeps them invitingly green.

New carrots cut in slices, cook tender in 15 or 20 minutes. Diced they will take longer

New beets require only a thorough scrubbing before cooking, and they should cook in 30 to 40 minutes.

Bake Potatoes An Hour

The method of cooking potatoes determines how long it takes to cook. Baked potatoes need an hour in an oven which registers 400 degrees F. Here again, the size of the vegetable must be considered.

Potatoes cut in half lengthwise will usually cook tender in boiling water in 30 minutes.

Black Currant Jam

Required, 3 lb. black currants, 5 cups water, 6 lb. sugar. Wash currants and put in the preserving pan with the 5 cupfuls of water. Boil for one hour. Put sugar to warm, and at the end of the hour's boiling add the warmed sugar to the boiling fruit and boil hard for five minutes. Pour into pots and cover. Advantages over old method: (1) A clean, wholesome jam, completely devoid of leathery skins. (2) Ease of making; it is only necessary to stir when adding the sugar. (3) Economical. This quantity makes 11 lb. jam.

Cookies

Here are four recipes of the ever-popular cookie:

Rich Cookies

One-half cup butter, 1-3 cup sugar, 1 egg, well beaten, ¾ cup flour, ½ teaspoon vanilla, raisins, nuts or citron.

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, egg, flour and vanilla. Drop from tip of spoon in small portions on buttered sheet two inches apart. Spread thinly with knife first dipped in cold water. Put four raisins on each cookie, almonds blanched and cut in strips, or citron cut in small pieces.

Marguerites

Two eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup flour, ¾ teaspoon baking powder, 1-3 teaspoon salt, 1 cup pecan nut meats or walnuts cut in small pieces.

Beat eggs slightly and add remaining ingredients in the order given. Fill small buttered tins two-thirds full of mixture and place pecan nut on each. Bake in moderate oven 15 minutes.

Ginger Snaps

One cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda. Boil together 8 minutes. Let cool, then add sufficient flour to roll thin. Cut into cookies and bake in moderate oven.

Brandy Snaps

Three-quarters lb. brown sugar, ½ lb. butter, ¾ cup molasses, enough flour to stiffen (about 1 cup). Drop a little off the end of a spoon (some distance apart, because they run.) Cut them apart before they get too cool and curl on a round stick.

Vancouver Daily Asserts Man is Gambling Animal

"A gamble from his birth on, by force of necessity, and compelled to gamble with the weather, with accident, with disease, with life and death and with business, is it any wonder that man acquires the habit, and whether for small stakes or great, puts his big or little coin on land or cattle or stocks or commodities or exchange, or on whatever horse has an attractive name or whatever card or color takes his fancy," asks the Vancouver Province. "He is, whether he likes it or not, and whatever he may choose to do about it, a gambling animal."

Simple and Smart

By HELEN WILLIAMS

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

2604

Isn't it smart and individual?

Fascinating pin-dotted soft linen-finished cotton fabric in red and white made this cunning dress. The collar was crisp white organdie. Tiny white buttons trimmed the front closing. The belt is red leather.

It's stirringly smart and sturdy too in yellow and white tissue gingham check with white organdie collar and sleeve puffs.

Style No. 2604 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Cotton voile prints, candy striped batiste and sprigged dimity are lovely schemes.

Size 12 requires 3¼ yards 35-inch with ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Canadian Scientist Improves Television

Super-eye of Ottawa Scientist Said to Perfect Radio Pictures

Ottawa.—Invention of a "super eye," which it is claimed will make perfect television possible, revolutionize the speedy transmission of messages and action pictures, and multiply a thousand-fold the power of telescopes, has been announced here. The inventor is Dr. Francois C. Henroteau, head of the Astrophysical branch of the Dominion Observatory here.

Dr. Henroteau has been working for 12 years on an apparatus which he hoped would facilitate astral observation. It is stated that application of the apparatus to television had not been contemplated until his research disclosed the possibilities in that direction. Use of the photo-electric cell is said to be the basis of the invention, which has been patented in the United States after a series of tests.

The inventor was indisposed and could not be reached for further details. Dr. Henroteau was the discoverer of the mysterious planet "Y," the planet discovered by the Lowell Observatory in Arizona.

International Boundary

Ottawa, Canada.—The international boundary between Canada and the United States comes under the jurisdiction and administration of the International Boundary Commission, which is responsible for maintaining the boundary in a state of effective demarcation. The Commission consists of two Commissioners, one representing Canada and one the United State. Their duties include the carrying into effect of the provisions of five international treaties.

England, as a nation, spends about $80,000,000 annually on laundry work.

Sunday School Lesson

Lesson VIII. August 13. Hannah.—I Samuel, Chapters 1, 2. Golden Text—A woman that feareth Jehovah, she shall be praised.—Prov. 31.30.

