Here's a New Use for Grandfather's Bandanna



1 The smart young thing planning to spend a day at the beach needn't worry about the wind in her hair—not if she digs an old bandanna handkerchief out of the trunk. First, fold it like this, as illustrated by Miss Gloria Masson at an Ocean county, N. J., beach.

2 The shapely Miss Masson illustrates the second step in making your bandanna beach hat. After making a diagonal fold, turn down the corners as shown above. Better not try it in a strong wind, though—it wouldn't come out right and you'd be apt to lose your temper.

3 Above: The third step. Lay the handkerchief down and roll each of the two corners up tight to make the brim. Miss Masson had better hurry—her locks are becoming disheveled in the brisk breeze.

4 Right: Presto! In three minutes flat the adept maker-of-hats-from-bandanna-handkerchiefs can produce a clever "topper" for her day at the beach. Wouldn't grandfather be surprised!

—BEDTIME STORY—

Old Mr. Toad, Filled With Pride, Gets Another Dinner Invitation

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

OLD MR. TOAD was so puffed up with pride that he had become quite objectionable to all his old friends and neighbors and all because he had dined with Buster Bear. He thought it a very great honor, a very great honor, to have been invited to dine with one for whom every one had such a very great respect as they had for Buster Bear and because of that it was such a very great honor, he puffed himself out with pride and felt himself so far above his old friends and neighbors that he would have nothing to do with any of them, especially Bobby Coon, who, you know, is a little cousin of Buster Bear.

At first everyone had laughed at Old Mr. Toad, but after a little they grew tired of being treated so and some of them put their heads together to think of some way to teach Old Mr. Toad a lesson, and what a very foolish thing false pride is. The very next day Jimmy Skunk went into the Green Forest to look for Buster Bear. You know Jimmy isn't afraid of Buster. He didn't have to look long and when he had found him the very first thing he did was to ask Buster if he had been any fat beetles that morning. You know Jimmy is very fond of fat beetles, and the first thing he asks anyone he may happen to meet is if they have seen any.

Buster Bear grinned and said he thought he knew where there might be a few and he would be pleased to have Jimmy go with him to see. Sure enough, under an old log he found five fat beetles, and these Jimmy gobbled up without asking Buster if he would have one. Jimmy is usually very polite, but this time he quite forgot politeness. I am afraid he is rather apt to when fat beetles are concerned. But Buster didn't seem to mind. When the last beetle had disappeared Jimmy smacked his lips and then he told Buster Bear what he had come for. Of course, at first Buster had thought it was for the fat beetles. But it wasn't. No, sir, it wasn't for the fat beetles at all. It was to get

Old Mr. Toad was so puffed up with pride that he had become quite unbearable.

Buster Bear's help in a plan to teach Old Mr. Toad a lesson.

First Jimmy told Buster all about how puffed up Old Mr. Toad was because he had dined with Buster and how ever since then he had refused to even speak to his old friends and neighbors. It tickled Buster Bear so to think that little homely old Mr. Toad could be proud of anything that he laughed and laughed, and his laugh was deep and grunty-rumbly. Then Jimmy told him the plan to teach Old Mr. Toad a lesson, and asked Buster if he would help. Buster's eyes twinkled as he promised to do what Jimmy wanted him to do.

Then Jimmy went straight to where Old Mr. Toad was sitting all puffed up taking a sun bath.

"Buster Bear has just sent word by me to ask you if you will honor him by dining with him tomorrow at the rotten chestnut stump near the edge of the Green Forest," said Jimmy in his politest manner.

Now, if Old Mr. Toad was puffed up before, you think how he swelled out when he heard that. Jimmy Skunk was actually afraid that he would burst.

"You may tell my friend Buster Bear that I shall be very happy to honor him by dining with him," replied Old Mr. Toad with a very grand air.

Jimmy went off to deliver his reply, and Old Mr. Toad sat and puffed himself out until he could hardly breathe. "Honor him by dining with him," said he over and over to himself. "I never was so honored in my life."

And that night he refused to speak to Bobby Coon, even though Bobby was cousin to Buster Bear.

