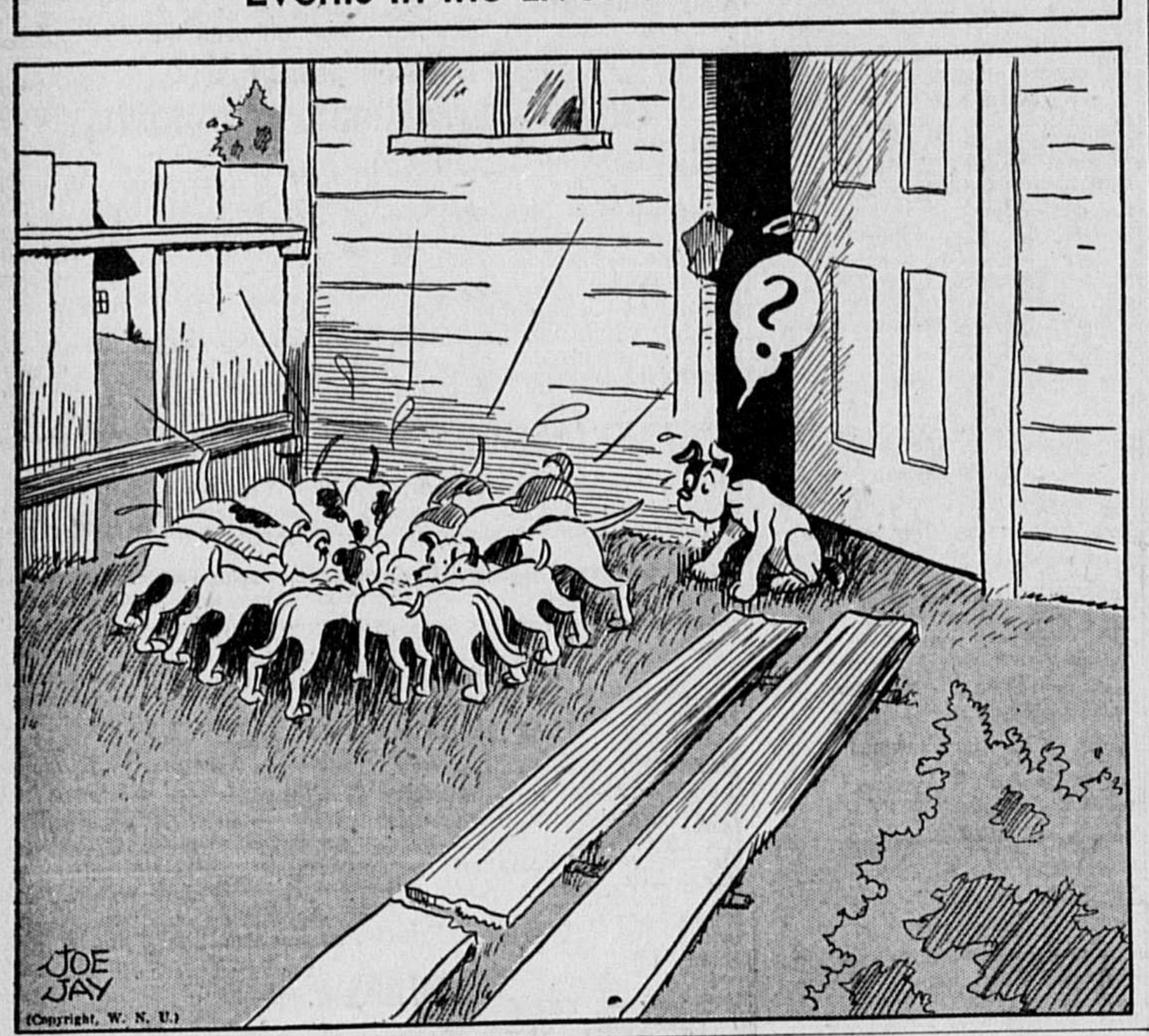
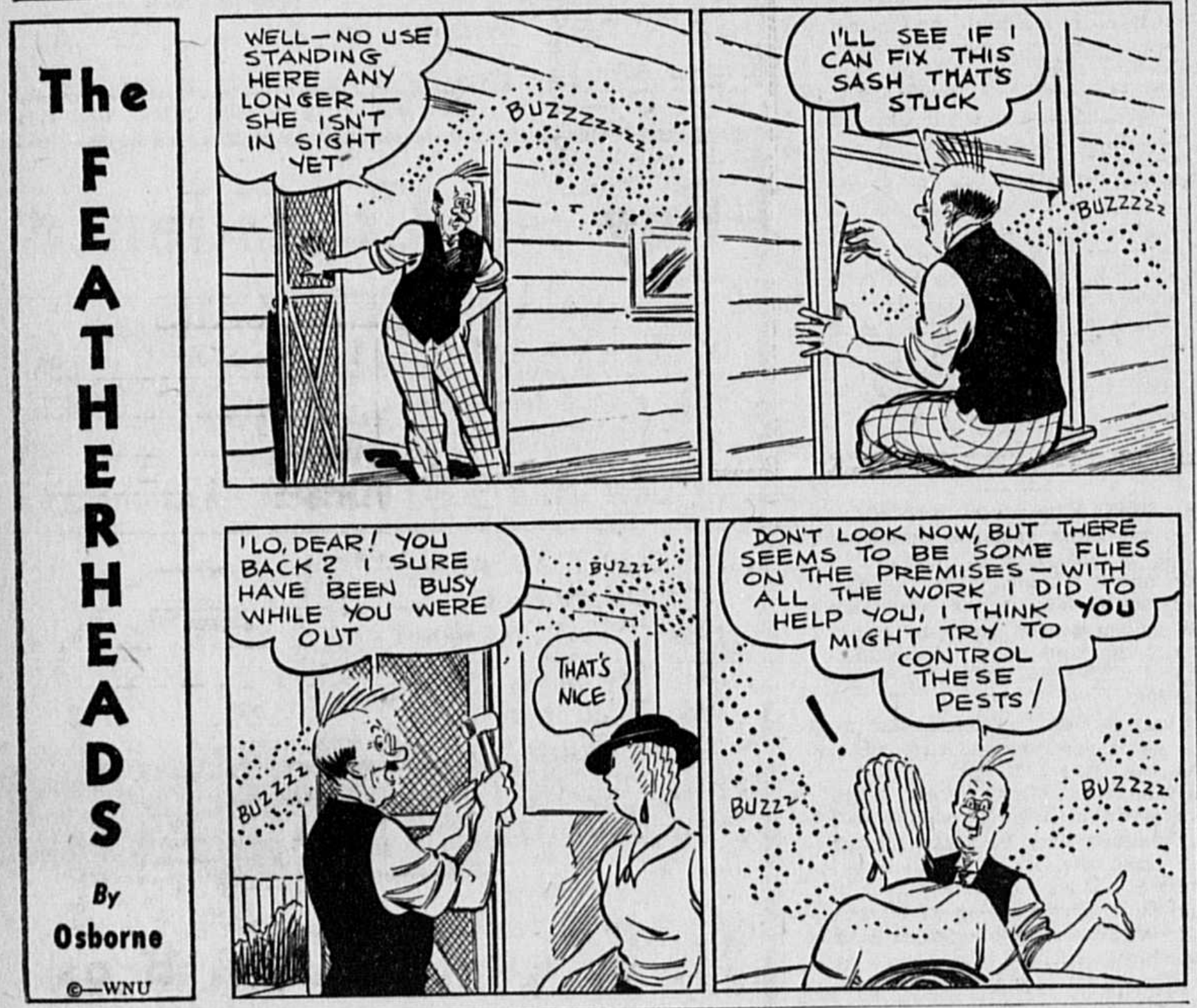
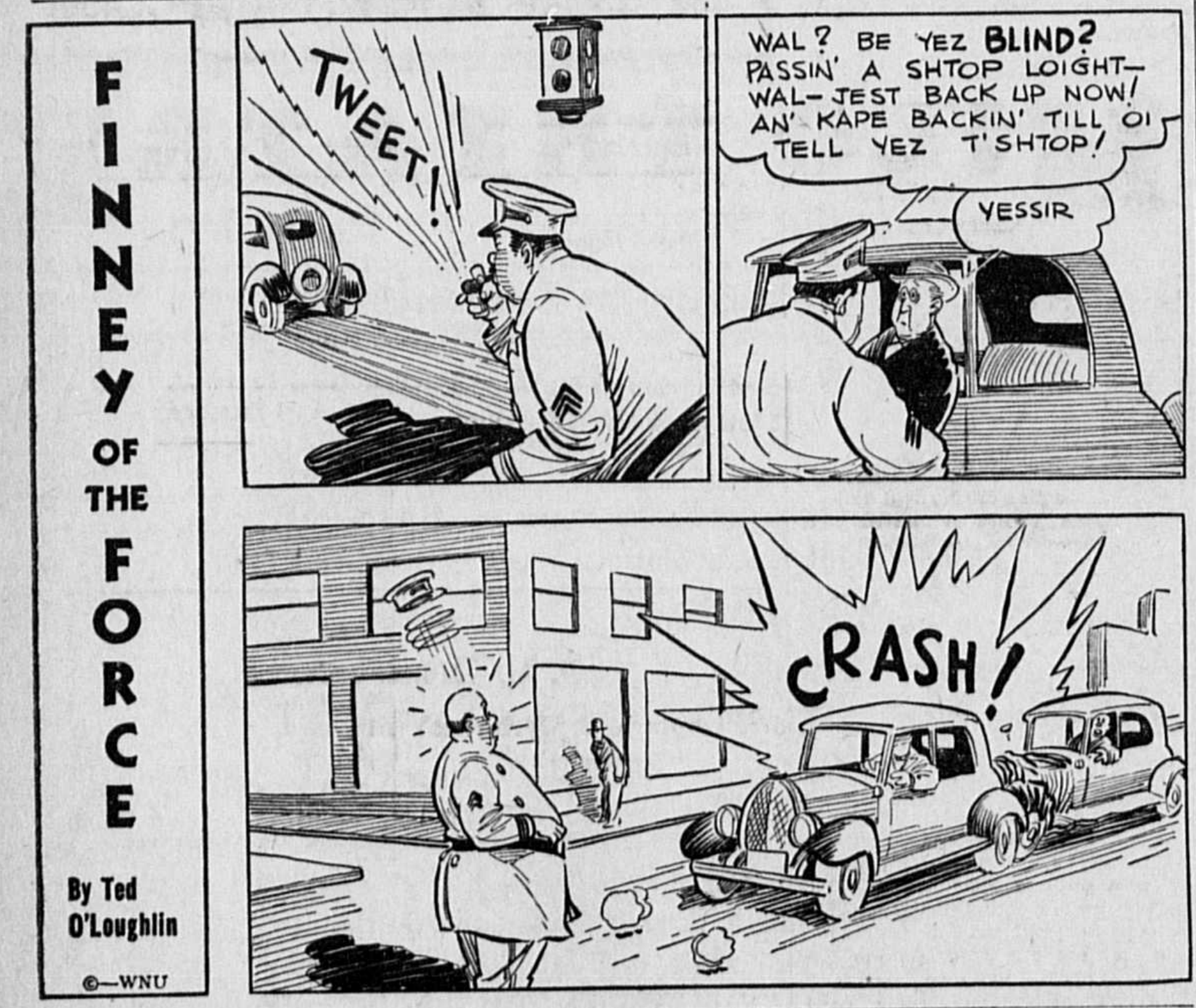
OUR COMIC SECTION

