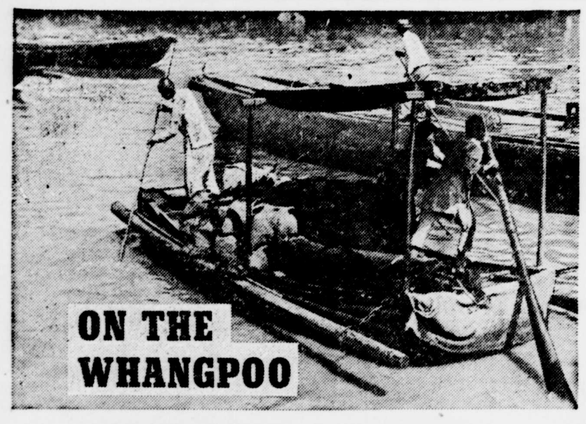

Native Cargo Boats on the Whangpoo River.

River That Makes Shanghai China's Most Important Seaport

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

OF ALL the rivers streaking the map of China, only two, the Whangpoo and the Yangtze, have played important roles in the Sino-Japanese incident.

The Whangpoo, the river on whose banks Shanghai rises, played a double role in the tragedy of the embattled city. For Chinese and Japanese, the river and its adjacent mud flats were a heavily bombarded battlefield. For the occidentals marooned in Shanghai, the sluggish muddy stream was the nearest exit.

The Whangpoo river is usually the most anonymous stream in China. Whenever Shanghai is spoken of as a seaport, the Whangpoo is being slighted, for this relatively little-known river actually makes possible the commercial importance of China's largest city.

The Whangpoo can truly be called the author of Shanghai's success story: from fishing village to world port in less than a century. Only native junks of Chinese fishermen sailed the Whangpoo and tied up at the walled village of Shanghai in 1842, when foreign trade was first permitted by treaty to enter. Since then, the muddy creek has borne sail and steam ships from all the seven seas, until the traffic has constructed a modern metropolis on the Whangpoo's mud flats.

Shanghai is two steps removed from the ocean. Vessels must travel into the broad yellow mouth of the Yangtze and turn to the left into its tributary, the Whangpoo, for 13 miles before reaching "seaport" Shanghai.

Constantly hanging over the river is the threat of silting up. Two million cubic yards of mud a year must be dredged to keep the channel open to a low-tide depth of 23 feet. A treacherous mud-bar lurks where the river empties into the Yangtze, and here some sea-going vessels transfer their cargo to lighters rather than cross the bar. Fifty years ago Shanghai was pitied as a doomed city, about to be cut off from foreign trade entirely by the menacing silt. Warships and ocean liners, however, still ride at anchor in Shanghai's harbor, keeping China's leading city among the world's ten busiest ports. Foreign shipping, without reckoning matting-winged sampans and heavy junks that swarm about the harbor, amounts annually to over 30 million tons.

Makes the City's Waterfront.

Beside the Whangpoo runs the world-famous Bund, crowded thoroughfare replete with foreign and local color. Clubs, banks, business houses, and consulates focus international interest along the waterfront. With approximately 60,000 foreigners of 50 different nationalities in Shanghai on business and pleasure, the Whangpoo bears a great responsibility as commercial entrance and safety exit.

Paralleling the river on the route from the Yangtze to the metropolis is the first railroad built in China. But it has not yet even challenged the supremacy of water transportation in linking the port with the sea.

Clipper ships moored in the Whangpoo, and restless to recruit a full crew by hook or crook and sail for home, brought a picturesque idiom into the English language: "to Shanghai."

The Yangtze, while neither the longest nor largest river in the world, is a Chinese combination of Mississippi, Colorado and Potomac. Like the Mississippi, it is the largest stream in the country; like the Colorado, it flows through the deepest gorges; and like the Potomac, it has the capital, Nanking, a city of historic associations.