© T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

Tidbits on Rugs: All-Over Designs Win Most Favor

By BETTY WELLS

WE'VE been stepping lively lately, picking up tidbits of rug news. It seems that the all-over borderless designs are everything. These are shown in both narrow and broadloom carpet and are often called "patterned plain" and two-tone effects. Leaf and flower designs continue to lead—with a feeling of texture. By the way, texture effects are being achieved importantly with mottled or stippled backgrounds. These are taking the place of the perfectly plain carpets, for they don't sell so readily.

Color is exciting in the rug picture. In the plain or two-tone broadloom without the presence of starch or sugar. When the diet contains insufficient carbohydrates, fat burns incompletely, resulting in the dangerous acetone type of acidosis.



Borderless designs are fashionable this season.

looms there are delicious decorator colors, the soft, muted tones such as silvery green, delphinium blue, rose, peach and the whole range of the pastels. The warm blues are turning up a bit too. The natural shades, from pale to deep beige, continue to be tops.

As for size, well, the main thing is—the rug should cover the room gracefully. Plan a uniform border of one size all around, keeping in mind that the larger the rug, the larger the room will look. If your floors are interesting, consider the possibilities of a round or oval rug finished with a wool fringe all around. You can have one cut out of broadloom, you know. In any event, don't get a 9 by 12 whether or no. Let the size of the room govern it.

If you decide on a patterned rug, let it carry the border of design in the room or most of it. You can then use plain fabrics with it and a plain wall. Or introduce some interesting stripes here or there. With discrimination, of course, you can combine pattern with pattern, but use discretion.

Apropos of all this, do you really understand rug qualities? Here are a few high points:

Chemical washing, which gives rugs of moderate price a mellow expensive looking luster, does shorten somewhat the wear of the rug, but not enough to bother much about. And it does add a glow to the colors.

The fact that the pattern goes through to the back doesn't necessarily mean so much better wear in a rug. Durability depends more on the construction and the quality of the materials.

© By Betty Wells.—WNU Service.

TWO-MINUTE BIOGRAPHIES

JESSE H. JONES

Before he became a member of the Reconstruction Finance corporation in 1932, Jesse Jones created a fortune for himself in such diverse fields as lumbering, building, financing, publishing and politics. He was born in Tennessee and spent his boyhood on a farm. At nineteen he struck out for Dallas, Texas, and took a job in his uncle's lumberyard. In three years he was manager.

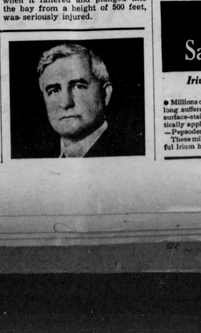
Jones started his financial career cleverly. He borrowed $500 from a banker, returning it unused. Later he borrowed $700, then $1,000 by the same process, establishing a credit rating. In 1902 he splurged, borrowing $10,000 to organize the South Texas Lumber company. That gave him a start and today he is one of Houston's biggest capitalists.

Active in World war relief work, he later became influential in the Democratic party and brought the 1928 national convention to Houston. In 1932 Republican President Hoover appointed him to the RFC board, a supposedly temporary body which has been running ever since. President Roosevelt named him chairman of the board in 1933.

Jones found himself head of a corporation with $500,000,000 capital and lending agencies in 32 cities.

Camera Catches Rescue on Ocean

NEW YORK.—A United States coast guard amphibian is pictured here as it went to the rescue of five pilots who crashed in the waters of Jamaica bay recently. Pilot Kenneth Porter of Elizabeth, N. J., who was at the controls of the plane when it faltered and plunged into the bay from a height of 500 feet, was seriously injured.



WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Offers More Advice About Reducing

Describes the Perils of Unscientific Methods for Losing Weight

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS
6 East 39th Street, New York City.

MY RECENT discussion of reducing in these columns brought many letters, principally from the modern woman is, fortunately, weight conscious. This is an encouraging sign. For it shows that you are alert to the dangers of overweight, which not only destroys beauty but may indirectly contribute to heart disease, kidney disorders and diabetes, which take their greatest toll from among the heavyweights.

