

Hard Work Behind Author's Light Touch

"Shakespeare's stuff is different from mine, but that is not necessarily to say that it is inferior. There are passages in Shakespeare to which I would have been quite pleased to put my name. That 'Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow' thing. That one gets over the plate all right. I doubt, too, if I have ever done anything much better than Falstaff."

It is good to see a touch of modesty in a successful man, and one must say these words are not surprising from P. G. Wodehouse. They are to be expected from few who could also record that "in the sixty years since I left the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (in London) I have written ten books for boys, one book for children, forty-seven novels. If you can call them novels, four hundred and sixty-nine articles, three hundred and fifteen short stories, and only two of the novels and two of the short stories were not my own unaided work."

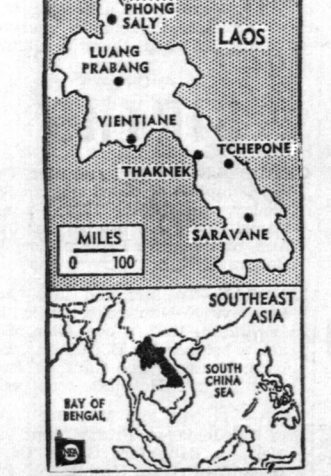
Now comes an autobiographical footnote in the form of letters to Bill, giving advice, criticism, plot ideas, in the manner of writers with common problems.

"My stuff may not be the sort of stuff that admits you to halls of fame, but I do work at it," Mr. Wodehouse writes in one of the many letters. "I have added to the letters in 'Author's Author' (Which his native Britain knew in somewhat different form as 'Performing Flea'). This is the old pro comment which has become almost a commonplace among those admirers of Jeeves and friends who must analyze as well as laugh. The lightness of the Wodehouse soufflé depends on the hard labor of the cook."

The present book casually discloses how a comic writer goes about his job. James Thurber's endless rewriting comes to mind as Mr. Wodehouse talks about writing "every sentence half a dozen times," making "about four hundred pages of notes before I can get my scenario set," and on one occasion writing 13,000 words of scenario for the first 40,000 words of a novel.

"I suppose the secret of writing is to go through your stuff till you come on something you think is particularly good, and then cut it out," he writes. And: "How do you get your plots? I like to think of some scene, it

How Well Do You Know SOUTHEAST ASIA?



SIGN AGREEMENT—The three Princes of Laos, left to right, Boun Oum, Souvanna Phouma and Souphanouvong, sign an agreement for the formation of a coalition government national union in Plain Des Jorres, Laos.



U. IN THE AIR — The SRN2 Hovercraft seems almost ghostlike as it is demonstrated on the Solent, the channel between Southern England and the Isle of Wight. The craft, which rides on a cushion of air one foot over the water, reached speeds of 70 miles an hour with its four jet turbine engines. It is designed to carry 75 passengers, but can only operate in calm water.

TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

Meal-in-one-dish recipes are especially valuable during the summer season as they have the advantage that most of them can be fully cooked ahead of time and then simply be reheated a few minutes before time to serve. Here are some such casserole dishes I'm sure you and your family will enjoy.

BEEF AND BEAN CASSEROLE
1 lb. dried Lima beans
2 qts. water
1/4 lb. salt pork
1/4 cup cooking (salad) oil
1 lb. ground beef
2 large onions, chopped

Soak beans in water for 24 hours. Drain and rinse. Brown beef in oil. Add onions and cook until soft. Add beans and water. Simmer for 2 hours. Add salt pork and simmer until done. (Serves 6 to 8.)

SAUSAGE CASSEROLE
1 lb. sausages
1 1/2 cups packaged ready-cooked rice
1 1/2 cups grated carrots (use medium grater)
2 tsp. grated onion
2 tsp. grated onion
1 egg, beaten
1/2 cup grated Cheddar cheese
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
1/4 cup grated Cheddar cheese
1/2 cup milk

Cook sausages thoroughly, cool until they can be handled and cut into slices 1/4 inch thick. Heat oven to 375 degrees. Butter a 1 1/2-qt. casserole. Prepare rice, adding grated carrots to boiling water along with the rice. Add onion, egg, 1/2 cup cheese, salt, pepper and sausage pieces to prepared rice-carrot mixture, blending well with a fork. Pour into casserole. Sprinkle with 1/2 cup cheese and pour milk over all. Bake 25 minutes or until lightly browned. (Serves 6.)