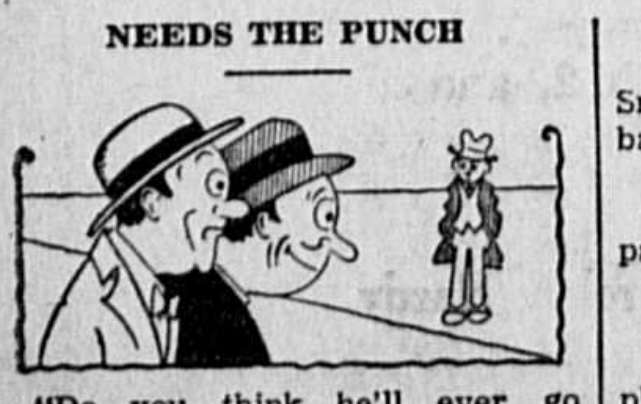
Events in the Lives of Little Men




The FEATHERHEADS
By Osborne
©—WNU
WELL—NO USE STANDING HERE ANY LONGER—SHE ISN'T IN SIGHT YET
BUZZZZZZZ
I'LL SEE IF I CAN FIX THIS SASH THAT'S STUCK
BUZZZZZ
'LO, DEAR! YOU BACK? I SURE HAVE BEEN BUSY WHILE YOU WERE OUT
BUZZZ
THAT'S NICE
BUZZZZZ
DON'T LOOK NOW, BUT THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME FLIES ON THE PREMISES—WITH ALL THE WORK I DID TO HELP YOU, I THINK YOU MIGHT TRY TO CONTROL THESE PESTS!
!
BUZZZ
BUZZZZZ


FINNEY OF THE FORCE
By Ted O'Loughlin
©—WNU
TWEET!
WAL? BE YEZ BLIND? PASSIN' A SHTOP LOIGHT—WAL—JEST BACK UP NOW! AN' KAPE BACKIN' TILL OI TELL YEZ T'SHTOP!
YESSIR
CRASH!

NEEDS THE PUNCH



"Do you think he'll ever go ahead?"

"Not till he gets a good backing up."

Directions

The Boss (smiling)—On the way to Smith & Sons you will pass a baseball field and—

Office Boy (hopefully)—Yes, sir?

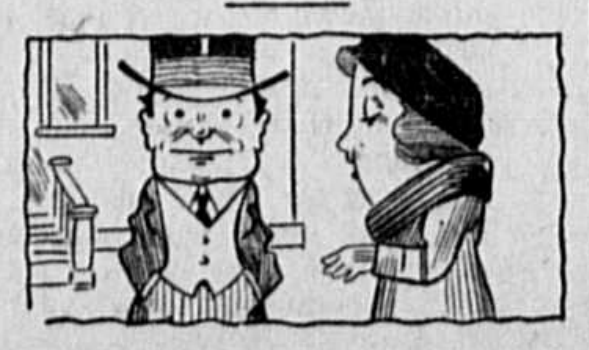
The Boss (still smiling)—Well, pass it.—Boys' Life.

Keep to the Diet

"And why is Ben wearing the big plaid vest?"

"Haven't you heard? The doctor told him to keep a check on his stomach."

TELLING WIFEY

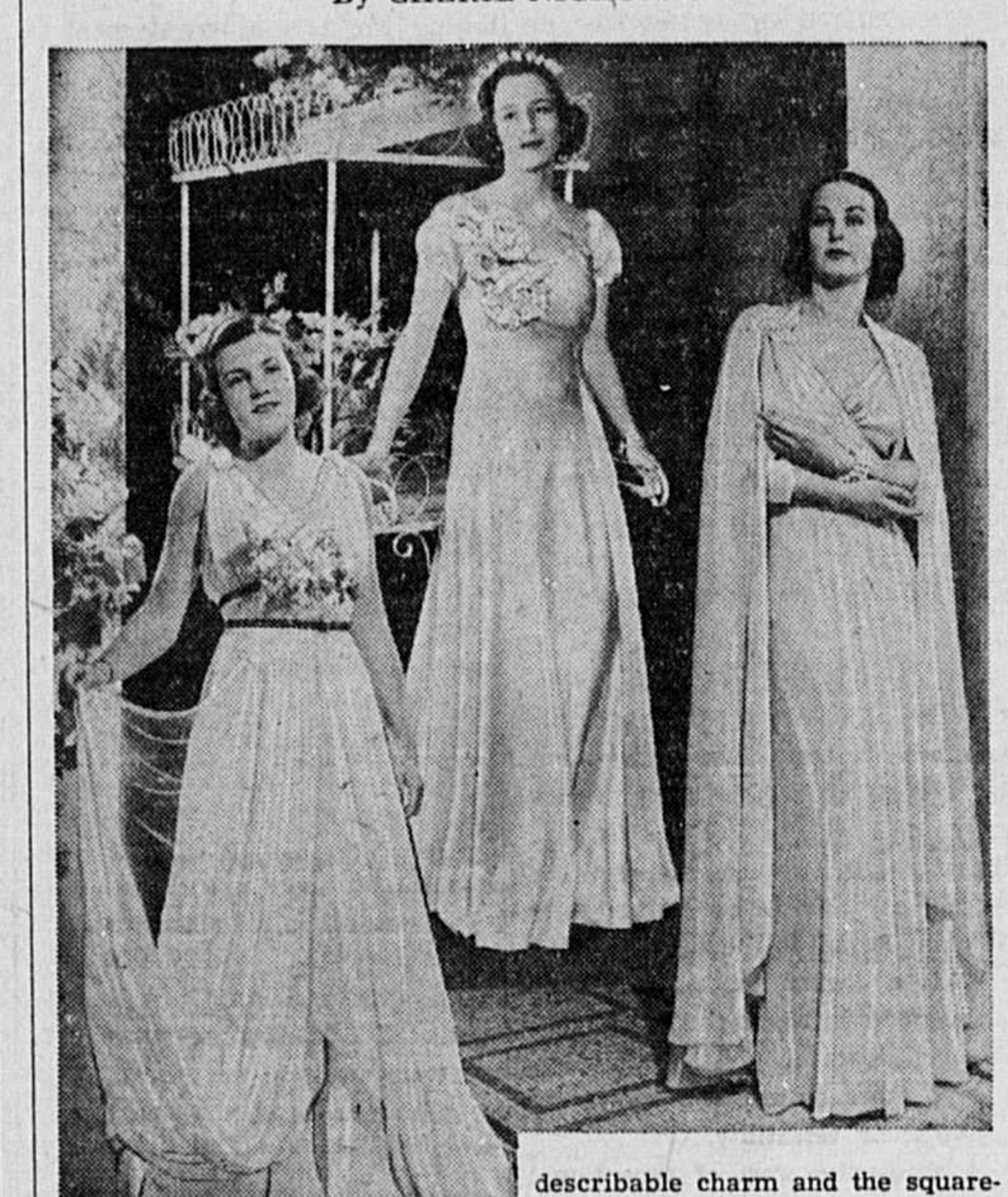


Wifey—I wonder what I saw in you to admire when I married you.