Time—Birth of Samuel, B.C. 1171.
Place—Ramah. Shiloh.
Subject—Devout Motherhood.

Hannah's Prayer for a Son, 1 Sam. 1: 1-18. The Books of Samuel. The two Books of Samuel were originally one work, as were the two Books of Kings. They are named after the great first prophet, second only to Moses in the history of Israel, the second founder of the nation.

An Unhappy Household. Samuel's father was Elkanah, who was a member of the tribe of Levi, to which was assigned the care of the tabernacle at Shiloh. He was a devout and kind man, the noble father of a noble son.

Samuel's mother was Hannah, one of the great women of the Bible. Her name, which is the same as Anna, the prophetess of the New Testament, has the appropriate meaning of "Grace." Samuel could have had no better parents, and a man's parents have much to do with his making.

Hannah's Vow. "So Hannah rose up after they had eaten in Shiloh, and after they had drunk." Hannah could not endure to remain at the feast, and quietly arose and went off by herself to pray. "Now Eli the priest." He was the high priest at the time and served also as judge of the people. "Was sitting upon his seat by the doorpost of the temple of Jehovah." The sanctuary itself was so encased with buildings as to give it the name and appearance of a house or temple. Here Eli sat on days of religious or political solemnity, and surveyed the worshippers as they came up the eminence on which the sanctuary was placed. "And she was in bitterness of soul, and prayed unto Jehovah, and wept sore."

"And she vowed a vow." The vow was very common in Hebrew religion. "If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thy handmaid." Look on with compassion and in mercy. "And remember me, and not forget thy handmaid." As we go to God in prayer we may go in the happy certainty that the Lord never forgets us. "But will give unto thy handmaid a man-child." We see Hannah's humility in that she calls herself twice the Lord's servant and slave. We note in this prayer also her low esteem in which girls were held in comparison with boys. "Then I will give him unto Jehovah all the days of his life." The boy shall be devoted to life-long service, and not only for a certain number of years, like the Levite Elkanah. "And there shall no razor come upon his head." Lastly, the free-growing hair being at once the distinctive mark by which all men would recognize his sacred calling.

The Birth of Samuel. In due time Hannah's prayer was answered, Eli's prophecy was fulfilled, and a man-child was born to Elkanah and Hannah.

Samuel Taken To Shiloh. "And when she had weaned him, she took him up with her." Probably at the great annual passover feast. "And brought him unto the house of Jehovah in Shiloh." As it was more than three centuries since the construction of the tabernacle, the original tent must have been renewed many times since the days of Moses. "And the child was young." Just how young Samuel was at this time we are not told, but he was old enough to help Eli in the care of the tabernacle.

"And they slew the bullock and brought the child to Eli." There were three bullocks, but this is the one specially used in the dedication of Samuel.

"And she said, Oh, my lord, as thy soul liveth, my lord. I am the woman that stood by thee here, praying unto Jehovah." The incident, so important to Hannah's life, was sufficiently striking for Eli to be expected to recall it.

"For this child I prayed; and Jehovah hath given me my petition which I asked of him." How few of our prayers really make an impression upon us! How, then, can we expect them to make any impression on God?

"Therefore also I have granted him to Jehovah." What God has given us, He has a right to. "As long as he liveth he is granted to Jehovah." Only a mother can understand the depth of Hannah's sacrifice. "And he worshipped Jehovah there." He, that is, the boy Samuel, thus putting his own child-seal to his mother's gift of himself to God.

"And Hannah prayed, and said." At the close of the dedication, Hannah, instead of crying, broke forth into a joyous ode. "My heart exulteth in Jehovah." Character is most clearly disclosed. "My horn is exalted in Jehovah." It is the same as saying, My strength comes from the Lord. "My mouth is enlarged over mine enemies." Hannah is no longer doomed to shamed silence when taunted with childlessness. "Because I rejoice in thy salvation." Hannah had been saved from her misery, had been helped out of persecution.

"There is none holy as Jehovah." Hannah is grateful. "For there is none besides thee. Neither is there any rock like our God." He is the foundation of all things, like the rock-basis of the earth.

Wrinkles in Suits Men's Fashion Note

Also Buttonless Overcoats Predicted by Designers For Fall

Chicago. — Wrinkles are the latest wrinkle in men's suits.

A boon to bachelors," overcoats sans buttons, and, of course, buttonholes, will be taken up enthusiastically by the well-dressed boulevardier this fall.

Men aren't such "sartorial simps" as they used to be.

So spake the experts who design clothes for the men of all nations, gathered here for the convention of the International Clothing Designers' Association.

George A. Serak, president of the Chicago Club of Clothing Designers, acted as spokesman for the association's style committee which conferred and discussed present trends and made a few predictions about Autumn fashions.