Guard Against Unscientific Reducing Methods

Some of these letters caused me great concern, however, because they indicate that in spite of my warning against unscientific methods of weight reduction, many women still cling to the idea that there is some magic in the vagus pills, powders, capsules, saps, salts and mechanical devices that are sold at fancy prices and hold out alluring promises of speedy reducing without dieting or exercise.

It is bad enough that most of these fail to reduce. For they may delay the day when the victim of overweight will undertake a sound and scientific program of weight reduction that will effectively take off weight—thus improving appearance, benefiting health and increasing the chances of longevity. But what is far more serious is that some of these preparations may endanger health or cause lifelong physical impairment.

—★—

Dangerous Drugs

Drugging is particularly to be condemned, and no one should attempt to reduce by this method except under the advice and watchful eye of a physician. There are many invalids today who would be happy and healthy if they had not attempted to take some "reducing medicine" without consulting a physician.

One preparation that is still bought by foolish women—in spite of repeated warnings against its use—may even result in permanent blindness.

Almost equally objectionable are excessive purges, which may leave you a wobbly wreck—and fasting, which is even more dangerous to women than men.

—★—

Don't Diet Without Direction

A carefully regulated diet will not only maintain normal weight, but will banish overweight by forcing the body to burn its own excess fat as fuel. Having heard of this scientific principle, many women frantically and foolishly attempt to prescribe their own reducing diets — often with disastrous results.

There is always the possibility that one may omit subtance-saving foods and thus impair the teeth, or leave out foods rich in iron and copper and interfere with the formation of the hemoglobin or red pigment in the blood.

One of the most common and most serious errors is to omit all bread, potatoes and cereals, in the belief that carbohydrates are "fattening foods." Carbohydrates are required in the diet in order to utilize the fats in the diet, and when reducing, fats are necessary to burn up excess fatty tissue.

Just as fire cannot burn without air, fat cannot be utilized in the body without the presence of starch or sugar. When the diet contains insufficient carbohydrates, fat burns incompletely, resulting in the dangerous acetone type of acidosis.

—★—

Counting Calories the Easy Way to Reduce

The one safe, sure and scientific method of getting rid of surplus weight and at the same time maintaining top health—is to consume a diet that is balanced in every respect, but to count your calories at every meal, making certain that you consume fewer calories each day than your body requires for its normal energy expenditure.

I will gladly send to every reader of this newspaper, a copy of my reducing bulletin, which includes a chart showing the calorie value of all the commonly used foods—plus a week's sample reducing menus. By following this scientific plan for weight reduction, you can easily lose from one to two pounds weekly. A more rapid reduction is not advisable. At that rate, you can lose from six to eight pounds in the course of a month—twenty-four pounds at the end of three months. That is a lot of weight to lose and will make a vast difference in your appearance and in the enthusiasm with which you greet your daily tasks.

—★—

The Film Stars' Method

This simple and scientific method of controlling the weight is the one used by film stars in Hollywood. It is essential that they keep slim and practically every important film player has a clause in her contract calling for a certain maximum weight. Then regardless of how many delicious dishes are served at banquets and parties, they merely eat sparingly of the one food that explains her single state to day!"

"Nonsense! It isn't possible that she should have grown up away from me and still held a childish fancy—if she ever had it!"

"On the contrary, I believe it is the truth. I want you to meet Sue. You are a man on the treadmill. I'm speaking plainly. You will never attain ease in life unless you marry money. Professors do not win it."

"But this is a bald proposal—cold-blooded—Harry!"

"Be sensible, Gerald! Romance is all right in its place. And there may even be romance in this—if you will consent to see Sue—to study her. She is very dear to me, and she is a woman in a thousand. You'll marry someone sometime. Why not gamble on this chance for happiness—and ease?"

"It's a strange notion—something out of my habit of thought—something not exactly regular. If she is really sentimental about me—"

"I'd stake my life on that as a fact. Think it over, in all seriousness, Gerald. How long shall you be in town?"

"Until tomorrow night."

"Very well. See me tomorrow. Decide in the meantime. And consider my love for my sister an excuse for my obsession."

Harry put out his hand, which Gerald took absently, and they separated.