TUNA CASSEROLE
4 slices bacon
3 green onions and tops, chopped
1 medium green pepper, chopped
1 16-oz. can tomatoes (2 1/2 cups)
1 16-oz. can mushroom pieces, with juice

Chop bacon. Cook onion and pepper in bacon fat. Add tomatoes and mushrooms. Simmer for 10 minutes. Add tuna and heat through. (Serves 4.)

CAULIFLOWER CASSEROLE
1 16-oz. can tomatoes
1 16-oz. can cauliflower
1 16-oz. can green beans
1 16-oz. can corn
1 16-oz. can tomato sauce
1 16-oz. can onion soup
1 16-oz. can mushroom pieces, with juice

Heat oven to 375 degrees. Cut cauliflower into small pieces and fry until crisp. Add onion and green pepper, cook gently until onion is yellow. Add tomatoes and heat to boiling point. Drain tuna and break into bite-size pieces and add to the cooked macaroni in the casserole and add the layers twice more. Sprinkle with cheese and dot with butter. Bake 35 minutes or until well browned. (Serves 8 to 10.)

LETTERS THAT SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN WRITTEN
Letters that should never have been written and ought to be immediately destroyed are the only ones worth keeping. Many Tremayne.

MECHANICAL CLOCKS ARE OLD STUFF
The early history of mechanical clocks is still uncertain and obscure. It has been suggested that they were an Arab invention and were brought to Europe by the Crusaders. As the Arabs were far ahead of Europe in scientific attainment, but that time, the invention of the clock, and so they are traditionally called wisdom clocks. They appear in Flemish tapestries; fine examples can be seen in the National Museum in Madrid and in the Glasgow Art Gallery.

But we really know a great deal about the masterly astronomical clock made by Giovanni de Dondi in 1384 in Italy because he left behind a full description of it. This clearly shows that it could not have been better designed, even with all the advances in mechanical knowledge, today; and that it was apparently made of brass, unlike other early clocks, all of which were of iron.

This Dondi clock remained in Italy until 1855 when it was taken to Spain and in 1899 was destroyed in the Peninsular war. From his complete drawing, which have luckily survived, an entirely new clock has been recently reconstructed under the supervision of the well-known horologist H. Alan Lloyd, and this is now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

The first clocks were made by blacksmiths and locksmiths in an iron frame, and were designed for putting on a wall bracket so that the weights could hang down unhindered. Italy was the brilliant pioneer, but soon the craft was carried northwards to the South German towns which became world famous for clock-making. Nuremberg, Augsburg, Cassel and Ulm. In these cities clockmakers had to obey certain guild rules, assuring standards.

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Here's A New Use For Old Circular Saws

The incidence of reclaimed sleigh bells on smart suburban sleighs has become a rather common sight. I wonder if a new use couldn't be started to add to the general gaiety. I was thinking of a saw. It has been kind of fun to step up to somebody's door and jingle pleasantly, warning them of your approach. But seriousness begets indifference, and after you have jingled the same kind of bells on half the homes in town you notice a similarity. One good saw would be impressive.

I refer to a circular saw, thousands of which must be available at this late date, and any of which would make a fine alarm at the portal, and advertise beautifully. It may be that too few suburbanites have ever heard the melody of a saw, and won't appreciate what I am suggesting.

The standard sawmill saw has a 34-inch diameter. Allowing for the arbor, this gives the sawyer just about 22 inches maximum cutting depth, for running off boards. By rigging two of these saws in what is known as "over-and-under," in tandem, the cutting width can be increased to about 40 inches, which is enough to handle about any log now found in an eastern white pine operation. Bandsaws take over after that.

The care and custody of these circular saws is an art in itself. You hear of people who "file and set" saws, but the big mill saws are "hammered." This is as delicate a task as cutting a gem diamond, and a man has to know what he's doing. The saw must rotate at high speed in a perfect way. Since it is thin he is diameter (it cuts a kerf or "scar" of only one-quarter inch) the slightest twist or bend can throw it off.

Because of the thickness of the saw blade, a fourth of a board foot is lost to sawdust at every pass, so a vibrating saw, even if ever so little, can wobble away valuable timber. To bring a wavy saw back into precision a man lays it on a flat surface, studies it for stress and strain, and then with sure, adept, quick, and heavy clips with a stout hammer relieves tension exactly where he must.

He also puts the "set" in the teeth with a hammer, pounding every other tooth one way, and then flipping the blade over to

the alternate teeth the other. The purpose of the teeth set is to keep the saw from getting filed, and the thrust which allows for the accumulated sawdust to be ejected, must be "gummed." When the saw is just right it can be hung back on the arbor.