Hubby—My nerve, I guess.

Fashion Is in Mood for All-White

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



AFTER all when it comes to looking your sweetest and prettiest is there anything in the way of a lovely party frock more flattering to endearing feminine charms than all-white? Really now, is there?

Evidently fashion feels the same way about it for with all the exciting, the glamorous, the esthetic, the hectic, the eye-appealing delectable tones and tints on the color card this season, comes all-white on the scene and the contest is on, written all over the style program and in big headlines—white versus color!

The chic and the charm and the immaculate nicety with which the all white costume dresses you up during the daytime hours is exceeded only by the magic and the irresistible loveliness of the dine-and-dance and the formal party frocks that designers are creating of frothy white silk sheers this summer such as mousseline de soies, silk organdies, finest dainty silk nets and soft "drapy" filmy chiffons that sway and flutter and dance to the strains of rapturous music.

Then there are the stiff silks that are such favorites and which require such queenly styling to do them justice. Their vogue in all white is outstanding with particular emphasis on gleaming white satin which this summer is more than ever holding sway in ballroom and at formal night functions. A most fascinating white silk satin gown is shown centered in the illustration. Its stately princess lines are delightfully in keeping with the exquisiteness of the fabric itself The Jenny Lind shoulder line adds indescribable charm and the square-inclined neckline and the majestic sweep of the skirt so expertly styled so as to slenderize at the same time that it achieves a full hemline, are all details that glorify. The sophisticated simplicity of this gown and the elegance of the all-silk satin are its big appeal.

An interesting feature about present party dresses is that their silhouettes go to such extremes. Some are sheathlike to the knees with flaring hemlines and slenderized fitted waistlines, while others are that bouffant it requires yards and yards of material to make them. For the airy-fairy types that are so entrancing and so beloved this season by the younger set, vaporous filmy chiffons and billowy tulles and nets are the logical answer.

Beautifully draped in classic lines is the dress pictured to the left. It required yards and yards of white silk chiffon for its fashioning. The girdled straps of narrow ribbon reflect Greek influence.

To the right a most exquisite silk chiffon evening ensemble is shown. The girlish simplicity of this dainty gown and cape commends this costume to the young debutante. This lovely creation naively informs you that not all the honors are going to all-white for in this instance the chiffon is in the new exquisite desert dawn tint, which is a delicate pink shade that is too lovely for words. The gown has a halter neck which is most becoming to the wearer. The cape is grace itself. By the way, you really should have a cape of chiffon or of net or of some type of silk sheer to wear with lingerie dresses, for the transparent cape is one of fashion's pet vanities this summer.

© Western Newspaper Union.

RIBBONS TAKE ON ADDED IMPORTANCE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Ribbons have not been so important for a long time as they now are. They are used for sashes, for girdles, shoulder straps that are part of the design of the dress, for bandings and for entire jackets and toques.

Many of the better styled frocks and tailored suits have their edges finished with grosgrain ribbon bindings. The new idea of these bindings is carried out both in monotone and in contrasting effects. Beige finished with black or brown ribbon bindings is a favorite theme, also black bound with white grosgrain.

Perky velvet ribbon bows trim print frocks while many dress fronts are fastened with narrow tied ribbons. Ribbon trims on hats are widely advocated and there is considerable use of broad belting ribbon to artfully band high crowns.

Use of All Kinds of Lace Revived for Summer Wear

The use of all kinds of lace has been revived for summer wear.

Helene Yrande uses pure white lace for a fitted deshabille which has enormously full, puffed sleeves to the elbow. The low cut front decollette is filled with doubled bands of chiffon in pale yellow and pale green.

These two colors are repeated in the chiffon sash which is twisted about the bodice Grecian fashion, and tied in back with the floating chiffon streamers hanging in back and forming a suggestion of a train.

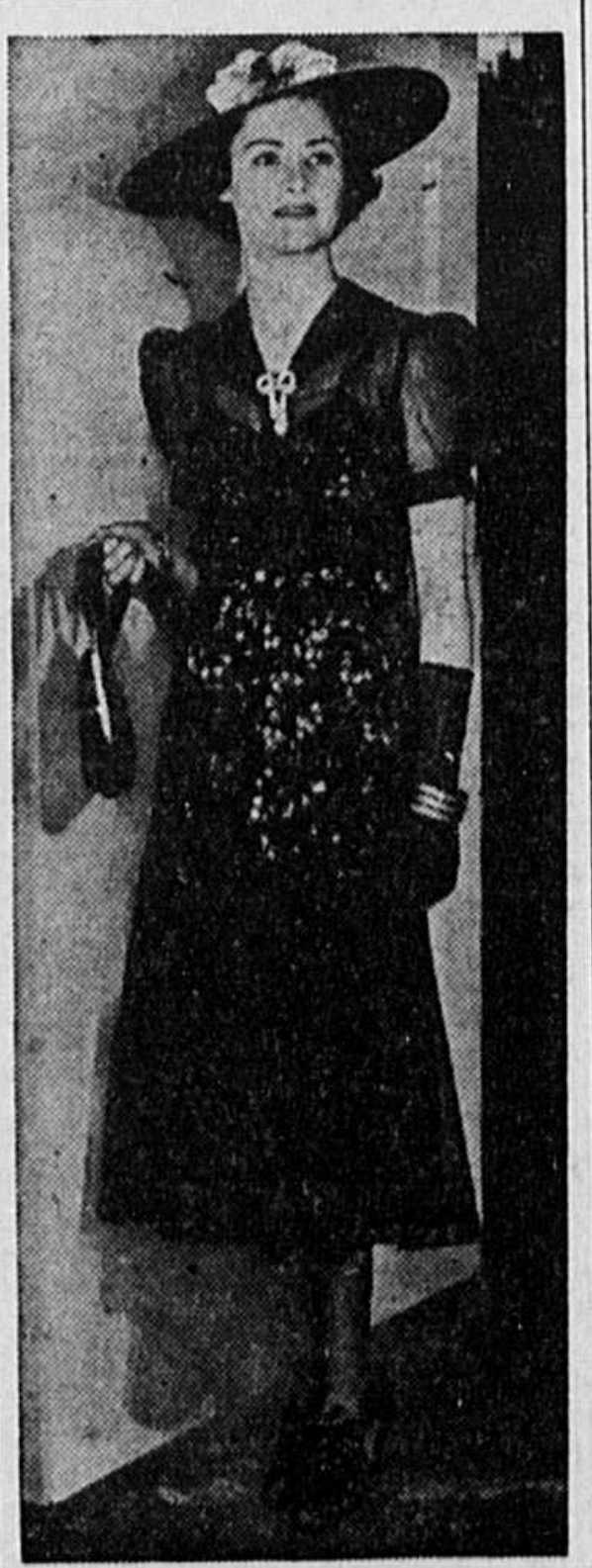
Use Pink Chiffon Roses to Trim Evening Jacket

Pale pink roses of shaded chiffon are applied cleverly as trimming on an evening jacket of sheer, white chiffon in the new Schiaparelli collection. The same type roses are used as a back shoulder yoke on a blue satin evening cape.

Pale yellow and green chiffon is used effectively to make sprays of mimose applied on a white organdie evening gown.