The young professor's holiday was robbed of impulse. He had intended to go to the theater. Instead he went to his room, lighted his pipe, buried himself in a chair, and began to think. He pictured Gerald's sister as he had known her long ago. He remembered that she was freckled; that her hair was reddish; that her nose was what was called a "snub"; that she was tall for her years and infinitely awkward; that her hands seemed always red and often grimy, and that her eyes were rather queer. And she was a tomboy. By no stretch of his imagination could he picture her as grown to comeliness. Still he remembered that she was mentally alert and as full of mischief as an egg of meat.

Then he tried to imagine what he would do with money in quantities—money that marriage with her would bring. As he thought he became disgusted with himself for any sordid calculation on the subject. He would decide at once, and in the negative. He could not love any woman to order, or with an ulterior purpose. He wondered if he could get Harry on the 'phone. He tried and had a quick response:

"Hello! Is this Mr. Mynard? Professor Stilson — Gerald — speaking. Yes. Well, Harry, I've decided already. Sorry—mighty sorry—but I can't further consider what we were talking about. Good-by, old chap!"

It had all taken but a few minutes. The clerk went out to a matinee. There was a new music comedy he wanted to see. He wrote telegrams, sometimes topple in, and, having been fabled out, are not casually to dry. Water dipped up over the side is used by the women for cooking rice and vegetables; clothes are washed in it; and it imparts that certain flavor to tea.

A sampan gaily pavilioned and festooned in red indicates that a wedding will soon take place. For funerals the drapery is white, the Chinese color of mourning.

English Had First Foothold There.

Great Britain was the first of all the nations which now have such valuable commercial interests in the city "above the sea" to recognize the vast potentialities of the little fishing hamlet on the muddy shores of the Whangpoo.

In 1842, emerging victorious from the so-called "Opium war," she concluded with China the Treaty of Nanking by which Shanghai and four other coastal cities were established as treaty ports.

Within two years the United States and France, realizing that Shanghai's geographical position made it the natural outlet for products of the rich Yangtze river valley, followed suit and signed trade pacts with the Chinese. Ninety-six years ago, when the foreigners first obtained access to settlement, land on the water front brought only $200 (Mex.) an acre. By 1935 an acre of Bundside property was valued at more than four millions.

An amazing variety of traffic throngs the Bund, that splendid waterfront boulevard which is the center of Shanghai's bustling activity.

Fine Buildings on the Bund.

Imposing buildings, reminiscent of London, line the Bund; banks, business houses, newspaper offices, clubs. The conveyances of the East, rickshaws, handcarts, and wheelbarrows, bearing an unbelievable variety of loads, make way for lumbering double-decked buses, trams, and sleek foreign cars.

The Chinese have proved remarkably adaptable in adjusting themselves to contact with English-speaking nations. They have adopted automobiles, foreign clothes, golf, and golf. The natives of the treaty ports have evolved a bizarre speech based on English with which they can communicate satisfactorily with the stranger.

Since the average occidental resident of Shanghai will not take the trouble to learn the local dialect, the natives use pidgin, or "business" English. In fact, two Chinese from different provinces often resort to this jargon, for each is almost sure to have difficulty in understanding the dialect of the other.

In pidgin English one word often does duty for three or four. Thus "my" signifies also "I, me, mine" and their plural forms. "My no savvy," of course, means "I do not understand." "What thing have got?" is to say "What have you?" When the supply of butter is exhausted your cook will come to you with the complaint, "Butter have finish, missie."

There is a convenient custom followed by many foreigners in China, that of "boarding with the cook." For a definite number of local dollars a month, your cook boy contracts to feed you. Each guest costs a dollar extra.

There is the tradition of "face" which governs the duties of each employee within ironbound limits. Your cook will not mix cocktails. He leaves this to the number one boy, who, in turn will not clean shoes or run errands. These tasks are the coolie's "pidgin." The wise foreigner does not attempt to change customs which have existed for centuries.

Chinese servants are justly famous. As a class they are unsurpassed in loyalty, industry, patience and cheerfulness. They sometimes wonder at the strange customs of the foreigner, but they bear with him.

Night Life in the City.

Even during "trouble" the famous night life of this cosmopolitan city of Asia continues with vigor. At such times private entertaining is somewhat curtailed. Pity the poor hostess whose guests have been caught by the curfew and who has them on her hands until dawn!

