Scraps of Humor



Only the Beginning

"Yes," said the self-made man "I was left without a mother and father at nine months, and ever since I've had to battle for myself."

"How did you manage to support yourself at nine months?" asked a listener.

"I crawled to a baby show and won the first prize. That was how I started."

Endless

"I wish my wife would not live beyond her means."

"Why does she do it?"

"Just to impress the Millers, who live beyond their means just to impress us."

SHOPPING AROUND



"Jim proposed no less than four times before I accepted him."

"To whom, dear?"

The Important One

Daughter (scanning the pages) —William means "good," I see. James means "beloved" (blushing slightly). I wonder what George means?

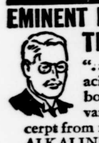
Father (tartly) — I sincerely trust, my dear, that George means business.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic which has been helping women of all ages for nearly 70 years. Adv.

Man as Nature

Nature is under law; man has to subject himself to law.

EMINENT DOCTORS WROTE THIS OPINION!



"...colds result from acid condition of the body... they prescribe various alkalies"—excerpt from medical journal. The ALKALINE FACTOR in

LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS 5¢

HELPS BUILD UP YOUR ALKALINE RESERVE

A Time for Your Say

Say what you think when you can hit the bull's-eye with it.

Miss REE LEEF says:



"CAPUDINE relieves HEADACHE quicker because it's liquid... already dissolved"

Fruit of Patience

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.—Rousseau.

Don't Sleep on Left Side, Crowds Heart

GAS PRESSURE MAY CAUSE DISCOMFORT. RIGHT SIDE BEST.

If you toss in bed and can't sleep on right side, try Adlerika. Just ONE dose relieves stomach GAS pressing on heart so you sleep soundly.

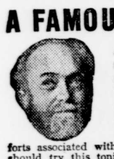
Adlerika acts on BOTH upper and lower bowels and brings out foul matter you would never believe was in your system. This old matter may have poisoned you for months and caused GAS, sour stomach, headache or nervousness.

Dr. H. L. Shoub, New York, reports: "In addition to intestinal cleansing, Adlerika greatly reduces bacteria and colon bacilli."

Mrs. Jas. Filler: "Gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. Even my heart seemed to hurt. The first dose of Adlerika brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine and never felt better."

Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika and see how good you feel. Just ONE dose relieves GAS and constipation. At all Leading Druggists.

A FAMOUS DOCTOR



AS a young man the late Dr. R. V. Pierce practiced medicine in Pa. After moving to Buffalo, N. Y., he gave to the drug trade (nearly 70 years ago) Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Women who suffer from "nerves," irritability and discomforts associated with functional disturbances should try this tonic. It stimulates the appetite and this in turn increases the intake of food, helping to upbuild the body. Buy now! Tabs. 50c, liquid $1.00 and $1.35.

FOUR TEASPOONFULS OF MILK OF MAGNESIA IN ONE TASTY WAFER

AFTER YOU EAT?

After you finish a meal can you be sure of regular, successful elimination? Get rid of waste material that causes gas, acidity, headaches. Take Milnesia Wafers for quick, pleasant elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. 20c, 35c & 60c at drug stores.

An Old Arctic Hero Receives a New Honor

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RECENTLY a new honor was paid to the nation's oldest living polar explorer by his fellow-adventurers into the Arctic and Antarctic wildernesses, most of whom were still unborn when he made his first bid for fame more than half a century ago. He is Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, U. S. A., retired, the last survivor of Gen. A. W. Greely's Lady Franklin Bay Arctic expedition of 1881-84. On his eightieth birthday the American Polar society, of which he is the oldest active member, elected him its first honorary member "in recognition of his contribution to polar exploration" and presented him with a scroll in commemoration of his achievement.