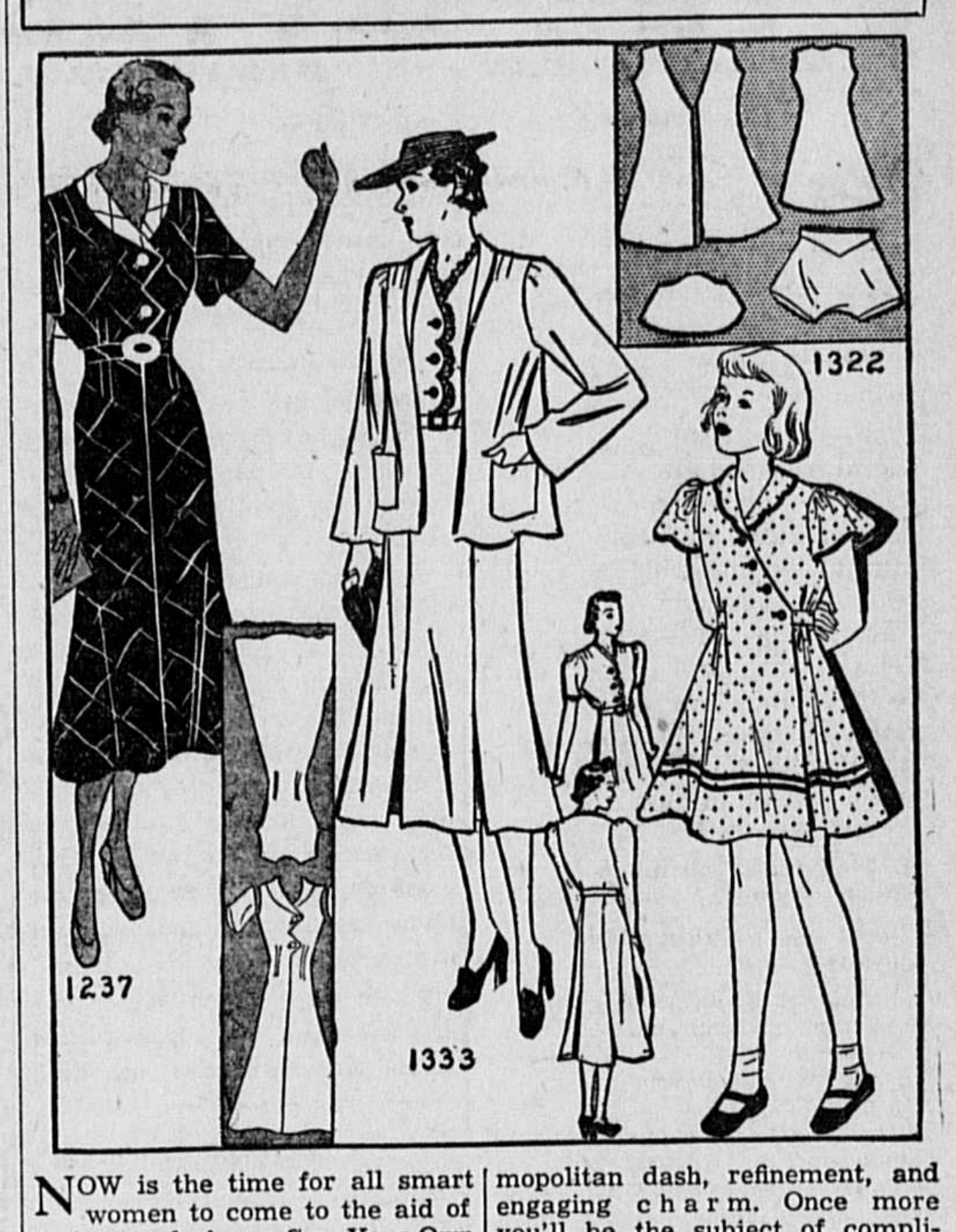
NET OVER PRINT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Broad brimmed hats which fashion has decreed for summer wear combine well with this type of afternoon dress which is of black cable net worn over an underslip of gay print on dark background. It is made with puff sleeves and sailor collar. Catalin costume jewelry, including a bow clip-brooch and bangle bracelets in the new "pepper and salt" design by Schiaparelli add chic to this costume. The hat is of black baku with a large white poppy.

For Discriminating People



NOW is the time for all smart women to come to the aid of their wardrobes. Sew-Your-Own wants to lend a hand, Milady: hence today's trio of mid-summer pace makers.

At The Left.

A trim little reminder that careful grooming is an asset anywhere, anytime, is this frock. It features simplicity. Its forte is comfort. Make one version in cotton for all purpose wear, another of sports silk for dressy occasions. You'll praise the cool cut of its short sleeves and softly rolled collår. Yes, Milady, you'll enjoy making it.

In The Center.

Here you have a light and breezy ensemble that's the perfect attire for Society. It has cosmopolitan dash, refinement, and engaging charm. Once more you'll be the subject of complimentary tea table talk with your delightfully slender silhouette. Make it of sheer chiffon or more durable acetate. You'll have a hit in either.

At The Right.

The little lady who likes unusual touches in her frocks will go for this new dress and pantie set. It has the chic of mommy's dresses plus a little-girl daintiness that is more than fetching. Wrap around styling makes it easy for even the tiniest girl to get into and it's quite a time saver on ironing day. A splendid idea is to cut this pattern twice and be assured of little sister's all summer chic.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1237 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4⅔ yards of 35 inch material plus ⅝ yard contrasting for collar.

Pattern 1333 is designed for sizes 36 to 52. Size 38 requires 7⅛ yards of 39 inch material. The dress alone requires 4¾ yards. To line the jacket requires 2¼ yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1322 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 6 requires 3¼ yards of 35 inch material plus 5½ yards of ribbon for trimming as pictured.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Favorite Recipe of the Week

THIS is truly an ice cream age, for never was ice cream more easily obtained or better than it is now. Good ice cream can be bought, and it can be made at home—in a freezer or in the freezing tray of an automatic refrigerator. As quick as a wink a package of ice cream powder can be turned into luscious dishes of many-flavored ice cream.

Here is a basic recipe for freezer ice cream—and with the addition of fresh fruits and berries or sauces, the recipe can be varied in many delicious ways.

Freezer Ice Cream.

1 quart milk
1 package ice cream powder (vanilla, strawberry, lemon, maple, or chocolate* flavor)

Add milk very gradually to ice cream powder, stirring until dissolved. Pour into freezer can; place in freezer and pack mixture of cracked ice and salt around can (use 8 parts ice to 1 part salt). Turn slowly for 3 minutes, then rapidly and continuously until frozen. Makes 1½ quarts ice cream.

Any of the following may be substituted for milk in this recipe: 1 quart rich milk or light cream, 1 cup cream and 3 cups milk, or 2 cups evaporated milk and 2 cups milk or water.

*With chocolate ice cream powder, add ¾ cup sugar.

Smiles

Hurry It

Pompous, self-made man (visiting former employer)—You don't remember me? Well, twenty years ago I was an office-boy here, and you sent me out on a message.

Former Employer—Yes, yes—where's the answer?

If Not—

Old Lady—Does this bus stop at the pier?

The Conductor—Well, ma'am, there'll be a terrible splash if it don't.

A correspondent says he is always interested in what happens to his money after it leaves him. Our trouble is that far too many people are interested in what is going to happen to ours before we even get it.

Due Someone

Arthur—I suppose you've heard rumors that I'm engaged to Peggy?

Herbert—Yes. If it's true, I congratulate you; if not, I congratulate Peggy.

Finds Way to Have Young-Looking Skin at 35!

IT'S utterly wonderful how quickly this scientific creme takes away "age-film"—in only 5 nights! At 30—35—40 even, women now thrill to rose-petally soft, smooth, youthfully clear skin! This Golden Peacock Bleach Creme acts the *only* way to free skin of dull, ugly, old-looking film of semi-visible darkening particles! A revelation for ugly blackheads, surface pimples, freckles, too! Try it! Get Golden Peacock Bleach Creme at any drug or department store, or send 50c to Golden Peacock Inc., Dept. K-325, Paris, Tenn.

Their Time Comes

When thieves fall out, honest men get their own.

666 LIQUID, TABLETS SALVE, NOSE DROPS checks MALARIA in three days COLDS first day Headache, 30 minutes.
Try "Rub-My-Tism"—World's Best Liniment

In NEW YORK HOTEL YORK 7th AVE. at 36th ST.
From $1.50 Per Day SINGLE $2.50 Per Day DOUBLE
Large, Airy Rooms
*FIREPROOF *NEW DECORATED
*Opposite Macy's
Near Pennsylvania Station

WNU—4 29—37

HELP KIDNEYS
To Get Rid of Acid and Poisonous Waste

Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly filtering waste matter from the blood. If your kidneys get functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be poisoning of the whole system and body-wide distress.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be a warning of some kidney or bladder disturbance.