The wrinkles in suit coats, he explained, aren't just ordinary ones—not the kind appearing on clothes that have no alliances with the pressing iron. They are vertical and achieved by the easy cut and drape of the cut. They are on the front of the coat, just inside the shoulders, replacing the former "boiler-plate" effect.

The buttonless overcoat has somewhat the free and easy lines of a bed sheet. It is fastened about the middle with a belt tied like a rope and any knot will do.

Wedding Consent Federal Matter

Alberta Court Rules Province is Without Jurisdiction

Edmonton.—Alberta Court of Appeal has ruled any girl over 12 and any boy over 14 years of age may marry without their parents' consent as far as Provincial laws are concerned. It declared such cases are exclusively under Dominion Government control.

The judgment was handed down here during appeal court sittings and follows the case of a case in which a mother attempted to have the marriage of her daughter annulled on the grounds both the daughter and youthful husband failed to obtain their parents' consent. The girl was 19 years of age and the boy 20.

The court held the marriage was valid. Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray suggested the attorney-general of Alberta take the case to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Mining Men of B.C. Pleased at Result

Victoria.—The agreement designed to increase the price of silver, initiated by the leading silver producing and consuming countries of the world at London, is likely to have far-reaching and beneficial results for British Columbia, according to leading authorities.

"It is most interesting news, and I am delighted to learn of it," declared Hon. S. L. Howe, Minister of Mines. "Anything that will raise the price of silver will be of assistance to our mining industry."

"It is good news," assured S. G. Blaylock, vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, "and will mean a lot to the Slocan and other silver-producing districts in British Columbia."

There is nothing in the world so much admired as a man who knows how to bear unhappiness with courage.—Seneca.

The circle of life is cut up into segments. All lines are equal if they are drawn from the centre and touch the circumference.—Bulwer Lytton.

Perfect music can be played on the world's smallest violin, 2½ inches long. It was made by John Facaro, of St. Louis.

Influx of Tourists To Visit Canada

Dominion Exhibit at Chicago Attracting 15,000 Persons Daily

Canada is expected to entertain as great or possibly a greater number of tourist visitors this Summer than last year. This optimistic forecast was made by the publicity branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

"Residents of Eastern United States who are motoring to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago are reported to be mostly visiting Southern Ontario en route," the statement declared. The Canadian Government stand at the Exposition is being visited by an average of 15,000 persons daily and enquiries as to tourist possibilities in Canada indicate a possible great influx of tourists.

"The increasing wave of economic optimism in the United States is also expected to be reflected in an increased number of vacationists visiting Canada," according to the statement. "In New Brunswick tourists inquiries received at the Provincial Government information bureau have been greater this season than ever before. In Quebec the tourist traffic previous to June 15 was nearly as great as last year. A greatly augmented volume of United States automobiles is expected to enter Ontario as the season progresses.

At Sault Ste. Marie the traffic is reported approximately the same as last year, while in Western Canada a slight falling off as compared to last year is reported in the first five months of the year.

New Body Design For Bluebird

Sir Malcolm Campbell Experimenting with New Style to Boost Speed Mark

Daytona Beach Fla. — Experiments with two new body designs for his record-holding Blue Bird racing car are being made by Sir Malcolm Campbell of England with a view to boosting the land speed mark.

In a letter to L. Warren Baker, Florida representative of the American Automobile Association, the 47-year-old driver told of proposed alterations he plans for the big machine, which he hopes will enable him to attain a five-mile a minute clip.

Campbell, who has been blazing a trail of automobile speed records for the past quarter of a century, hung up the present mark of 272 miles an hour in trials here early this year.

If either of the two new body designs proves satisfactory and he decides to rebuild entirely his machine, Campbell said the task could not be completed in time for him to return this winter. If not, he intimated he would make several alterations on the present body and come back, possibly in January or February.

Women Can Take Major Part to Achieve Peace

Chicago.—Greater concentration of purpose to achieve world peace was advocated before the International Congress of Women by Miss Winnifred Kydd of Montreal, who was a Canadian delegate to the Disarmament Conference in 1932.

Miss Kydd presented a thought-stirring review of efforts toward disarmament and peace. Women could take a major part in seeking the goal, she said, despite the fact "world peace is one of the most discouraging things I know of to work for."

Dr. Marie Munk, distinguished lawyer and Prussia's first woman judge, pronounced the Treaty of Versailles one of the reasons for the world crisis, and urged women to work for its revision.

Soviet Planning to Organize A Flying Ambulance Service

Moscow.—Air ambulances and flying hospitals to serve distant corners of the Soviet will be built by the Commissariat of Health, according to a recent announcement. Eventually the fleet of airplanes for medical service may prove useful in war. Meanwhile it will bring quick relief to many places in the Union.

When necessary, the air ambulance will be used to transport patients to hospitals in the larger cities. The government has appropriated 4,000,000 rubles to begin the construction of the medical air fleet.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Paging Annie Laurie