Compared with the other great rivers of the world the 3,000-mile length of the Yangtze is exceeded by the Mississippi-Missouri, the Amazon and the Nile. In volume it ranks third, after the Amazon and Congo, but in one respect it leads all others: with its tributary rivers, lakes and canals it constitutes the inland water system most used by man as a carrier of commerce.

Vast Basin of the Yangtze.

The Yangtze drains in all some 770,000 square miles, an area equal to one quarter that of the United States. In its basin live 175,000,000 people, one-tenth of the population of the entire world. A broad, deep natural waterway for ships serves a teeming, civilized population, living on fertile, cultivated soil in a temperate climate. These people produce and exchange goods with the outside world. Little wonder that the Yangtze is considered of strategic as well as economic importance!

The Yangtze is more to China than any river could be to the United States. In a land of few railroads and almost no improved highways the Yangtze provides the only reliable route to the rich interior of China. The Hwang, or Yellow river, China's second largest stream, is too temperamental to be of high economic value. Its sudden floods and shifting channels have earned for it the nickname "China's Sorrow," whereas the Yangtze is "China's Joy." Yangtze floods, unlike that of last summer, are generally not destructive, and they cover the bottom lands with new, rich earth which more than compensates for flood damage.

Furthermore, on the broad bosom of the Yangtze, whose name means "Son of the Ocean," ocean steamers may ascend 640 miles to Hankow, second largest city of China. Here, in the midst of the central plains, is the distributing center, the New Orleans of the Yangtze basin. Smaller steamers can push on to Chungking; junks to Suifu; and rowboats to Batang, in eastern Yunnan province—a total distance of 1,500 miles from the Yellow sea.

Some see in the Yangtze, which follows a general west to east direction, the logical boundary between the north and south of China. Geographically, however, China is divided into three main sections, with the great Yangtze valley forming a middle state. The Yangtze basin is an entity, the people, flora and fauna being distinct from those to the north and to the south of it.

The Yangtze has several names among the Chinese, only the last few hundred miles being known as "Yangtze Kiang," kiang being one of the Chinese words for river. Some Chinese call the stream Ta Kiang, or Great River.

Rising in the mountains of Tibet, near the birthplaces of three other mighty Asiatic rivers—the Yellow, the Mekong, and the Salwin—the Yangtze carves a way through tall mountain ranges, forming some of the deepest river canyons in the world. In one place the Yangtze gorge is 13,000 feet deeep.

Through the middle plains the Yangtze drains some of the richest and oldest farming lands in the world. Here are many shallow lakes, which absorb the spring thaws and act as feeding reservoirs in the dry season, and fields of tea, rice and wheat. Mineral deposits and ironworks around Hankow, which is really three cities in one, suggest a comparison between this section of the Yangtze and Pennsylvania's Monongahela.

Delta Densely Populated.

In the lower Yangtze delta the countrysides are only a few feet above sea level. The Delta has millions of inhabitants to whom land is so valuable that not a single square foot can be wasted. Numerous canals, natural and man-made, make this region a Holland of the East. The canals serve as safety valves in time of flood, and also carry nearly all the traffic of this part of China. Thousands of Chinese, loath to waste even a foot of precious land on a dwelling, are born, live and die on houseboats, going ashore only to till their little farms or to market their produce.

Each year the mighty Yangtze empties into the Yellow sea some 6,428,000,000 cubic feet of earth in the form of silt, slightly more than the amount excavated to build the Panama canal! If straightened out on the map of the United States the Yangtze would measure from San Francisco to Cape Cod.

Throughout its lower, navigable stretches an unending pageant of steamers, barges, junks and sampans constantly passes. Rafts of logs, with miniature villages on top, drift down with the current. Often these floating homes are partly covered with earth, on which vegetables grow, and pigs and chickens wander at will. Women hang out washing and children play just as if they were on solid land.