You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

In such cases it is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Use *Doan's Pills*. A multitude of grateful people recommend *Doan's*. *Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS

THEY CALLED HIM "THE LITTLE MAGICIAN"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HE DIED on a summer day 75 years ago and his passing was scarcely noticed by the nation of which he had once been Chief Executive because that nation was then in the throes of a great civil war. Yet it had been his boast that he was "the first real American President," the first one born after the Declaration of Independence and the first whose life span was wholly American.

If his fellow-Americans remembered Martin Van Buren at all it was by some of the names that had been given him in the heat of political controversy, such names as "The Little Magician" and "The Red Fox." They had called him "The Little Magician" because they believed that he was a wizard who could pull an endless number of luscious political plums out of his hat and because he was Andrew Jackson's right-hand man in inaugurating the "spoils system."

"He is still spoken of slightingly as a mere sly politician," said a commentator in 1929, "but nothing can prevent him from obtruding while the mere sly politicians have all gone to their deserved silences."

They called him "The Red Fox," thus emphasizing further the insinuation of his slyness, his devious trail in political matters and the unpredictable nature of his next move. They regarded him as a "slippery fellow" and they said no power could make him take a position on any question until he had deliberated over it to the last possible minute.

His Strength of Character.

What they failed to give him credit for was sincerity and fixity of purpose, once he made up his mind. When that happened, nothing could shake him from his purpose and he fought for what he believed to be right in utter disregard of the possible effect upon his own fortunes. He did that while he was President and when the panic of 1837 swept over the land he refused to have any truck with popular financial ignorances and follies. That panic and his firm stand on fiscal policies resulted in his defeat by Harrison in 1840.

In 1844 Van Buren deliberately sacrificed the Democratic nomination by obstinately flaunting his unpopular views on the slavery question. In that year, it will be recalled, the pro-slavery forces wanted to annex Texas in order to add another slave state to the Union, and possibly more than one, if, as was proposed, Texas were divided up into several states. The popular thing to do was to favor the annexation, or, at least, straddle on the issue. If Van Buren, the dominant figure in his party, had done either, he could have had the Democratic nomination. Instead, he denounced the new move to extend pro-slavery power and lost the nomination to James K. Polk of Tennessee, the first "dark horse" candidate in our political history.

Again in 1848 Van Buren might have won the nomination if he had "gone along" with the pro-slavery wing of the party. Instead, he bolted the party and ran independently for President as the head of a new party, the Free Soilers, and, of course, lost out. Six years later this party was absorbed into a new one, called the Republican party, whose nomination of Abraham Lincoln precipitated the Civil war. So there is something curiously ironical in the fact that Martin Van Buren, the right-hand man of that "patron saint" of the Democratic party and himself one of the leading exponents of Democratic principles, should have been one of the founders of Republicanism!

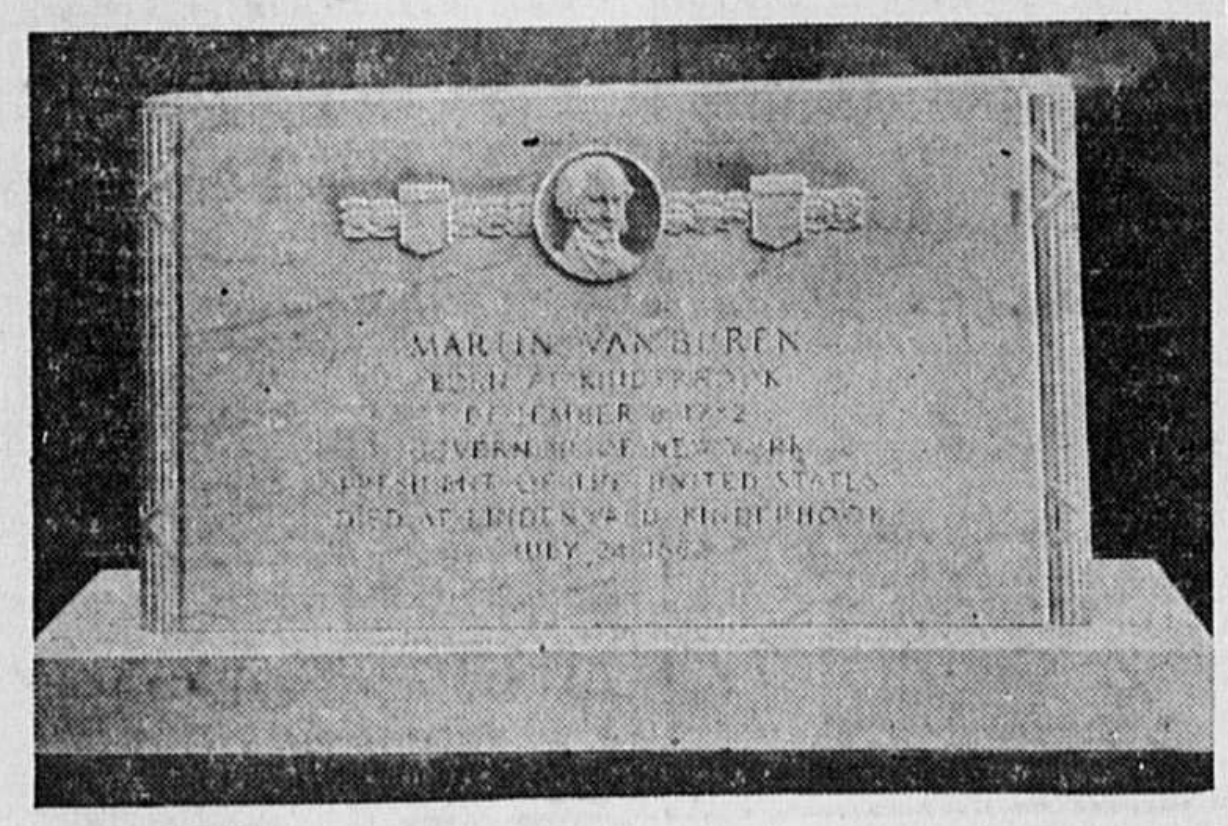
Long-Delayed Recognition.

Perhaps it is expecting too much to have his contemporaries or even the next two or three generations of Americans appreciate the true worth of this man. But it does seem strange that the historians and the scholars should have been so long in recognizing his importance and evaluating it for his fellow-countrymen. Yet the fact is that this recognition did not come until 60 years after his death and then it was brought about by the publication of his autobiography—as though Martin Van Buren were speaking from his grave!

In 1921 this autobiography was published as "House Document No. 819, Sixty-sixth congress, Second Session, being the annual report of the American Historical association for the year 1918." Van Buren had begun it in 1854 and wrote or dictated it until death stopped him in 1862. It remained in the possession of his family until 1905 when one of them presented it to the Library of Congress. A start was made on editing it for publication soon afterwards, then suspended and not taken up again for nearly two decades.

When it was finally published it was hailed by scholars as "one of the greatest autobiographies ever written." It gave an amazing view "behind the scenes" during the time Martin Van Buren was an actor on that stage of American history. Throughout he was "blunt and candid and never afraid to speak his mind, as he was through public life, although in public life he could not be induced to speak his mind until he had fully made it up. That was the characteristic that made people think him a pussyfooter, a mistake that has endured to our own times." In it, too, he "discloses his character unconsciously, and it is the character of a brave, true gentleman, mild in manner, immovable in policy, generous in heart and afraid of nothing."

But, despite these revelations, it must be admitted that the scholars and historians were about the only ones who looked upon Martin Van Buren in a new light. To the public in general he was still a shadowy figure, a name in the school histories. In 1932 when a monument was erected in front of the Van Buren high school in Kinderhook, N. Y., to commemorate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of his birth, newspapers headlined the event as a belated tribute to a "forgotten President."



Memorial to Van Buren at Kinderhook, N. Y.

A Tavern-Keeper's Son.

Van Buren was born in Kinderhook on December 5, 1782, the son of a tavern-keeper. Reared in an environment of near poverty and hard work, the future of the boy was a constant source of worry to his mother, Maria Hoes Van Buren. She was proud of his achievements in school and she scraped and saved to make it possible for him to attend Kinderhook academy.

When Martin was fourteen years old he was "articled" to Judge Francis Silvester for training in his law office. This was a stroke of luck, for Judge Silvester was related to some of the most important people in the state.

At the age of fifteen young Van Buren made his debut as a lawyer in an improvised courtroom in a tavern at Valatie. It was an unimportant case and Judge Silvester allowed his clerk to "sum up" for him. The boy was so small that he had to be lifted to a chair to address the jury but so eloquent was his plea that he won the case—and also a "fee" of 50 cents!