Hotels and night clubs offer the usual diversions, profiting by the increased trade which results from the enforced stay of those who are caught by the curfew. At such times, as well as under normal conditions, the conservative old Palace hotel on the Bund and the Cathay, its up-to-date counterpart across the street, present pictures of gaiety at cocktail time.

The bar at the Cercle Sportif Francais, the popular sports' club in the French Concession, is noisy with sprightly conversation in a half dozen languages. Chinese boys in long white gowns, their black pantaloons bound tightly about the ankles, move silently through the crowd with chits and laden trays.

The 20-story Cathay hotel offers diverse amusement. The glittering shops in its arcade are stocked with Peking rugs, jewel jade, silks, and curios. For swank one dines in its grill under the lofty dome-ceiling which surmounts its roof. The orchestra which plays in the air-conditioned ballroom pleases even blase American tourists, and imported singers and dancers entertain the guests.

Chinese dance halls have opened in large numbers in the last two or three years. The native musician has not yet become a master of American syncopation, and the orchestras are usually Russian.

A modern young Chinese in foreign clothes, complete with horn-rimmed glasses and brilliantined hair, executes elaborate steps with his slender, narrow-clad companion. She is gowned in high-necked brocade, dainty, exquisite. Sometimes as she sits sipping tea she renews her make-up with the contents of a compact.

Until well into the Twentieth century Chinese women of the better class were not seen in public. When they did leave their homes, it was only in sedan chairs, concealed from the eyes of the world. With the influx of Western ideas of women's freedom the Chinese woman emerged from her isolation. Footbinding, possibly an expedient for keeping women at home, not only went out of fashion but became illegal.

Women Go Part Way Modern.

The transition period has its amusing aspects. Today the emancipated Chinese woman has her hair permanently waved, smokes, works in offices, frequents night clubs, and drives a car if she has a mind to. But with all her modern ideas she still is reluctant to adopt foreign dress. She wears silk stockings, discards her fat, embroidered satin slippers for uncomfortable spike-heeled shoes, but she resolutely clings to her long gown with its stiff, high collar and straight lines.

The gown may be split to the knee as are modish gowns in the Western world when the designers so decide, but her modesty still forbids her to expose her throat.

The majority of Chinese shops flaunt gay red banners bearing in gold characters the description of goods carried within or announcements of bargains. These banners have almost entirely disappeared from Nanking road, but they hang in profusion the full length of the congested cross streets in the heart of the city.

The Hongkew district, north of Soochow creek, is a veritable "little Tokyo." Here factories built with Japanese capital abound, the clack of geta echoes on pavements, and shops do a brisk business in kimonos and the shiny ornaments which decorate the heavy hair of Japanese women.

Although far outnumbered by Chinese, foreigners dominate Shanghai. To escape the Western influence, to receive an impression of China untouched by the outside world, you have only to enter Nantao, the Chinese city extending south of the French Concession. It is a compact, congested area, which, until the nation became a republic, was enclosed by a wall. This squalid, odoriferous, teeming district is a maze of crooked, cobblestoned streets and stone or tile houses.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Issue 16 to 36, 800; July 1 to 31, 8500; Aug. 1 to 15, 4500; for article 16 inch; girl, 14 inch; age 10; best location. Del. & picture. H. M. Gerken, 109 S. 6th, Phila., Pa.

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

Island Paradise

Since Shakespeare, who called them the "Bermoothes," generations of writers have found romantic Bermuda an archipelago of natural wonders. But the most amazing thing about the islands today to the visitor is the fact that these isles of modern communities have no automobiles. Safety and anti-noise campaigns are unknown and unnecessary as automobiles were banned from the roads years ago by the island parliament.

WNU—4 23—38

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AROUND THE HOUSE

Salt the Prunes.—A pinch of salt heightens the flavor of any prune dish.

• • •

Worth Trying.—To drive a nail into plaster without cracking the plaster, heat the nail.

• • •

Rich Salmon Oil.—The oil floating on the top of the can of salmon is as rich or richer than codliver oil in Vitamin D, and should never be poured down the drain, but used in cooking.