Shanghai once was directly on the Yangtze but the channel shifted and the city now lies twelve miles from the mouth of the great stream, on the tidal Whangpoo.

Big Cities on Upper Yangtze.

Hankow, lying about 600 miles up the Yangtze, is the Yangtze's largest port.

The city proper sprawls over a wide area of the north bank of the river where the Han pours its muddy torrent. On the opposite side of the Han lies Hanyang, and across the mile-wide Yangtze, Wuchang, the latter a venerable town which was flourishing when Hankow was a fishing hamlet. Both Hanyang and Wuchang are now a part of "Greater Hankow" with more than a million and a half inhabitants.

The Hankow river front is an amazing conglomeration of shipping. There are ungainly junks, but they move about the water in the hands of expert rivermen nearly as easily as modern vessels in our busy eastern harbors. Some of them display rotten hulks with gaping holes above the water line while now and then a huge high-pooped craft, adorned with brightly painted carvings and plates that make it look like a floating circus wagon, edges its way shoreward.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for October 24

CHRISTIAN RENEWAL

LESSON TEXT—Titus 3:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men.—Titus 2:11.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Good Shepherd.
JUNIOR TOPIC—In His Likeness.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A New Life in Christ.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Renewed Life Through Christ.

The pastoral epistles, of which Titus is one, were written by Paul to his young brethren in the faith who had been called to the ministry of the gospel to instruct them concerning three important matters—(1) Church order and organization, (2) sound doctrine and (3) holy living.

The third chapter of Titus, our lesson for today, deals with the life of believers in Christ in their relation to unbelievers. The great underlying reason why Christians should conduct themselves in meekness and humility toward others is that except for God's grace we who bear the name of Christ would be, and indeed were before our regeneration, just like the unbeliever.

We shall best study our lesson, therefore, by considering first of all v. 3 which indicates the lost condition of man by nature, then follow him through the miracle of redeeming grace, vv. 4 to 7, and finally see him as a living testimony in vv. 1, 2, and 8 to 11.

I. Lost—by Nature (v. 3).

It is not a pleasant picture that is painted in the graphic words of this verse, but, remember, it is God's picture of the unbeliever. He is said to be "foolish"—that is, irrational and senseless in his course of living. He is "disobedient" to the law of God. He is "deceived," literally "out of the way," misled by Satan. He thinks his pleasures and lusts are serving him, but alas, he is only a slave in bondage to and serving them. Such a life can only result in a man's becoming hateful to his fellowmen. They in turn are hateful to him, and so he hates them. Thus the whole world becomes a hateful place where men are "living in malice and envy."

How we thank God that we need not stop at this point. Man is by nature lost in sin—but he may be

II. Saved—by Grace (vv. 4-7).

How sweet are these three words in the sinner's ears! Saved by grace, not works, and made heirs of eternal life.

1. "Not by works" (v. 5). Someone has said that man is determined by one means or another to claim salvation by his good works. To do so may flatter the flesh, but it surely finds no support whatever in Scripture. We are to work for Christ because we are saved, and after we are saved, but no man can be saved by works.

2. "By his grace" (v. 7). God shows his unspeakable kindness and love toward man—saving him by grace, through Jesus Christ. Grace has well been defined as "unmerited favor." We deserve but the just condemnation of our sin, and God in his mercy saves us, through faith in his Son.

3. "Made heirs" (v. 7). Saved now? Yes, thank God! Satisfied? Yes, praise his name! But there is more yet to come. We who deserved only God's judgment are now made heirs of an eternal hope. 'Tis indeed no small thing to be a child of God.

Now—we are ready to approach in the right spirit the admonition to live out our salvation as a daily testimony to others.

III. Witnessing, by Holy Living (vv. 1, 2, 8-11).

The young preacher Titus is told to "put them in mind" to be

1. Subject to rulers (v. 1). True patriotism (and we did not spell it "pay-triotism") stands very close to godly living. National leaders would do well to recognize that the decay of our national life will follow the decadence of spiritual life. A man who is right with God will be right with his fellowmen, and a noble and useful citizen.