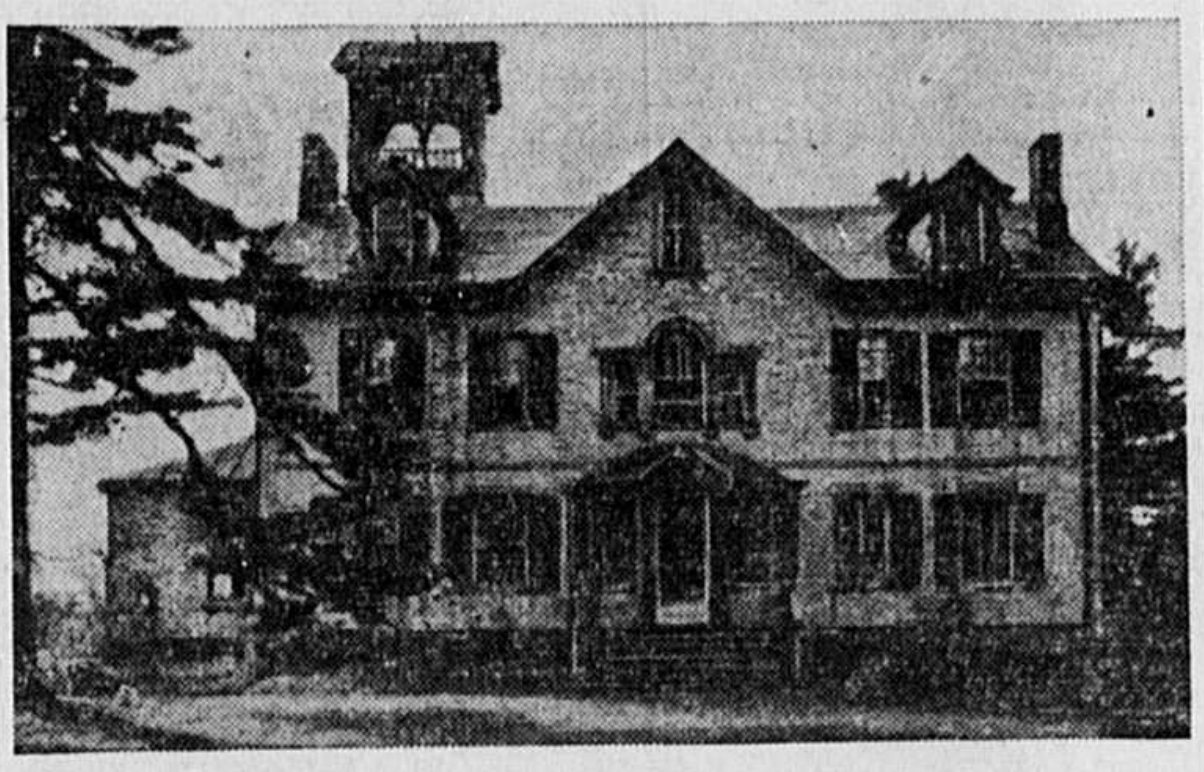
In 1800, when he was eighteen he "stumped" Columbia county and the neighboring sections of the state for Thomas Jefferson and the new Republican (Democratic) party. For his efforts he was made a delegate to the Republican congressional caucus at Troy.

The next year he was named surrogate of Columbia county, thus starting on his career in office holding, and moved with his young bride, Hannah Hoes, the childhood sweetheart whom he had married in 1807. to Hudson. In 1812 he waged a successful campaign, being elected to the state senate.

Into a Larger Arena.

He was chiefly responsible for the legislation which made possible the Erie and Champlain canals. His services won him the appointment of attorney-general of the state in 1815 and he served in that capacity for five years. By 1821 he was the acknowledged leader of his party in New York and in that year entered the larger arena of national affairs when he was elected to the United States senate.

Again he demonstrated his independence when, in an era of lavish federal spending for internal improvements, he dared to oppose the practice on the ground that the United States government had no right to build roads and canals within the individual states. Re-elected in 1827, he secured a pension for the officers of the Revolution and got himself in the limelight by denouncing the Bank of the United States. This not only drew down upon him a withering oratorical fire from such outstanding leaders as Henry Clay of Kentucky and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts but started his feud with John C. Calhoun of South Carolina which was to have an important effect on his later career.



Lindenwald, Van Buren's Home at Kinderhook, N. Y.

After two more years in the senate Van Buren was elected governor of New York and his inaugural message advocated legislation to prevent the use of money in elections—a strange proposal to come from a man who was looked upon as a "sly politician." He served as governor only three months, then resigned to accept an appointment as secretary of state in the cabinet of President Andrew Jackson.

Almost immediately Van Buren had an opportunity to prove his loyalty to his chief. The wives of the other cabinet members, led by Mrs. Calhoun, wife of the vice president, had started a movement to ostracize the wife of Secretary of War Eaton because she had been Peggy O'Neal, the daughter of a Tennessee tavern-keeper. Van Burean became the gallant defender of the glamorous Peggy. This further endeared him to "Old Hickory," who was determined that the wife of his secretary of war should be accepted by the other cabinet wives.

When it looked as though the dispute over Peggy was about to wreck the administration, Van Buren settled it by announcing to Jackson that he intended to resign. If the secretary of state retired, it meant that the other cabinet members would have to follow suit. Then the President could appoint a new and more harmonious group of advisers.

"The Great Magician."

Jackson protested violently, but he soon found that the "little Dutchman from Kinderhook" also had a will of iron and nothing the President could say would swerve him from his course. So he left the cabinet, and the others, with the exception of Postmaster General Barry, whose loyalty to Jackson was unquestioned, had no other choice but to do likewise. This not only solved the difficulty but it was a stinging defeat for Calhoun, whose hatred for Van Buren deepened. It also resulted in a change in one of Van Buren's nicknames. A famous editor, Mordecai P Noah, in writing on the collapse of the Calhoun conspiracy, said, "Well, indeed, may Mr. Van Buren be called the great magician, for he raised his wand and the whole cabinet vanishes." Thus "The Little Magician" became "The Great Magician."

Soon after Van Buren's resignation he left for England to become ambassador to the court of St. James, whence he was followed by the malevolence of John Calhoun. For the senate refused to confirm his appointment and it was arranged so that there should be a tie vote and Vice President Calhoun, as president of the senate, could cast the deciding vote against him. But in doing this Calhoun, for once, had overreached himself He did not realize it at the time, perhaps, but it was true nevertheless that when he cast the deciding vote against Van Buren's appointment he was defeating himself in his life-long ambition to become President.

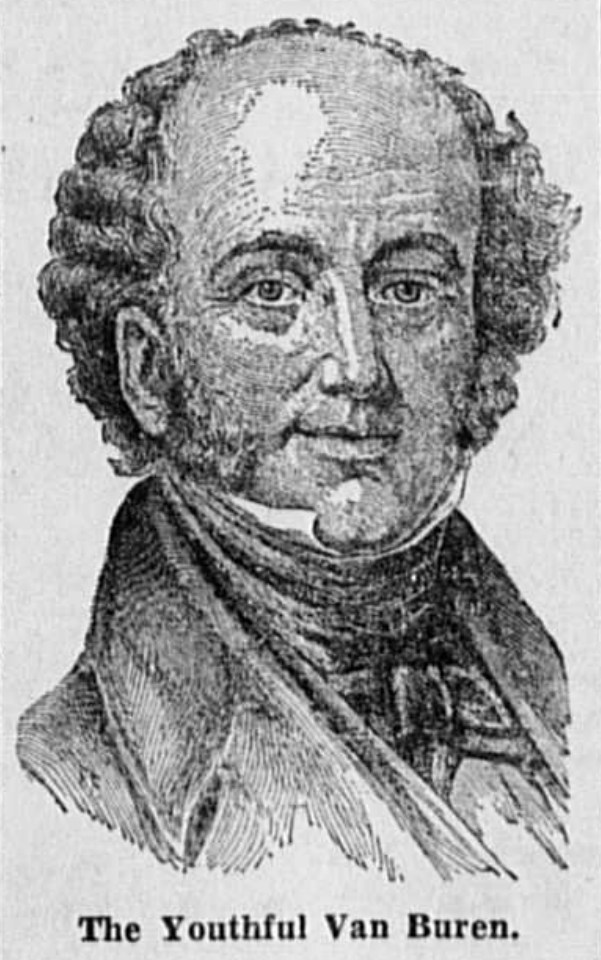
As vice president, Calhoun was the logical successor to Jackson when "Old Hickory" retired at the end of his second term. But Jackson, still loyal to his former secretary of state, used his influence as leader of the Democratic party to bring about the nomination of Van Buren, instead of Calhoun, and Van Buren's election in 1837 followed as a matter of course. Enraged at being thus shelved, Calhoun bided his time. He took no part in the campaign of 1840. But it wasn't necessary for him to knife Van Buren, for the panic of 1837 had already killed the President's chances of re-election.

