

The War Against Mrs. Hadley

Adapted from the MGM Picture by WILLIAM McCORMICK

SYNOPSIS
Mrs. Stella Hadley, a Washington society matron and staunch Republican of the old school, feels that the war is directed against her personally. She has lost a man servant in the draft; her daughter, Cecilia, works at a canteen; the family's best friend, Elliott Fulton, is always busy at the War Department and her son, Ted, has just been drafted, even though he is working for Fulton at the Department. Stella has just called Fulton to ask him to have Ted deferred. Fulton is in conference and she leaves word for him to call, not knowing that it was he who arranged to have Ted drafted because the boy has been neglecting his work and chafing. Many more rude shocks are in store for Mrs. Hadley. She does not know that her father, Bennett, has become an air raid warden, nor that Pat has met—and fallen in love with—Willa Mitchell Fitzpatrick.

CHAPTER THREE
"Madam," said Bennett hesitantly, "I would like to know if you would mind if I went out on a little this evening."

"Why—Bennett?—of course not. But don't let it be a rather odd time to go out—during a blackout!"

"In a way, Madam—yes. But—well, it's quite important. I'm very well, Madam. You know best," Mrs. Hadley replied.

"Now I know where you get your good looks," Mike told Pat after his mother. "She's lovely."

"She's really a darling."

"She passed that on to you, too," Mike told her as he kissed her forehead.

"I've been drafted," her brother told her. "I'd say it was Elliott's uncle who's firing me."

"Elliott doesn't work that way," Pat said in bewilderment, "and unless he's trying to keep Mother from knowing why you're being fired."

"Well, why am I?"

"You ought to be able to answer that one yourself," Pat replied.

"Ted, did you tell Mother about suspecting Elliott?"

"Not yet. I want to make sure first. She's going to ask him so."

NEAT COLORFUL APRONS

Stitch up these gay, well-fitting aprons for special gifts—Anne Adams Pattern, 4265. Strawberry appliques add color; ruffling or rickrack are optional.

Pattern 4265 is available in sizes small (32-34), medium (36-38), large (40-42), extra large (44-46). Small size, view B, takes 2 1/2 yards 35-inch; 1 1/2 yards ruffling; view A, 2 1/2 yards 35-inch; 1 1/2 yards rickrack.

Send twenty cents (20c) in stamps cannot be accepted for this Anne Adams pattern to Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. We plainly state name, address and style number.

ISSUE 1-43

WOMEN OF STEEL

Sometimes Fly 100 Miles To Old Cave

Bats need no home during the long winter nights when the air is full of edible insects, observes an observer. By day they hang in conical trees—tree, chimney or barn. But when the chill months come and insects disappear, torpor comes over them and they are looking for their own cave, the same spot where they have spent previous winters. Bats sometimes fly 100 miles to find their old cave and sleep in it until spring.

Charles E. Mohr of Philadelphia's Academy of Natural Sciences, reported in "Frontiers" on his ten-year study of the homing urge of the common (Little Brown) bat. Most bats can be carried to any caves when hibernating. No one has yet devised a bat trap for use in the winter. But the bats can be easily picked from their underground perches and fitted with light aluminum bands for identification. Mohr has been banding bats for years.

Last winter a group of Cornell students followed Mohr in a thorough exploration of the bat caves in Ontario and Pennsylvania. The limestone ridges there are honeycombed with small caves. Mohr and his assistants were in the same cave as in previous years. Even bats that had been carried off and released far away had returned to their caves. Mohr found an intruder: this stray bat was on the cave as in previous years. Even bats that had been carried off and released far away had returned to their caves.

"I hope you don't mind," said the girl to the boy.

"Why should I mind with a fine girl like you?"

"Some mothers might object to their sons marrying a girl they don't even know."

"Please don't tell Mike. He doesn't even know it. He hasn't asked me yet."

"Well—what's the matter with him?" demanded Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

"Well, he's not a very bright fellow. He doesn't know anything about you."

"I love it," Pat said sincerely.

"All right, Pat said sincerely. He'll be back in a moment."

"I must remember never to take his picture," Mrs. Fitzpatrick asked after they had been seated in the comfortable living room.

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Armed Cargo Ship Sinks Axis Raider

U. S. Merchantman Fights To Finish in South Atlantic

Fighting to the finish, a United States merchantman took one enemy surface raider to the bottom with her and left a second severely damaged in the South Atlantic, the Navy Department disclosed.

It was the first reported instance of an armed merchantman sinking a surface craft of prey.

Battered from stem to stern, her engines crippled, she traded shell for shell with the raider for a furious thirty minutes.

As she slipped under stern-ward, the smaller—but more heavily armed—of the raiders was a mass of flames, with survivors drenched in the larger and severely damaged raider.

Only 10 of the 41 members of the merchantman's crew and five men of the navy gun crew survived.

Nearly 30 days in an open boat before survivors reached the South Atlantic coast.

The out-gunned merchantman was hit by four salvos. The large guns of the navy gun crew were fired through the mainmast.

Finally a direct shell hit on the mainmast, and the raider was destroyed.

Five shells were not exploded by the hit, Captain Paul Back, listed as missing. The order to abandon ship.

Only one lifeboat had come through the battle unharmed, and it had drifted away from the ship.

Survivors were unable to reach that comparative safety.

The boat headed for the South Atlantic coast.