• • •

Be Precautious.—If you should smell smoke in the house, don't just sit and wonder where it is—go investigate immediately. It may be only the neighbor building a fire—but then it may not.

• • •

Improving Custard.—Stale cake crumbs, sprinkled over the top of a custard before putting it into the oven to bake, gives the top a delicate brown and the custard a different flavor.

When Food Burns.—If food is burned in the pan while cooking, place the pan containing the scorched food into a larger pan containing water and the food will lose its burned flavor. Then remove all but the scorched parts and continue cooking in a clean vessel.

Calculating Rewards

The man who stops to calculate how much good will come to him out of the good he does, he will never do any good.—W. J. Bryan.

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2—Send clipping to FLA-VOR-AID, Inc., Baltimore, Md., with your name and address.
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Questions Answered

Miss L. T. B.—Though it lacks fat and vitamin A, skim milk is a rich source of calcium and phosphorus, and also furnishes high grade protein. A quart of skim milk, plus one and one-half ounces of butter is the equivalent of a quart of whole milk.

Mrs. J. M. T.—It is impossible to generalize regarding the diet in asthma. This condition is due to allergy, and the symptoms are produced by different foods in different individuals. Almost all protein substances are capable of causing distress.

Mrs. G. B., Jr.—There is absolutely no truth in the false notion that aluminum cooking utensils may adversely affect health. Numerous experiments have demonstrated that they are perfectly safe.

Miss A. G.—One tablespoon of cod-liver oil provides about 100 calories, which is equal in fuel value to one slice of bread, one small potato, or three-quarters of a cup of cooked macaroni.

© WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1936.

Ponce de Leon Died in Battle With Natives on Florida Coast

Christopher Columbus died May 20, 1506, at Valladolid, as a result of some months' illness. He was about seventy years old. Magellan was killed March 16, 1521, upon the island of Mactan, in an attempt to subdue the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. De Soto died May 21, 1542, having wandered through the region of the Arkansas river and established a site on the Mississippi river for a colony.

Ponce de Leon died in a battle with natives on the coast of Florida. Miles Standish died at Duxbury, Mass., October 3, 1656, at the age of seventy-two. John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, died March 26, 1649, at the age of eighty-two. Massasoit, Wampanoag Indian sachem, died in 1661 at about eighty years of age. King Philip, his second son, was slain in war, August 12, 1676. Father Marquette died on the shore of Lake Michigan, May 19, 1675, at a spot where his followers were obliged to stop because of his weakness.

Roger Williams died at Providence, R. I., in April, 1683, at the age of eighty-four. Captain Kidd was executed on May 24, 1701, in London, where he had been sent after his arrest in Boston. Benjamin Franklin died April 17, 1790, in his eighty-fifth year, after an illness of twelve months. Nathaniel Greene died from the effects of sunstroke, at Mulberry Grove, near Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1786, at the age of forty-four. James Madison died at his home in Virginia on June 28, 1836, at the age of eighty-five. David Crockett was killed with five companions in 1836 after their surrender to the Mexicans at Ft. Alamo, Tex. Daniel Webster died at his home in Marshfield, Mass., on October 24, 1852, at the age of seventy.

What Shanghai Is Like



Shanghai's Skyline From the Race Track.

Huge, Picturesque Shanghai and Its Famous International Settlement

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WHILE the major battles between Japanese and Chinese forces have raged of late in the northeast province of Shantung, Shanghai still has reminders of the conflict which swept through the city last year.

In accordance with arrangements of long standing between the Chinese and foreign governments, the latter maintain units of their troops at several points in China, one of the most important of these being the International Settlement in Shanghai.

Excepting occasional stately junks with eyes painted on either side of the high bow to enable them to "see their way," there is little to suggest the Orient on the way up the Whangpoo river in Shanghai. Before the dock is reached, however, China obtrudes itself upon the sight and its odors penetrate the nostrils.

From a downstream wharf it is a half hour's ride in a tender to the customs jetty in the city. Wharves, warehouses, and factories line the shores.

Immediately beyond the Japanese docks in Hongkew appears the curve of water front upon which three consulates now stand.