After his defeat in 1840 Van Buren retired to his estate, Lindenwald, in Kinderhook, which he bought from a friend of his youth, Billy Van Ness. From there he wielded an influence in the affairs of the Democratic party which was rapidly returning him to popular favor, and he was aided in this by the political mistakes of John Tyler, who had succeeded to the Presidency when Harrison died.

It seemed certain that Van Buren would win the Democratic nomination in 1844. Then the question of the annexation of Texas came up—brought up purposely by John C. Calhoun, said Van Buren's friends, because the South Carolinian knew that the New Yorker's attitude on this question would lose him the support of the South.

Van Buren took his uncompromising stand on the further extension of slavery, the Democratic convention repudiated him in favor of the unknown James K. Polk, and Mr. Calhoun wrote to a friend, "I regard the nomination of Mr. Polk to be the best that could be made under the circumstances. It has done much by freeing the party of the dangerous control of what may be called the New York Dynasty—a more heartless and selfish body of politicians have rarely ever been associated together."

Again Van Buren retired to Lindenwald and, although he was reluctant to enter the lists again, the campaign of 1848 found him in the field once more. This time he was a bolter from the ranks of his party and the leader of a new one dedicated to "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." Although he polled nearly a third of a million votes he failed to carry a single state. This defeat put an end to his political activity, except as an observer and commentator.



The Youthful Van Buren.

He died on July 24, 1862—in the midst of the civil conflict whose coming he had feared and predicted for years. The news of his passing created little interest. The ears of Americans, both North and South, were strained to catch the latest tidings from the blood-soaked battlefields where this question of slavery was being decided. If they thought about the death of Martin Van Buren at all, it may have seemed to them that they caught the faint echo of a song from the campaign of 1840—"Van, Van, is a used-up man."

This spiteful ballad, roared by the "singing Whigs" 20 years earlier, was true at last.

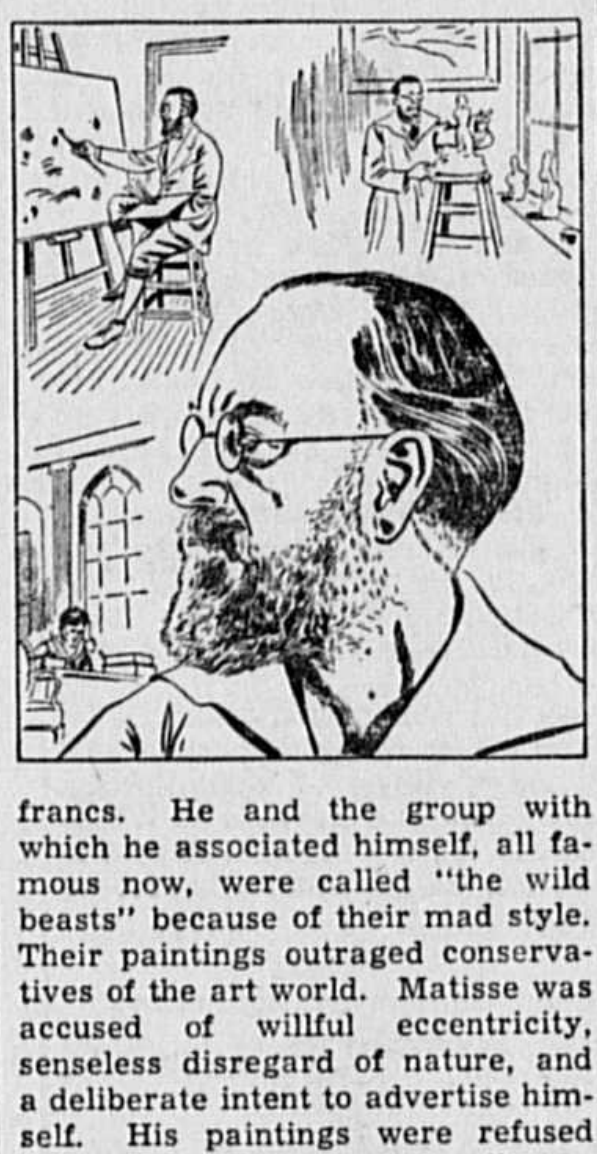
© Western Newspaper Union.

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

ARTIST WAS A LAWYER'S APPRENTICE

HENRI MATISSE, one of the greatest of modern French artists, whose works now sell for hundreds of thousands of francs, might have been a commonplace lawyer had not Fate stepped in when she did. He was born in a small town in Picardy in 1869, son of a wheat dealer. His childhood was uneventful and he became a lawyer's apprentice. Then, Fate came along with an attack of appendicitis which left him an invalid for many months. In order to keep occupied while convalescing, he took up painting; and it proved so fascinating that he never opened another law book.



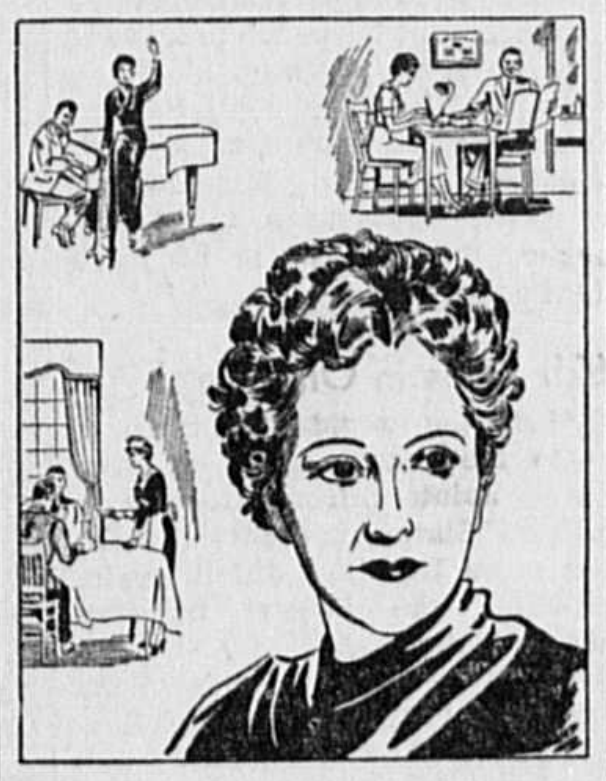
Matisse's first paintings, in the early 1900s, brought but a few francs. He and the group with which he associated himself, all famous now, were called "the wild beasts" because of their mad style. Their paintings outraged conservatives of the art world. Matisse was accused of willful eccentricity, senseless disregard of nature, and a deliberate intent to advertise himself. His paintings were refused exhibition space in many galleries, but slowly he built recognition for his work. In 1927, his "Fruits and Flowers" won first prize in the Carnegie International exhibition. In 1928, the Luxembourg galleries bid 300,000 francs for his picture, "Sideboard," but the man who once could hardly buy enough bread with the few francs his work brought could now afford to donate the picture to them, accepting only one franc in order to make the transaction legal.

* * *

SINGER WAS A BISCUIT PACKER

USUALLY we are inclined to give too much credit to chance or luck in analyzing the success of prominent people, forgetting that without the talent to take advantage of an unexpected opportunity they could not have risen. Helen Morgan's sudden rise to fame is an example.

Born in Danville, Illinois, her father died when she was very young, leaving Helen Morgan and her mother practically penniless. When she was five years old, paint thrown by another child partially blinded her, and she had to spend a full year in a dark room. She sang to herself to pass the long dark hours and later she sang in a church choir in Chicago. There, she worked as a manicurist, a waitress, a comptometer operator, and a model. She was a ribbon clerk at Marshall Field's department store and a biscuit packer for the National Biscuit company. None of her jobs lasted long, for her eyes were always on the stage. She sang occasionally in cabarets and finally got a job through Ziegfeld in the chorus of "Sally." Dissatisfied, she quit, and Billy Rose hired her to sing in his Backstage club.



That was Helen Morgan's lucky chance. The Backstage club was so small that she was forced to sit on the piano! Most of us would consider it a disadvantage, and perhaps she did, too. But the public was interested; she became a sensation, and speedily rose to fame. Musical comedies and motion pictures starred her, and soon she was singing in a night club named for her, at a salary of $1,500 per week. Today she is known the world over.

Perhaps, if Helen Morgan had not had to sit on the piano in the Backstage club, she would never have risen to stardom. Perhaps, she would have sung comparatively unknown for a couple of years, and gone back to manicuring or biscuit packing. But, remember, she had something worth delivering when she sat on that piano.

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AROUND the HOUSE

Items of Interest to the Housewife

Browning Biscuits.—Biscuits can be given rich brown tops by brushing the tops with a pastry brush dipped in milk before placing them in the oven.