On this scroll was inscribed a map showing the route taken by Lieut. James B. Lockwood and Brainard, then a sergeant in the army, which enabled them on May 13, 1882, to reach the then farthest point north, latitude 83 degrees, 24 minutes and 30 seconds, on the northern coast of Greenland. This surpassed the record which British explorers had held for 275 years and their record stood for 13 years when it was surpassed by Nansen in the Arctic sea in the Eastern hemisphere.

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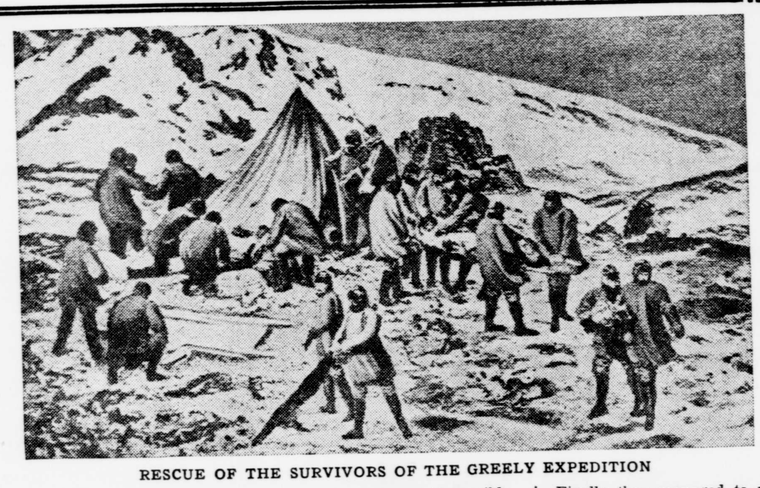
General Brainard, who has the additional distinction of being one of the few living retired generals to have risen from the humble rank of "buck private," now lives quietly in Washington after 42 years' service in the army, the first ten of which he served in the ranks. He was born in Norway, N. Y., on December 21, 1856 and when he was nineteen years of age enlisted in the Second United States cavalry. His first fighting experience was against the Indians on the Great Plains of the West and during an engagement with the Sioux on May 7, 1877 at Little Muddy creek in Montana he was seriously wounded. This was the battle in which Gen. Nelson A. Miles narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Sioux chieftain, Lame Deer. Later in that year Brainard was serving under Miles when that famous Indian-fighter corralled Chief Joseph and his fleeing Nez Perces in the Bear Paw mountains and forced their surrender. In 1878 he served in the campaign against the Bannock Indians and after eight years with the cavalry transferred to the signal corps.



This change led to his assignment as first sergeant in the polar expedition sent out by the United States army as the result of an international conference at Hamburg, Germany, in 1879 and at Berne, Switzerland, in 1880. The United States joined with Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Russia, Germany, Denmark, and Austria in establishing a ring of widely-separated outposts, all within the Arctic Circle, to record a complete series of meteorological and magnetic observations simultaneously.

Departure of the "Proteus"

In August, 1881, the expedition set up its base, Fort Conger, on Lady Franklin bay, 1,000 miles north of the Arctic Circle and 250 miles north of the last Eskimo settlement. It was commanded by First Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely of the Fifth cavalry with Second Lieutenants Frederick F. Kislingbury of the Eleventh infantry and James B. Lockwood of the Twenty-third infantry as seconds in command. These with Octave Pavy, assistant army surgeon, eight sergeants, including Brainard, two corporals and nine privates, and two dog-drivers, Jens Edward and Frederik Thorley Christiansen, comprised the personnel of the party.



RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION

On August 26 this litttle group of white men and two Eskimos stood on the shore of ice-locked Lady Franklin bay and watched a little steamer push its way cautiously through a "lead," a dark streak of open water which ran irregularly across the surface of the frozen sea. The steamer was the "Proteus" which had been held in the ice there for six days while Captain Pike waited in vain for a chance to cleave a path through the ice so that he could start south towards civilization.