Beyond lies the mouth of Soochow creek, the crowded stream which meanders tortuously through the city. It bristles with the floating homes of innumerable Chinese—Chinese who are born, live their entire lives, and die on the sampans which huddle together in its murky water. Babies, toddling too near the gunwales, sometimes topple in, and, having been fished out, are set casually to dry. Water dipped up over the side is used by the women for cooking rice and vegetables; clothes are washed in it; and it imparts that certain flavor to tea.

A sampan gaily pavilioned and festooned in red indicates that a wedding will soon take place. For funerals the drapery is white, the Chinese color of mourning.

English Had First Foothold There.

Great Britain was the first of all the nations which now have such valuable commercial interests in the city "above the sea" to recognize the vast potentialities of the little fishing hamlet on the muddy shores of the Whangpoo.

In 1842, emerging victorious from the so-called "Opium war," she concluded with China the Treaty of Nanking by which Shanghai and four other coastal cities were established as treaty ports.

Within two years the United States and France, realizing that Shanghai's geographical position made it the natural outlet for products of the rich Yangtze river valley, followed suit and signed trade pacts with the Chinese. Ninety-six years ago, when the foreigners first obtained access to settlement, land on the water front brought only $200 (Mex.) an acre. By 1935 an acre of Bundside property was valued at more than four millions.

An amazing variety of traffic throngs the Bund, that splendid waterfront boulevard which is the center of Shanghai's bustling activity.

Fine Buildings on the Bund.

Imposing buildings, reminiscent of London, line the Bund; banks, business houses, newspaper offices, clubs. The conveyances of the East, rickshaws, handcarts, and wheelbarrows, bearing an unbelievable variety of loads, make way for lumbering double-decked buses, trams, and sleek foreign cars.

The Chinese have proved remarkably adaptable in adjusting themselves to contact with English-speaking nations. They have adopted automobiles, foreign clothes, golf, and golf. The natives of the treaty ports have evolved a bizarre speech based on English with which they can communicate satisfactorily with the stranger.

Since the average occidental resident of Shanghai will not take the trouble to learn the local dialect, the natives use pidgin, or "business" English. In fact, two Chinese from different provinces often resort to this jargon, for each is almost sure to have difficulty in understanding the dialect of the other.

In pidgin English one word often does duty for three or four. Thus "my" signifies also "I, me, mine" and their plural forms. "My no savvy," of course, means "I do not understand." "What thing have got?" is to say "What have you?" When the supply of butter is exhausted your cook will come to you with the complaint, "Butter have finish, missie."

There is a convenient custom followed by many foreigners in China, that of "boarding with the cook." For a definite number of local dollars a month, your cook boy contracts to feed you. Each guest costs a dollar extra.

There is the tradition of "face" which governs the duties of each employee within ironbound limits. Your cook will not mix cocktails. He leaves this to the number one boy, who, in turn will not clean shoes or run errands. These tasks are the coolie's "pidgin." The wise foreigner does not attempt to change customs which have existed for centuries.

Chinese servants are justly famous. As a class they are unsurpassed in loyalty, industry, patience and cheerfulness. They sometimes wonder at the strange customs of the foreigner, but they bear with him.

Night Life in the City.

Even during "trouble" the famous night life of this cosmopolitan city of Asia continues with vigor. At such times private entertaining is somewhat curtailed. Pity the poor hostess whose guests have been caught by the curfew and who has them on her hands until dawn!

Hotels and night clubs offer the usual diversions, profiting by the increased trade which results from the enforced stay of those who are caught by the curfew. At such times, as well as under normal conditions, the conservative old Palace hotel on the Bund and the Cathay, its up-to-date counterpart across the street, present pictures of gaiety at cocktail time.

The bar at the Cercle Sportif Francais, the popular sports' club in the French Concession, is noisy with sprightly conversation in a half dozen languages. Chinese boys in long white gowns, their black pantaloons bound tightly about the ankles, move silently through the crowd with chits and laden trays.

The 20-story Cathay hotel offers diverse amusement. The glittering shops in its arcade are stocked with Peking rugs, jewel jade, silks, and curios. For swank one dines in its grill under the lofty dome-ceiling which surmounts its roof. The orchestra which plays in the air-conditioned ballroom pleases even blase American tourists, and imported singers and dancers entertain the guests.