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Disagreeable Odor.—The smell of new paint has a very bad effect on some people. To minimize it, fill a pail of water and sprinkle in it some hay and one or two onions, freshly sliced. Stand this in a room newly painted, and much of the smell will be neutralized.

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Meat Pinwheels.—Biscuit dough, left-over meat chopped with onion, carrot and parsley. Spiced tomato to gravy. Make your favorite biscuit dough and roll out fairly thick. Spread the meat mixture over the surface, leaving an inch margin of dough uncovered. Then roll up dough and meat together, and slice off pinwheels. Grease a shallow pan and lay in the pinwheels. Bake in moderately hot oven until done, about 30 minutes.

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Storing Brown Sugar.—Brown sugar will not become lumpy if stored in an airtight jar.

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When Drawers Stick.—Black lead or black lead pencil rubbed on the edges of a drawer which has become swollen from heat will enable it to be opened and shut quite easily.

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Turnips Au Gratin.—For this tasty dish half-cook turnips in boiling salted water, then cut into fairly thin slices and drain well. Arrange in layers in a buttered fireproof dish, and cover each layer of turnip with grated cheese, a seasoning of pepper, and some little dabs of butter. The last layers should consist of breadcrumbs sprinkled with grated cheese and dotted with butter. Bake in a moderate oven until well browned.

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To Clean the Piano.—Use the suction cleaner to remove dust from the inside of the piano, and clean the keys with a soft cloth moistened with methylated spirit. Polish with a chamois leather.

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Heating the Oven.—Open the oven door for a minute soon after the gas has been lit and you will find that the oven will get hot much quicker. By doing so you let out the moisture that always collects when the oven is not in use.

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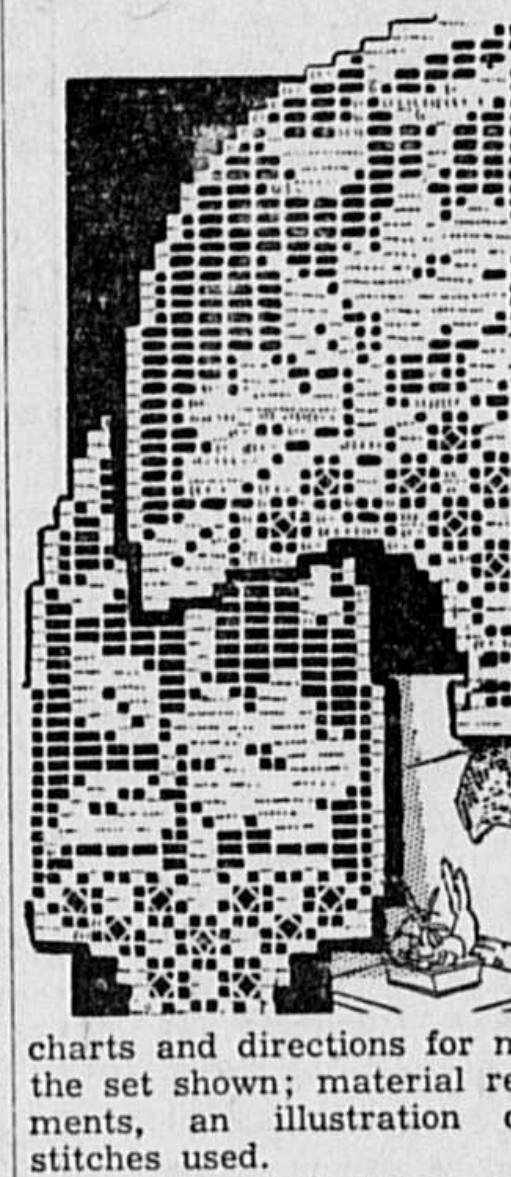
Baskets of Lace For Chair Set

Isn't it exciting to think that with your own crochet hook you can fashion a chair or buffet set as lovely and practical as this basket design? A bit of string helps do the trick, giving it great durability. Pattern 1437 contains charts and directions for making the set shown; material requirements, an illustration of all stitches used.



Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Peace Is More Glorious

It is not enough to preach peace by talking of the horrors of war; for men are so made that they prefer horrors to dullness. You must persuade them that peace means a fuller and more glorious life than war, if you would make them desire it passionately.—A. Clutton-Brock.

THIRSTY? MAKES 10 BIG GLASSES KOOL-AID The Sunshine DRINK WITH VITAMIN D 5¢ AT GROCERS

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If your dealer cannot supply you, send 20c and your dealer's name for a Trial Package of 48 genuine age-resistant, live rubber Pe-Ko rings; sent prepaid.
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Bark Defined

A matrimonial bark is what a woman hears when dinner isn't ready on time.

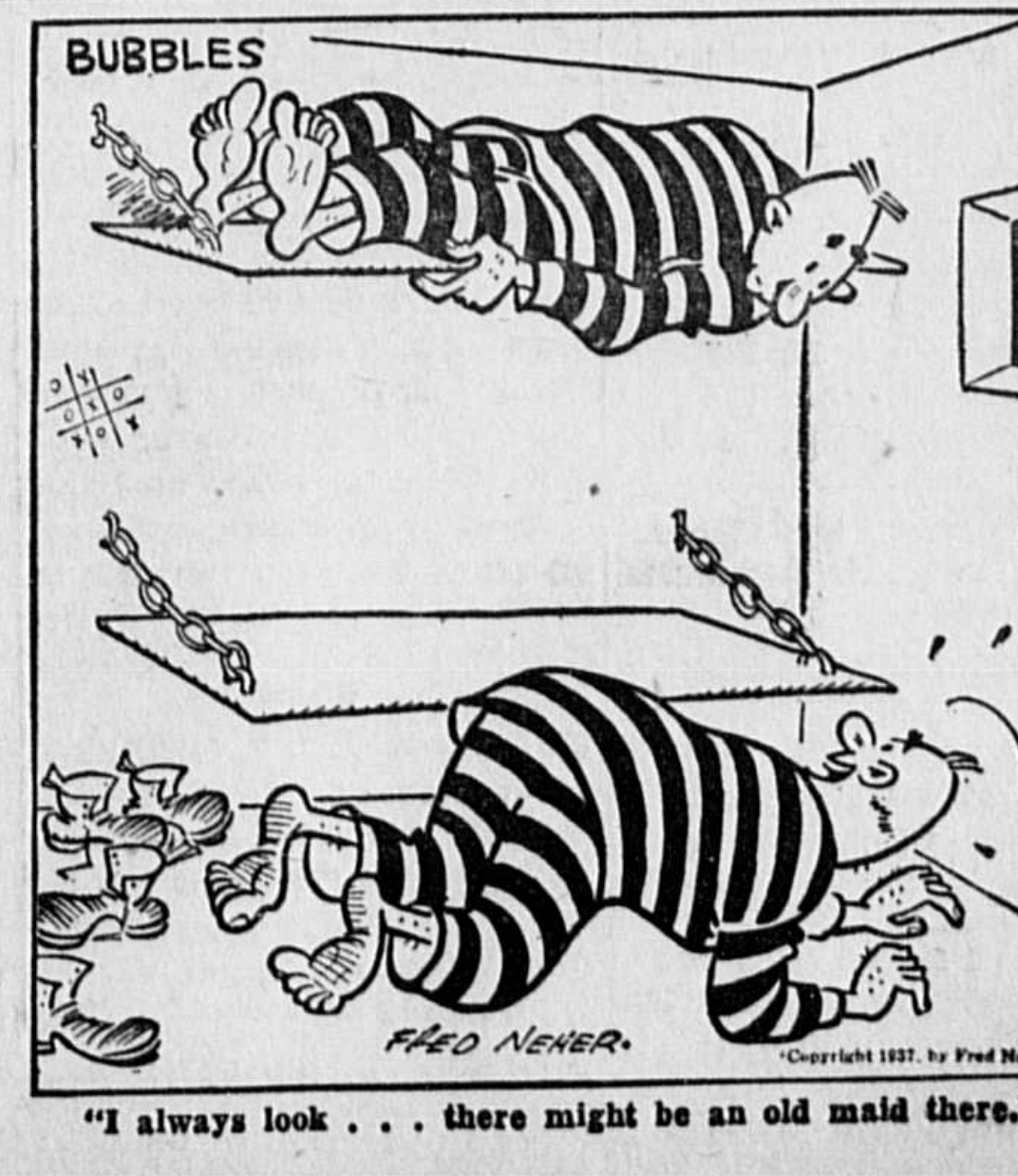
Squeezed From Her

Many a girl on receiving a proposal is hard pressed for an answer.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"I always look . . . there might be an old maid there."