2. Meek and kind to all men (v. 2). Meekness is not weakness. Gentleness is the attribute of strong men and women. The brawler, the loud talker is a weakling. Truly great men are always simple in their wants, kind in their spirit, gentle toward others.

3. Maintaining good, avoiding evil (vv. 8-11). It is the tendency of man to divorce morals from religion, to profess a faith which does not touch his daily life. Let us affirm "constantly" and "confidently" (as the R. V. has it) that those who believe in God should "be careful to maintain good works"—yes, and at the same time to "avoid" that which is "foolish," contentious, "unprofitable and vain."

Teach How to Think

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—Beattie.

Knowledge and Ignorance

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.—O. W Holmes.

Listening to Conscience

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape the censures of the world.

Justice

Justice is the idea of God, the ideal of man, the rule of conduct writ in the nature of mankind.—Theodore Parker.

STAR DUST
Movie • Radio

★★★By VIRGINIA VALE★★★

WHILE all the important motion-picture producers were trying to interest Ronald Colman in big, serious dramas, he slipped over to the Hal Roach studio and agreed to star in a goofy comedy called "Fancy Free." No one else even suspected that Ronnie wanted to join the parade of serious players who have scored in light offerings.

His best friend, Bill Powell, is suspected of selling him the idea. Bill has such fun making comedies, and so do Myrna Loy and Carole Lombard, and the newest recruit, Constance Bennett. I would not be at all surprised if Constance were to play the lead opposite Colman.

—★—

Now that Bill Powell is wandering around Europe, Myrna Loy is going to stray over to the Twentieth Century-Fox studio to make a picture with Warner Baxter, her second-best leading man. The story is "Career in C Major," and is all about a woman with a not-so-good voice who is absolutely determined to get into grand opera. Her husband views the whole project with distaste, until he finds that his barber-shop chord barytone is just what the opera scouts have been looking for.

Warner Baxter

—★—

Just as soon as a radio performer makes an outstanding hit, the motion picture scouts grab him, so now it is Professor Quiz who is going to step before the camera. He and James Wallington, the ever-popular announcer, are going to be in Columbia Pictures' "Freshman Follies."

—★—

The tremendous popularity of "The Prisoner of Zenda" has revived interest in swashbuckling mythical kingdom romances, so Sam Goldwyn has decided it is high time to film "Graustark" again. It has been made twice before, but not in the gorgeous way that Sam will make it. He plans to have Merle Oberon play the beautiful princess and Gary Cooper the American newspaper man who rescues and marries her.

—★—

Since he subbed for Don Ameche on the Charlie-McCarthy-Nelson Eddy program, Herbert Marshall is the most-sought-after actor in Hollywood for radio programs. If any sponsor could persuade him and Claudette Colbert to appear regularly together, the program's popularity rating would be sure to start near the top. But just wait until you hear Brian Aherne's voice in the Warner Brother's picture, "The Great Garrick." He is going to give Mr. Marshall some competition.

—★—

Phil Spitalny is being ribbed by his friends, and all because he ran into difficulties while filming a Paramount short film featuring his Hour of Charm All-Girl orchestra. They all worked hard, finished the film on schedule and went home satisfied that they had done their best. But the studio called up next day to protest that a man's voice could be heard in the midst of the all-feminine chorus. Spitalny went to hear the sound-track played, pretty indignant that their work had been spoiled. Only to find that it was his own voice on the film.

—★—

Motion-picture fans who have been lamenting because so many of their Hollywood favorites have abandoned the screen for a fling on the stage can just stop worrying. So far the plays have not been good enough to hold the players for long. Sylvia Sidney, Henry Fonda, and Elissa Landi will probably be back at Hollywood at work in pictures before very long. But Frederic March, undismayed by their so-so success, is headed for New York with his wife to do a stage play.