Chinese dance halls have opened in large numbers in the last two or three years. The native musician has not yet become a master of American syncopation, and the orchestras are usually Russian.

A modern young Chinese in foreign clothes, complete with horn-rimmed glasses and brilliantined hair, executes elaborate steps with his slender, narrow-clad companion. She is gowned in high-necked brocade, dainty, exquisite. Sometimes as she sits sipping tea she renews her make-up with the contents of a compact.

Until well into the Twentieth century Chinese women of the better class were not seen in public. When they did leave their homes, it was only in sedan chairs, concealed from the eyes of the world. With the influx of Western ideas of women's freedom the Chinese woman emerged from her isolation. Footbinding, possibly an expedient for keeping women at home, not only went out of fashion but became illegal.

Women Go Part Way Modern.

The transition period has its amusing aspects. Today the emancipated Chinese woman has her hair permanently waved, smokes, works in offices, frequents night clubs, and drives a car if she has a mind to. But with all her modern ideas she still is reluctant to adopt foreign dress. She wears silk stockings, discards her fat, embroidered satin slippers for uncomfortable spike-heeled shoes, but she resolutely clings to her long gown with its stiff, high collar and straight lines.

The gown may be split to the knee as are modish gowns in the Western world when the designers so decide, but her modesty still forbids her to expose her throat.

The majority of Chinese shops flaunt gay red banners bearing in gold characters the description of goods carried within or announcements of bargains. These banners have almost entirely disappeared from Nanking road, but they hang in profusion the full length of the congested cross streets in the heart of the city.

The Hongkew district, north of Soochow creek, is a veritable "little Tokyo." Here factories built with Japanese capital abound, the clack of geta echoes on pavements, and shops do a brisk business in kimonos and the shiny ornaments which decorate the heavy hair of Japanese women.

Although far outnumbered by Chinese, foreigners dominate Shanghai. To escape the Western influence, to receive an impression of China untouched by the outside world, you have only to enter Nantao, the Chinese city extending south of the French Concession. It is a compact, congested area, which, until the nation became a republic, was enclosed by a wall. This squalid, odoriferous, teeming district is a maze of crooked, cobblestoned streets and stone or tile houses.

HOW to SEW

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

PINK is the newest color in decoration. It is charming for embroidered mats and table scarves for any room in the house. The runner shown here is palest pink



linen embroidered in darker pink and deep rose. A pearl cotton embroidery thread, size 5, is best to use.

Cut the mat or runner the desired size allowing 1½ inches all around for hems. Turn the hems and sew them by hand at the corners. Now, embroider around the top of the hem with plain catch-stitching in pink as at A. Next, interlace these stitches with the rose as at B.

Three 1½-inch squares are embroidered in each corner. Mark each square with a pencil. The method of laying the pink foundation threads is shown in diagram C. Bring the needle out at 1, place it in the material again at 2, and bring it out again at 3. Continue, following the numbers and weaving the stitches over and under as shown. Next, interlace these stitches with rose. Start at D and follow the diagrams until all the stitches are interlaced as at E.

NOTE: Mrs. Spears' latest book fully illustrates ninety other embroidery stitches; also fabric repairing; table settings; and many things to make for yourself and the children. The directions in the book are complete—no patterns to buy. Price 25 cents postpaid (coin preferred). Ask for Book 2 and address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Cool, Midsummer Fashions

IT'S the simple things that look prettiest in hot weather—dresses like these, with slim skirts, puff sleeves and v-neck-lines. And they are both made with the softness of detail that



gives them summery, flattering prettiness. Make them at home, in just the colors and fabrics that you like best. The patterns include detailed sew charts so that you can easily do it, and you'll save enough for that extra frock you always want in summertime.

Dress With Fitted Waistline.

This dress has a beautifully expensive, exclusive look—and it's so easy to do! Only six steps in the making. The lifted waistline is topped by soft gathers that fit out the bosom. Darts at the side make the waist hug your figure, and the sash bow in back adds a touch of youthful charm. Linen, silk, crepe, dotted Swiss or georgette are pretty fabrics for this dress.

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