There are trim saws and edging saws and other smaller saws used in a mill, so at least one man is kept busy most of the time gumming, setting, pounding, and filing.

But saw wear out in time. Repeated sharpening reduces its diameter to inefficient size, and sometimes a sawyer will find things in a log. Like a link of an old boom-chain, that is wrapped around a tree when a tree was a sapling and is now wood. Nobody knows it is there, but it is rolled onto the saw's teeth and the saw is broken. The sawyer, seeing it is doctored, will pull his handle and the bright teeth of the saw will take hold. All at once, amidst a harmonious whine of routine industry, there comes a screech of anguish, and every tooth the saw has been ripped away by the wicked chain. Hearing this the sawyer, in the most dignified manner, takes hold of the handle and the saw is broken. The sawyer, seeing it is doctored, will pull his handle and the bright teeth of the saw will take hold. All at once, amidst a harmonious whine of routine industry, there comes a screech of anguish, and every tooth the saw has been ripped away by the wicked chain. Hearing this the sawyer, in the most dignified manner, takes hold of the handle and the saw is broken.

Not everyone shares our fascination with the wide-open spaces, we know, else how would you explain the mushrooming of cities which are building ever higher and higher because they lack space to spread out horizontally. When people who dwell in these high buildings venture into the wilds of mountains and meadows, too often they travel at a pace which makes the countryside, for them, nothing but a blur.

Being willing to slow down just to look yields rich dividends. One learns, and occasionally even laughs, at the pleasures permitted to humans.

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THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell



WENT GO AWAY — Ronald Murray feeds dog food to Weimaraner who has been abandoned and starving. The birds left Murray's house when they were able to fly, but when Murray comes out on his porch, they fly to him for their dog food.

Land is abundant and cheap, and as spring turns into summer and all the wild young things are discovering the vastness of their world is one of the pleasures permitted to humans.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, R.A., E.D.

Habakkuk Questions the Ways of God
Habakkuk 1:1-6; 2:2-4; 3:17-19

Memory Scripture: Behold, his soul which is lifted up is not upright in him; but the just shall live by his faith. Habakkuk 2:4

Habakkuk was a contemporary of Jeremiah. Since Moses, the Jewish nation had stood for nearly a thousand years. Empires had come and gone. Now the armies of Babylon were poised to invade and destroy. Jeremiah cried, "Rebuke!" Habakkuk cried, "Why?"

In answer to Habakkuk's question, God indicates that he will use the fierce Chaldeans to rebuke Judah. This troubles Habakkuk. The Chaldeans were more wicked than the Jews. So though Habakkuk. Perhaps God, when in evaluating the wickedness of any people, does not count the light that has been received, say it differently. Did not Jesus say to Capernaum, "If the mighty works which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day." At any rate, it is not for Habakkuk to question God's method. "The just shall live by his faith." We must trust God.

Habakkuk speaks a word that should alert us today. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also." Many who are free from the curse of drink themselves, take no interest in trying to stem the rising tide of alcohol which is consuming the measure means of many and bringing distress and unhappiness to the family.

Habakkuk's final chapter begins with a prayer for revival. Then he sees a vision of God coming in great power and glory, shining as a light. Whereupon Habakkuk rises above his pessimism and gives praise to God. No matter how terrible the situation becomes, he declares, "Yet I will rejoice in the Lord my God, for he has saved me from the Lord God of my salvation. The Lord God is my strength." As if to add a final climax to his impassioned words, he concludes by saying, "Give this to the chief musician. Set it to music."

It is important to give praise to God. It is an expression of faith and "the just shall live by his faith." So many of the recipients of healing first gave an expression of praise, which contains faith.

It might be wiser for Mr. Kennedy and his colleagues to revert to their former reticence, and listen rather than speak. For the stock market may not only be readjusting to the end of inflation, but also may be saying something about what it thinks of the future.

—The New York Times

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking
NEW YORK (AP)—A South Dakota man has built a house with the windows upside down to prevent people from peeking at his family.

BUG-EYED — Donald Olskey, is wide-eyed at the prospect of a butterfly lighting on his cheek instead of on a flower.

DRIVING TIP
Advice from a car dealer: "If your headlights are out of order, don't stop to have them fixed that night. Just turn on your radio real loud and you will help down out the noise of the crash."

NESTER — Baby Emperor penguin peers out from its nestling place under parent. Like all babies, he will spend his first weeks of life riding on mum's or pop's large feet. The birds live in Antarctica.

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