Sylvia Sidney

—★—

ODDS AND ENDS—Walt Disney has finally vetoed the plan to put Mickey and Minnie Mouse on a weekly radio program. Can't spare the time to see that it is done right, and won't let his little darling Minnie and Mickey be directed by anyone else . . . Alice Faye did not like the dressing room Universal studio provided for her, so she got a moving van to bring her own dressing room bungalow over from the 20th Century-Fox lot . . . Olivia de Haviland has eliminated all the other candidates for the lead in "Robin Hood" opposite Errol Flynn. Each figures that the other brings luck to a picture . . . Paul Muni and his wife are on a six months' world cruise to the deep regret of all the companies who wanted him to make another picture right away.

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Curious Pewter Lamp

One of the most curious of the patented pewter lamps was the Adams "fountain lamp." The patent was issued June 30, 1857, to Henry W. Adams, of New York City. The lamp was designed for the burning of whale oil.

Palate Only Flavor Gauge

Government tea testers, meat chewers and soft-drink samplers report that in determining flavors in food and drink there is no mechanical substitute for the human palate.

FARM TOPICS

PASTURE GOOD FOR HENS, DUCKS, PIGS

Turkeys Also Improve When Allowed Greens.

By Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, Agronomy Dept., Cornell University.—WNU Service.

Pastures have so long been associated with dairy stock that the value of pastures for other kinds of live stock, such as hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fattening cattle, sheep, horses and pigs is often forgotten.

Young birds depend on something similar to milk in early growth, and the value of milk in their diet in later life is well known. Young cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs depend on milk for their early support and growth.

Perhaps the nearest approach to milk in its chemical composition is young leafy pasture herbage from a good pasture. Such material is not the equivalent of hay and water, but rather the equivalent of a concentrated dairy or poultry feed and water.

Turkey growers should find the use of pasture helpful. When the amount of milk fed to turkeys is considered, it becomes evident that turkey growers are missing a fine opportunity if they do not use pasture herbage instead of milk which is so largely produced from it.

Turkey growers in the West and Midwest have been using pasture for some time and thus have been able to compete successfully with New York turkey growers.

Pre-Cooling Table Fowl Particularly Important

The pre-cooling and proper handling of poultry killed on the farm or at a packing plant is particularly important because the bloom will be quickly lost if the birds are not pre-cooled without delay and also handled properly, asserts a writer in the Montreal Herald. Most of the farm poultry is killed in the fall when cool temperatures prevail. If proper care is then observed in assembling and packing the birds they can be placed on the market in the best of condition. Wherever poultry is handled, the temperature of the pre-cooling room should be checked frequently with a reliable thermometer. A temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit is the best for pre-cooling and handling dressed poultry. Fresh poultry can be handled satisfactorily in a temperature a few degrees higher than 32 but never higher than 40 nor less than 32; if less than 32 the birds will freeze. Every effort should be made to pack the birds quickly and if intended for cold storage they should be frozen without delay. If they are intended for immediate consumption or for sale as fresh birds, they should be held at a temperature of 32 degrees.

Some of the chief essentials in handling dressed poultry are: See that all birds are bled and plucked properly and that the feet and the mouth are washed clean. Birds should be hung up by both feet and allowed to pre-cool for twenty-four hours. The temperatures should be checked frequently with a thermometer. In transporting poultry to assembling or selling points it should be held at the temperature at which it was pre-cooled.

Milk by the Box

Modern milkmen drive rubber-tired wagons or trucks; even the horses wear rubber shoes. Enter now the noiseless milk bottle—or rather paper box. The dairy department of the University of Illinois has developed a machine which folds pieces of heavy paper into boxes, coats them with hot paraffin, cools the paraffin, fills the cartons with milk, hermetically seals and staples the top. The process is sanitary, saves space in the refrigerator, and there are no bottles to return or get broken. A case of boxed milk weighs only 27 pounds against a weight of 63 pounds for a case of bottled milk.—Country Home Magazine.