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Restrict Air Mail Service To Britain

Public Asked To Use Air Service For Messages

A writer laments the decline of the old-time community spirit in the rural districts, and claims that with the passing of the barn raising, the hunking bee, and the paring bee among men, and the sawing and the picking bee, and the like among the women, there is not the spirit of sociability that once prevailed.

He wishes to overlook the fact that time has only worked its change here as elsewhere, and that now we have the church tea, the garden tea, the family reunion, work women's institutes and clubs without number and sporting leagues of all sorts.

We fall to see where the rural, or any other sections of the country are suffering from a lack of get-together functions. Most people are too busy to keep in touch with even a small portion of what is going on about them in the way of recreation and amusement.

In these circumstances, the Canadian public is asked to use the airmail service for messages to civilians and members of the armed forces in Great Britain and other places to which this service is available.

The public is therefore asked to send their messages by airmail through the postal service, but if possible to use the public instead of sending their mail by air in its original form.

It is to be remembered that no message can exceed two ounces in weight. If any message exceeds this weight it is prepaid at the rate it will be forwarded to destination by surface means.

POTEMISM
THE BELIEF IN RELATIONSHIP WITH CERTAIN ANIMALS, IS NOT JUST A POTTISH INDIAN IDEA. IT HAS BEEN FOUND IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER IN AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD
By William Ferguson

LAVAL IS STILL BACKWARDS
WHETHER YOU READ HIS NAME BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS.

WHAT SHOT IN GOLF IS PLAYED WITH THE CLUB HEAD TOUCHING THE BALL
ANSWER: The explosion shot. The club head hits into the sand back of the ball, and the ball is set in motion by the impact of the sand.

Bluey and Curley of the Anzacs

"Proof enough for Jacky"

By Gurney (Australia)

A LETTER WITH A BLACK BORDER FOR YOU JACKY!

FOR ME!!
ME BROTHER.
ALBERT IS DEAD!!
HOW DO YOU KNOW HE'S DEAD? YOU HAVEN'T OPENED IT YET!!
I RECOGNISE HIS HAND-WRITING!!

Draw Air Recruits From Air Cadets

Wing Cmdr. W. H. Asim, deputy director of training for the R.C.A.F.

Wing Cmdr. W. H. Asim, deputy director of training for the R.C.A.F., is trying to bring the next year or two to the R.C.A.F. would get from 10,000 to 11,000 air crew cadets a year from the R.C.A.F. membership totals 20,000 at the present time.

The University Air Training Corps now has squadrons at 11 universities in the Dominion with a total enrolment of some 2,000.

The review said the Japanese had built fortifications along the southern bank of the Amur River and the western bank of the Ussuri.

The review said Chinese workers employed on Japanese military installations had been killed after they were prevented from leaving the area.

China youths also were being forced into military service ostensibly in armies of various Japanese puppet regimes.

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LOOK OUT, ALASKA

Several Veneers Bonded With Resin Glue Make Flat Panel of Plywood

Paperlike sheets of Douglas fir wood, one forty-eighth of an inch thick, are now being shipped East to be fabricated into "skin" for plywood gliders and planes. These shipments, as yet, are neither large nor many, but they are seen as highly significant.

The standard plywood for which Oregon and Washington have become the world centre and which is being used so extensively in the war effort of the United States is the familiar flat panel of several veneers bonded together with resin glue and of steel-like strength.

The plywood used for "skin" involves an entirely different process. This plywood region, which has had an extensive part in supplying manufacturers of both metal and wood planes with such parts as bomb doors, wing tips, structural members, floors, and engine plates, has been until recently, had part also in supplying plane and glider covering.

The regulation plywood is produced by peeling the great fir logs with a rotary table much like that used in the sawing of a large roll of paper.

This plywood that takes the place of aluminum for covering the fuselage and wings of planes is a specialty job which is done in the plywood plants of the East, using mostly hardwoods.

The Douglas fir industry of this northwest region is far too busy just now to stop and think with this new process. With labor shortages, labor freezing and stretching of the work week, it is difficult enough to fill the mass production orders for military construction purposes.

The region was deeply interested in plywood aircraft during World War I because of the production of spruce for this purpose on the Olympic Peninsula.

As a result there has never been much faith in "wooden airplanes" in the district until the successes of recent years.

In Western Flying for July, Stratford Enright explains that the fault with these early airplanes was in the glue that was used.

The development of synthetic resin glues in the two decades since accounts largely for the improvement in plywood fabrication which, under heat and pressure, become impregnated with the wood and forms what is fairly a new, steel-like material, water and weather resistant.

"The boom of plywood aircraft construction is now on," Mr. Enright writes. "This boom is seen in both the all-wood plane and in use of wood in metal planes wherever it can save aluminum."

The article speaks of "the phenomenal speed with which the all-metal aircraft industry has suddenly started producing all-wood aircraft."

Cargo ships, twin-engine bomber trainers, and gliders are all being constructed of plywood, using both the flat, regulation plywood, and the new process molded "skin" type.

RADIO REPORTER REX FROST

Exit 1942. Enter 1943.

The turn of the year is usually a period of review and resolution. As we come to the close of another year, it might be interesting to look back briefly into the calendar of radio broadcasting during the past twelve months.

From the standpoint of the average radio listener in Canada, few changes have been visible. With scarcely any major exceptions, most of the popular national and international broadcast features have been maintained.

In spite of the fact that the radio industry has been subjected to a scale comparable with similar services during days of peace, radio has continued to provide a rapid means of dissemination of war news, and it has been extensively used as a medium of public information on questions related to our war effort.

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