The departure of the "Proteus" marked the beginning of what has been aptly called "one of the supreme adventure stories of the world," a story of almost unbelievable human grit and endurance which forms one of the brightest pages in the annals of the American army. For two years this party was as much lost from contact with their fellow men as if they had been on another planet, and when finally the third attempt to rescue Greely succeeded, of the original twenty-five there were just seven left alive and one of these died within twenty-four hours. The other eighteen had perished of starvation or accident after a series of adventures marked by incredible suffering and incredible heroism.

The official records of the Greely expedition were made public soon after Commander W S. Schley (Admiral Schley, of Spanish - American war fame) had brought its survivors back to the United States on the "Thetis," but it was not until nearly half a century later that the heroic human side of the story became known. For more than forty-five years the diary of Sergeant Brainard, one of the seven survivors, lay unused in an old trunk. About ten years ago it was brought to light and published by the Bobbs-Merrill company under the title of "The Outpost of the Lost."

At that time there were but two survivors of the expedition —its commander, Greely, then a major-general, retired, and the man who had served as a sergeant under him, Brainard, a retired brigadier-general. So it was especially appropriate that his old commander, who once called Brainard "the most remarkable of a number of remarkable men of that expedition" should write for Brainard's book a "salutation" to remind the two survivors of how "together with our comrades we faced for nine months the prospect of death day by day and were harassed by the sight of our associates perishing of starvation or from vicissitudes in the polar field."

When the "Proteus" sailed away on August 26, 1881 it was agreed that the ship was to return the next year, if possible, to carry the expedition away. But if that were not possible another relief expedition would be sent for them in August, 1883. In case it should fail, Greely's orders were to leave Fort Conger not later than September 1, 1883 and "retreat southward by boat until the relieving vessel is met or Little island is reached," or until a sledge party from the Little island base was met.

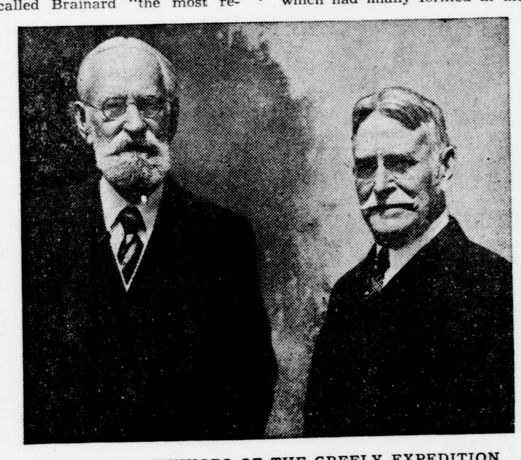
Relief Ship Fails.

As a matter of fact the "Proteus" failed to reach them in August, 1882. But, says Brainard's book, "The first year had not passed disagreeably, and it is doubtful if anyone regretted the experience, future uncertainty thrown into the bargain. The entire party had had the distinction of spending a winter farther north than any Arctic explorers had ever wintered, with the exception of an English outfit that had wintered on shipboard. Moreover two of their number had set a new Farthest North record in the centuries-old race to the pole.

"That first winter there was weather in which Medford rum froze solid and the kerosene oil had to be thawed out before the lamps could be lighted. . . . At first there had been plenty to do, and the work was intelligently organized by the commanding officer and tackled with zeal by the men. . . . But in a few weeks cold and darkness put an end to practically all outside work except the instrument tending near the station. The monotony of the Arctic night produces strange effects on white men. They become melancholy, sleepless and very irritable. . . . Every diversion twenty-five minds could think of was tried out and dropped. "Checkers are all the rage now," wrote Sergeant Brainard, the faithful diarist. "But nothing lasts like long, loud arguments."

However, "the second winter was harder to bear than the first," and on June 17, 1883, Sergeant Brainard wrote that although "it is a few weeks too early for a relief ship, we cannot keep our eyes from wandering hopefully to the south." But again they were disappointed and they began their tragic retreat.