Swap Day in North Carolina

A reader writes from Dallas, N. C., about a near-by town which has set aside one day a month for farmers who have something to swap. Cows, mules, pigs, tools, guns, seed, old cars—anything of value which isn't needed—are brought to town at the appointed time and parked on a vacant lot. A lively time ensues while the bargaining is on, and anyone who has something left over may have it auctioned off, usually at a fair price.

Sand for Litters

Sand is one of the most satisfactory litters for turkeys that growers use, according to a poultryman. If covered with burlap or papers for the first few days until the turkeys are well started on feed, there is very little danger that the turkeys will develop the habit of eating the sand. Sand is safe to use in brooding turkeys because there is very little danger of the birds becoming crop bound or it clogging the intestines.

Trichomoniasis in Turkeys

Trichomoniasis is usually considered a disease of young poults but it has been observed in growing birds from 3 to 6 months of age. It has been diagnosed also in flocks of chickens and pigeons. The symptoms of trichomoniasis in turkeys are drowsiness, loss of appetite, diarrhea, a bluish appearance of the head, and a ragged, unkempt appearance. A great loss of weight usually occurs rapidly, according to an authority.

Wool Is Going Places

LADY, lady, lady have you anything in wool? Smart women everywhere are clamoring for wool. They're wearing it to work in, to play in, to date in, to go to church in. Yes, wool is going places! Sew-Your-Own is here today (and will be here tomorrow) with three ultra-smooth new models for you to choose from—just to make sure you won't be a poor little lady without "something in wool" for Fall.

Needs Slim Lines.

That "something in wool" might well and easily be the handsome model at the left above. Especially does a weightier fabric need slim lines and here you have them pared down to hairline precision. The zipper from throat to hemline gives this frock additional chic, and the far-reaching collar takes care of that all-important need for contrast. French wine, black, duck green, and gendarme blue are the popular colors.

Compliment to Youth.

Youth and the blouse 'n' skirt have always gone sporting together. That's a compliment to youth and real flattery for the two-piecer above, center. This engaging combination has a waist-coatish topper and a simply cut, flaring skirt. A singular asset is its size range: 14 to 42. And because it is figure flattering every size is benefited. Acetate crepe is lovely for the blouse; velvet or thin wool is smart for the skirt.

For a Busy Body.

If you're a busy body or a lady of legion labors, you'll thank Sew-Your-Own for the charming new frock at the right. Now is the time to cut two versions: one in gingham for housework, another as your "something in wool" in the long sleeve style for all occasions. Remember then, double your chances for day-in, day-out chic with this one becoming model and save one-third on time and one-half on the price of your new Fall wardrobe assets.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1375 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 40 bust). Size 14 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material. With short sleeves, 3½ yards of 39-inch material. Collar and cuffs in contrast take five-eighths of a yard.

Pattern 1302 is designed for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 42 bust). Size 16 requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern 1382 is designed for sizes 34 to 48. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with long sleeves; 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with short sleeves.

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.

Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Fall and Winter Pattern Book. Make yourself attractive, practical and becoming clothes, selecting designs from the Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make patterns.

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Wise and Otherwise

"No, I'm sorry I can't marry you," said the lovely miss to the ardent swain, "but I'll always admire your good taste."

Sunny smiles are sometimes worn by shady people.

Should sportsmen show emotion? Well, after a day's fishing the angler often has a catch in his voice.

If half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, it is because they have never traded cooks.

The words of a wireless announcer are said to travel through the ether at the rate of 155,864 miles a second. Apparently what he says goes.

Laugh Each Day

No day is more wasted than one in which we have not laughed.—Chamfort.

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Thousands and thousands of men and women like Black-Draught and keep it always on hand, for use at the first sign of constipation. Have you tried it?

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