On August 9, 1883, they set out in small boats through a "lead" which had finally formed in the ice after they had waited for it for several days. Their course was through Kennedy channel, which was filled with grinding floes of ice upon which Greely's force camped when there was no open water through which to push the boats. Whenever they could use the boats they hugged the coast of Grinnell Land through Kane sea. Early in September they were forced to abandon their boats and for thirty - four days they were adrift on floating ice. Finally they managed to reach Smith sound and landed south of Cape Sabine, north of and opposite Littleton island, which was two hundred and fifty miles away. It was near here that the first year relief ship had been forced to turn back and far south to Cape Sabine, the second year rescue ship had been crushed in the ice and all provisions lost.



THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION

At the left is Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, who died in 1935 at the age of ninety-one, and at the right is Brig. Gen. D. L. Brainard who is still living in Washington at the age of eighty.

Their Terrible Suffering.

The record of their stay at Cape Sabine is one long story of terrible suffering. Here for eighteen months they lived on two months' rations. The simple record of Sergeant Brainard's diary reveals the horrors of those days as can no extended description.

On October 2 he writes:

"I took an inventory of the commissary stores last evening and found only 35 days full rations of bread and meat remained. These rations can be extended to 50 days, if we subject ourselves to a greatly reduced diet, but the suffering will be extreme in this low temperature where a man requires from two to three times the normal diet. Also, we have some very hard labor ahead of us incident to the building of winter quarters."

March 4, 1884:

"Lieut. Greely reduced the bread issue to eight ounces per man."

Occasionally members of the party were able to shoot a fox to supplement their rations. But as the weary weeks passed the inadequate food, severe cold and the conditions under which they lived took their toll. One by one eighteen of the members of the party including Lieutenants Kislingbury and Lockwood died.

On the evening of June 22, 1884, Sergeant Brainard lay in the little fly tent which had blown down upon him and his six comrades. Beside them lay the dead body of another. But they were too weak to move it or even try to raise the pole of the tent. Suddenly a voice called out "Greely, are you there?" Brainard raised himself in his sleeping bag. He knew that voice! It was the voice of Norman, first officer of the "Proteus" in 1881.

"It's Norman!" he shouted in a weak voice. He crawled from beneath the tent and Norman thrust a hardtack in his hand. A moment later Lieutenant Colwell came running over the hill.

Brainard was sitting on the ground gnawing at the hardtack, but as he saw an officer approaching, the old habit of the regular army sergeant asserted itself. He tottered to his feet and attempted to salute! But Colwell clasped his hand and they went together into the tent, there to rouse the dazed Greely and to tell him that the ship "Thetis" had arrived with relief at last.

• • •

In 1886, two years after his return from the Arctic, Brainard was commissioned by President Cleveland as a second lieutenant in the Second cavalry in "recognition of his distinguished and meritorious services" with the Greely expedition. He was successively promoted to higher ranks and was commissioned a brigadier general in the National army on October 2, 1917, made a brigadier general in the regular army on July 25, 1918 and retired from service two days later.

In 1885 the Royal Geographical society awarded him its Back Grant for his Arctic work and in 1926 the American Geographical society presented its Charles P. Daly gold medal to him.

In 1929 the Explorers club of New York awarded Brainard its Explorer's Medal and in 1933 he was presented with the Purple Heart decoration by the secretary of war. The honor conferred upon him recently by the American Polar society comes as a climax to the career of one of the most remarkable characters in all American history.

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Simple, Practical Frocks



WHERE, oh where is the feminine wardrobe that wouldn't take on momentum through the addition of just these three simple, wearable frocks?. Surely like the Model T, it would be hard to find. And the thrilling thing — the important feature — is that these frocks are planned and patterned exclusively for the modern woman who sews—for you, a member of The Sewing Circle.

Pattern 1914 is a house dress with a future. It is young and practical. The new notched collar, ending as it does in twin scallops below the yoke line, gives the waist front balance and brightness. The bodice is slightly fulled to make this a comfortable style to work in as well as one that is attractive to look at. The skirt is slim lined and simple—as you would have it. Use dimity, dotted swiss or gingham for this number. Designed for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 35 inch material.

Pattern 1989 is the polite young model caught with its back this way, perhaps the better to show off the beautiful shoulders and chicest - of - chic descending lines. You'll run-up this frock in short order but you'll wear it endlessly and with that happy confidence which only a style with distinction can give. Make it of raspberry wool crepe and trim the collar, cuffs and hem with royal blue. Pattern 1989 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 3 yards of 54 inch material with 5 yards of braid for trimming.

Pattern 1206 is a most attractive newcomer to the blouse 'n' skirt category. An alliance of this sort brings glamour and romance to the gay wearer. Gold or silver metallic cloth, or, perhaps shimmering satin for the blouse with a skirt of velvet will make a million dollar outfit. Make it yours in a couple of hours. It is available in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 2⅛ yards of 39 inch material for the blouse and 2⅛ yards for the skirt. The blouse with long sleeves requires 2⅜ yards 39 inches wide.

A detailed sewing chart accompanies each pattern to guide you every step of the way.

Send for the Barbara Bell Fall and Winter Pattern Book containing 100 well - planned, easy - to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send fifteen cents in coins for your copy.

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

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Household Questions

To clean windows and mirrors rub them with cold starch, let it dry and then wipe off with a soft cloth. This will clean as well as give a brilliant polish.

• • •

Boiled rice, well seasoned and served with creamed salmon, or shrimp makes a good luncheon dish.

• • •

Have you ever thought of using oiled silk for bathroom curtains. It comes in a wide range of suitable colors as well as a lovely silvery tone.

• • •

Chamois leather gloves should be mended with fine wool instead of cotton. This does not tear the leather so easily.

• • •

Should soup, vegetables or gravy have been made too salt, simply add a small quantity of coarse, brown sugar to them, stir well, and the dish will become palatable again.

• • •

Sauce will sometimes go lumpy, however carefully you make it. If it does, pour it through a strainer to get out all the lumps. The strainer should first be heated with boiling water so that the sauce will run through more easily and also keep hot while it is being done.

• • •

In removing basting threads cut them every few inches and do not pull a very long thread out at one time, as you are very apt to leave holes in the goods.

• • •

To wash net curtains successfully, soak in cold water to get rid of smoke and dust before putting them into warm soapy water. Do not rub; squeeze and knead the net, then rinse well in warm water, fold and put through the wringer. Iron lightly the way of the selvedge and on the wrong side.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your cough, chest cold or bronchial irritation, you can get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with anything less than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble to aid nature to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes as the germ-laden phlegm is loosened and expelled.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, your druggist is authorized to guarantee Creomulsion and to refund your money if you are not satisfied with results from the very first bottle. Get Creomulsion right now. (Adv.)

Our Efforts

Men on all occasions throw themselves upon foreign assistances to spare their own, which are the only certain and sufficient ones with which they can arm themselves.—Montaigne.

When HEADACHE Is Due To Constipation

Often one of the first-felt effects of constipation is a headache. Take a dose or two of purely vegetable Black-Draught!

That's the sensible way—relieve the constipation. Enjoy the refreshing relief which thousands of people have reported from the use of Black-Draught. Sold in 25 cent packages.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

A GOOD LAXATIVE

BACKACHES NEED WARMTH

Thousands who suffered miserable backaches, pains in shoulder or hips, now put on Allcock's Porous Plaster and find warm, soothing relief. Muscle pains caused by rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, lumbago and strains, all respond instantly to the glow of warmth that makes you feel good right away. Allcock's Plaster brings blood to the painful spot . . . treats backache where it is. Allcock's lasts long, comes off easily. It is the original porous plaster . . . guaranteed to bring instant relief, or money back. 25¢ at druggists, or write "Allcock Mfg. Co., Ossining, N. Y." ALLCOCK'S

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night, when you feel tired, nervous, all upset . . . use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS