Law of the Home

I believe that the fewer the laws in a home the better; but there is one law which should be as plainly understood as the shining of the sun is visible at noonday, and that is, implicit and instantaneous obedience from the child to the parent, not only for the peace of the home, but for the highest good of the child.—A. E. Kittredge.

DISCOVERED
Way to Relieve Coughs
QUICKLY

IT'S BY relieving *both* the irritated tissues of the throat *and bronchial tubes*. One set of ingredients in FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR quickly relieves tickling, hacking, coughing; . . . coats and soothes irritated throat linings to keep you from coughing. Another set *actually* enters the blood, reaches the affected bronchial tubes, loosens phlegm, helps break up cough and *speeds recovery*. Check a cough due to a cold before it gets worse, before others catch it. Check it with FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR. It gives quick relief and *speeded-up recovery*.

Necessity of Modesty

No age, sex, or condition is above or below the absolute necessity of modesty; but without it one is vastly beneath the rank of man. —Barton.

SORE MUSCLES
MADE HER ACHE ALL OVER
Feels like a new woman now

Why suffer with muscular pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, or chest cold? Thousands say Hamlins Wizard Oil brings quick relief to aching legs, arms, chest, neck, back. Just rub it on—rub it in. Makes the skin glow with warmth—muscles feel soothed—relief comes quick. Pleasant odor. Will not stain clothes. At all druggists.

HAMLINS
WIZARD OIL
For MUSCULAR ACHES and PAINS
Due to RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO CHEST COLDS

Take Heed of Time

Let him that regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come.—O'Connell.

Miss REE LEEF says
"Capudine relieves NEURALGIC PAIN quicker because it's liquid ... ALREADY DISSOLVED"

Men's Thoughts

What some men think has more effect than what others say.—Lord Chesterfield.

TIME IS SHORT, BUT FOOD IS TASTY... YOU EAT A LOT AND EAT IT HASTY... IN CASE A CASE OF HEARTBURN COMES, WE HOPE YOU'VE GOT YOUR ROLL OF TUMS!

"Carry TUMS"
FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM ACID INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, GAS

SO many causes for acid indigestion! Hasty eating . . . smoking . . . beverages . . . rich foods . . . no wonder we have sudden, unexpected attacks of heartburn, sour stomach or gas! But millions have learned the smart thing to do is carry Tums! These tasty mints give scientific, thorough relief so quickly! Contain no harsh alkali . . . cannot *over*-alkalize your stomach. Release just enough antacid compound to correct stomach acidity . . . remainder passes *un*-released from your system. And they're so pleasant . . . just like candy. So handy to carry in pocket or purse. 10c a roll at any drugstore—or 3 rolls for 25c in the ECONOMY PACK.

TUMS FOR THE TUMMY
TUMS ARE ANTACID . . . NOT A LAXATIVE
EAT LIKE CANDY TUMS 10¢ STOMACH RELIEF
HANDY TO CARRY

Praise Inspires

You can discourage some real talent by withholding praise.

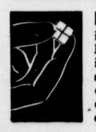
Don't put up with useless PAIN
Get rid of it

When functional pains of menstruation are severe, take CARDUI. If it doesn't benefit you, consult a physician. Don't neglect such pains. They depress the tone of the nerves, cause sleeplessness, loss of appetite, wear out your resistance.

Get a bottle of Cardui and see whether it will help you, as thousands of women have said it helped them.

Besides easing certain pains, Cardui aids in building up the whole system by helping women to get more strength from the food they eat.

HERE'S RELIEF for Sore, Irritated Skin
Wherever it is—however broken the surface—freely apply soothing
Resinol



MORNING DISTRESS is due to acid, upset stomach. Milnesia wafers (the original) quickly relieve acid stomach and give necessary elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. 20c, 35c & 60c.

FRANCE GOES OFF GOLD STANDARD

American-Anglo-French Agreement Attempts Stabilization; See Freer Trade Prospects; Dictatorships Still Are Holding Out.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

FOR three years the bugaboo of an inevitable jump off the gold standard kept successive administrations of the French government in various states of chronic jitters. But economic forces were no longer to be denied, and at last the jump has been made, the franc devalued and the responsibility laid in the lap of Premier Blum and his "Popular Front" government.

France is the last nation to leave the gold standard. Traditions that have been built up over a century or more have been contradicted within a few years. There is now no country on earth which will exchange gold for paper money for the asking.

When the movement first started it was an almost universal feeling that the gold standard symbolized safety and security, that it was necessary to stabilize world trade. World-wide were the tremors of fear five years ago when Great Britain left gold. In the following crisis our own banking structure experienced the famous "holiday" and more that 40 cents was taken out of our dollar.

When Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 our stock market became panicky. Now in 1936 as France—and with her Holland and Switzerland—goes off it, the news is actually a stimulant to prices on the Exchange.

Origination of Gold Standard.

The gold standard, which disappeared in so short a time, was fostered and promoted in Great

M. Vincent Auriol, French Minister of Finance, Announced France is Deserting the Gold Standard.

Britain since the end of the Napoleonic wars. During the period from that time until the beginning of the World war, England became the world's leading figure in commerce and finance, and her prosperity was a standard for comparison. It became the popular belief this prosperity was due in large measure to England's steady retention of the gold standard. By the early part of the present century nearly every important nation in the world had followed England's lead by setting up a currency which was at any time convertible into the precious metal.

It gave a man a sense of security, of course, to know that at any time he could walk into a bank with paper money and exchange it for shiny gold. The importance of this tradition by the time of the World war had been multiplied with the passing decades. Today, it is hard to convince millions of French farmers and workers and their families that shattering the tradition will not bring panic. That is why the Blum government needed plenty of courage to forsake gold at a time like the present when the nation flutters on the verge of communism.

When the World war started, European nations soon found it necessary to use their gold reserves for the purchase of munitions and other war materials. They began borrowing large amounts and increasing the volume of their currencies and credit. Their gold reserves could not sustain such measures and the gold standard disappeared.

In the inflation which followed the war the franc dropped to one-fifth its former value, the German mark became without any value whatever, and Belgium and Italian currencies suffered similarly. Even the almighty pound sterling wavered in value.

Japan Last to Stabilize.

The popular opinion in political and economic circles after the war was that chaotic conditions could be cured if the gold standard could once more be restored.

Great Britain was the first to return, after a long, hard pull; in 1925 she set the pound sterling once more at its old gold parity of $4.86. Inflation had periled France, but she succeeded in returning to the gold standard with her franc worth twenty per cent of its former value of 19.3 cents, in 1928. Japan, the following year, was the last of the big nations which had been in the war to stabilize.

The gold standard which followed the war, however, was short-lived. By the time Japan had accepted it, the depression had already begun. And it soon became apparent that the new gold standard was no panacea for the world's ills.

The storm clouds broke over Europe in May of 1931. The Kredit-Anstalt, Austria's largest private bank, failed. All Europe began scurrying for economic cover, with disastrous results. Immediately Germany was besieged by American and other foreign creditors. In a few short months her reserves dwindled to a state which compelled her to suspend payments upon her foreign short-term debt.

U. S. Leaves Gold.

In Great Britain, the banks had taken most of the world's short-term deposits. It had lent a large share of them out in long term to Germany. In the crisis, Britain found an international bank run suddenly on her hands. In September of 1931 the Bank of England was forced to suspend payment in gold.

Other nations had little choice in the matter, but were compelled to follow Britain off the gold standard, suspending their own gold payments.

Thus over the world there was set up a chain of nations bound to Great Britain by links of currency and credit. Countries which remained on the gold standard immediately found themselves at a disadvantage with the group led by Britain. Prices went down in the gold countries. France and other nations with short-term balances in the United States began taking their gold out of this country. Withdrawals of gold worried American banks, which were also hurt by the falling prices of commodities and securities. Public confidence in the banks was at the lowest point in many years. The bank "holiday" followed. Then this nation decided to leave the gold standard, as about three dozen other nations had before it.

The only nations remaining on the gold standard at that time were France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Belgium was the next to give in. She came into too much competition with Great Britain in the world's commerce. On April 1, 1935, she devalued her currency.

Germany, Italy Hold Out.

Gold was now leaving the Bank of France daily in wholesale quantities. Although it was apparent that devaluation of the franc could alleviate France's plight, the act was abhorrent to the people. Cabinets were elected on the strength of their vows to defend the franc. Devaluation was finally accomplished over a large dissenting vote in the senate as well as in the chamber of deputies. The fact that it was put over by the "People's Front" may cause a split between the socialists and the communists in the Blum party. Labor is a little disgruntled, anyway, because Blum has not, in a few months, been able to bring the country the prosperity which, it is now evident, was expected to come virtually overnight when the Laval government was turned out.

Germany and Italy alone among the major powers have not formally announced devaluation; nevertheless, they have, in reality, currencies which are largely artificial.

Italy, if she would join the pound-dollar-franc bloc, will have to assume obligations of striving for greater liberality in world trade and the alleviation of monetary limitations that hamper world trade. This brings Benito Mussolini face to face with a difficult decision, for it would mean the repudiation of the policy of economic independence he has fostered.

The agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France, although it does not quite come up to actual stabilization, is seen abroad as something of a bright spot in the dark sky which overcasts fear-ridden Europe today. It is thought that the agreement will preclude any competitive currency debasement, and will lead to a more co-operative spirit in international trade, with improved condition with respect to tariffs.

Gold Production Up.

British and American experts are still without agreement on the exact values of their currencies expressed in terms of each other. The agreement does not put Great Britain back on the gold standard or fix rates of exchange. What is attempted is a stabilization of the pound and the dollar. This would have the same effect as the return of Britain to gold, for the value of the dollar is fixed in terms of gold, and that of the pound is fixed in relation to the dollar.

It is only a year ago that Neville Chamberlain, Great Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, declared that stabilization was "unthinkable." He said there had to be a rise in commodity prices, a lifting of many restrictions on trade and a prevention of the fluctuations in the price of gold.

Not all of his provisions have been met. Commodity prices have gone up, but there are more restrictions on trade today than there were then. There is still no indication of a regulation of the price of gold; as a matter of fact, production of the metal has been on the increase and its price seems due for a drop, unless some means of artificial fixation is devised.

Europe, generally, regards the stabilization move as a good thing. The situation on the continent has been tense for some time now, and the new move seems to be something of a ray of hope. It may succeed in prying open some of the barriers created by extreme economic nationalism.

Some countries, especially those whose governments are directed by dictators, might find their over-patriotic nationalism melting somewhat under the stimulus of a freer trade and international lending.

Nationalistic Barriers Fall.

Of course it cannot be said at the present time that certain countries of Europe are destined to a return of economic good-neighborliness that compares with the American-Anglo-French agreement. Rearmament has been going on steadily until many of the other nations seem bent on complete national self-sufficiency at all costs. The aim, of course, is for a country, such as Germany, for instance, to make itself capable of producing everything its people need, including raw materials. Where, then, is the need for freer trade? Militarism and economic freedom simply do not go hand in hand.

It is the democratic powers who lead the way to stabilization, and the dictatorships who form the chief obstacles. With economic stability in Europe, the expansion which some dictatorships eye would not be possible.

This does not mean that the dictatorships have banded together in a group against a group composed of democratic nations. Mussolini and Hitler would indeed be strange bedfellows. And the three great democracies are far from united in a political bloc.

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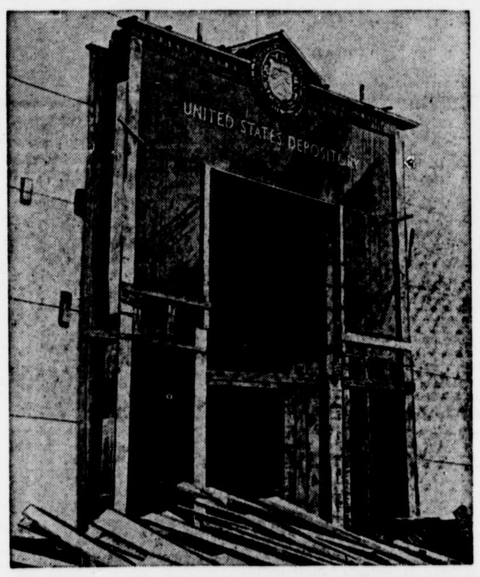
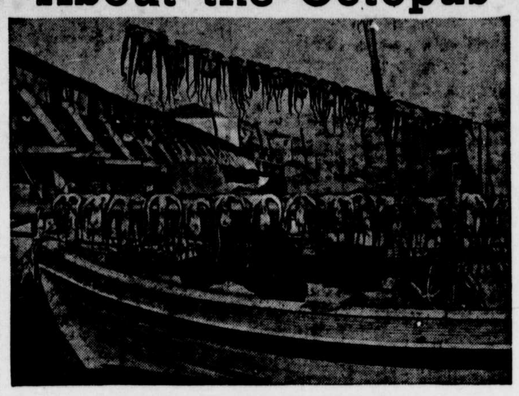


This Portal Leads to the Nearly Completed U. S. Gold Fortress at Fort Knox, Ky. This Will Contain More Than $6,000,000,000 in Gold.

Beneath This Dull Looking Plot, France Has Buried Nearly One-Third of the World's Gold.

About the Octopus



Greek Fisherman With His Octopus Catch

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

THERE is a fascination about sea creatures. Some, however, to the average layman, are fascinating only at a distance. Consider the octopus.

With its relatives, the squid, cuttle fishes, the pearly nautilus, and argonaut, the octopus belongs to one of the most remarkable groups in the animal kingdom, the Cephalopoda, meaning the animals that have their heads united with their feet. This is one of a series of startling characteristics of these sea creatures.

Some octopuses are relatively small animals with a centrally located bulb-shaped body about two inches in length, erected above a head with a pair of gleaming eyes, for the creatures actually stand on their heads! The mouths are pointed downward and are surrounded by eight radiating arms, which together correspond to the "feet" familiar in other mollusks.

As one examines 12-inch specimens it is hard to realize that their relatives, the common octopuses of European and West Indian waters, have arms five feet in length, giving their possessors a spread of ten feet or more, while the great Octopus apollyon of the Pacific is known to attain the enormous diameter of twenty-eight feet! Their cousins, the giant squid, practically double these dimensions from the tip of their tail to the end of their great tentacular arms, and are the largest invertebrate animals known to man.

It seems impossible that these huge creatures, the submarinelike giant squid, with its efficient method of propulsion and aggressive habit and the weird, soft-bodied octopus, with its baleful eyes, protean changes of form and color, and repulsive manner of engulfing its prey—both among the most active and intelligent inhabitants of the sea—should belong to the same animal phylum as the lowly snail and clam. Yet science found that such is the case.

Marauder of the Sea

The common octopus is one of the most gruesome marauders of the sea. Hiding in rocky crevices on the bottom, or squatting in the midst of a nestlike lair of boulders, which it has dragged together, the repulsive creature lies in wait for its prey, the eight tapering arms sprawling in all directions, extending, clinging to the rocks with their powerful sucking disks, or undulating through the crevices as they explore everything within reach.

The large, coldly staring eyes are elevated on rounded protuberances, enabling it to see in all directions. Should an unwary fish or crustacean venture within reach, a long tapering tentacle darts forth, the slender tip encircles the prey, which struggles desperately to escape the adherent suckers, but without success, and the hapless creature is dragged down to the cruel jaws to be torn apart by the parrotlike beak.

This species of octopus is equipped with a double row of suckers, arranged alternately, along the underside of its arm, gradually diminishing in size toward the slender, tapering tips. At their base, the arms are united by a membrane forming a flexible funnel, which engulfs the captured victim and presses it against the jaws in the circular mouth-opening at the bottom. If a crab or small sea turtle should swim a short distance away, the octopus launches its whole body backward with repeated squirts from its siphon and, with lightninglike speed, pounces sidewise upon the victim.

Though the octopus appears sluggish as it creeps over the ocean floor, nevertheless, on occasion, it swims rapidly backward through the water, trailing its tentacles out around its head in a stream-lined bundle. It propels itself like a skyrocket by shooting a stream of water from its siphon in the direction opposite to its motion.

Colorful in Battle

Occasionally two individuals meet in seemingly mortal combat, their tentacles twisted in a tangled mass as they strike at each other with their murderous, curved beaks. When excited, their color patterns, which normally are changing through various shades and mottlings of brown, yellow, and tan, become more vivid, and the warty prominences of their bodies project rigidly. Waves of red, purple, violet, and blue successively suffuse the body, sometimes standing out in contrasting colors on different areas at the same time.

A black, inky fluid may be discharged from the siphon, in the murk of which the beast conceals its maneuvers. When the octopus creeps over a sandy stretch, its colors fade to pale tan or grayish white, harmonizing with the surroundings so perfectly that the creature becomes practically invisible.

Various tales are related of octopuses attacking persons who attempted to prevent them from returning to the sea. Occasionally, apparently authenticated cases are reported of encounters between divers and octopuses on the Pacific coast.

Pearl divers in the Pacific islands tell of fights with octopuses, and such incidents have strayed into literature, from Pliny to Victor Hugo. These are often inaccurate or exaggerated. In "Toilers of the Sea" Hugo describes a fight between Gilliatt and an octopus which, though thrilling, is erroneous, and even the spirited drawing of Gustave Dore depicts an octopus unlike any that ever existed.

Nevertheless, the 28-foot octopus of the Pacific, or even large examples of the common octopus of Europe and the West Indies, are formidable antagonists at bay.

The common octopus is one of about 200 species belonging to the order Octopoda. Most of them live in comparatively shallow water, about 100 fathoms or less, though deep-sea octopods are dredged from time to time. One of the weirdest of the deep-sea species is Baird's Octopus (Octopus bairdii), a pale, bluish-gray creature, with gleaming black eyes and elongate, tapering soft "horns" (or cirri) above them, ornamented with knobs on their sides. Its entire body is covered with minute, granular tubercles. As is usual among octopuses, the third tentacle on the left-hand side in the male is modified for sexual purposes. In this species, the tentacle terminates in a spoon-shaped structure with nine transverse ridges across it.

Some Strange Species

The fairylike Dancing Octopus (Octopus bermudensis) of Bermuda may be seen flitting about in the shallow, transparent water among the coral reefs. The brown body, spotted with white, is balanced gracefully upon long, slender tentacles. Some of these wave about like the arms of a tiny sprite; others pirouette upon the sandy bottom, barely touching it with their tips, for all the world like a ballet dancer.

In striking contrast to these species, the Umbrella Octopus (Opisthoteuthis agassizi) flaps about through the water, alternately opening and closing a parasollike membrane, thus assisting the siphon, which propels the animal through the oceanic depths by shooting a stream of water from the mantle cavity. This peculiar membrane connects the eight arms almost to the tips and, when spread out, is an efficient animal trap, enfolding within its embrace any fish or crustacea with which it may come in contact.

One of the most remarkable of all the cephalopods is the Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus (Argonauta argo). This delicate creature is so fairylike and so beautiful that it seems impossible it should be classed with the Octopoda, yet the eight arms and other structural characters betray close relationship. Its most remarkable feature is the fragile paper "shell," or "boat," of the female argonaut, famed in song and story. In it she was supposed to sail over tropic seas, unfurling the expanded tips of two of her arms as sails, or, as some poets have fondly imagined, using them as oars.

Eggease of the Argonaut

These theories were long ago proved erroneous, but the truth is even more marvelous. The "shell" is not a true shell, comparable to that of other mollusks, for it is not secreted by the mantle. It is really an eggcase, formed between the oval expansions terminating the first pair of arms. The arms are held together, and gradually a thin gelatinous material appears between them. This is molded on the inner surface of the membranous expansions, and slowly hardens through exposure to the water to a spiral papery substance, sculptured with parallel ridges of most delicate texture. The two halves of the shell are joined on one margin to form a keel decorated by a double row of brown knobs spaced to correspond with the suckers of the arms, by which they are apparently formed, and by which they cling to the shell.

The argonaut inserts herself within the shell, still holding to the outside with her embracing arms, and lays her eggs, suspending them in a grapelike cluster to the interior of the spire. She swims about at the surface of the sea, nearly submerged.

At times she leaves the craft completely to forage in the neighborhood, propelling herself by her siphon like any other cephalopod. However, if danger threatens, she will pop back into her shell to protect her brood, curling herself down inside till nearly hidden, her black, gleaming eyes shining through the thin, translucent margin of her parchmentlike home.

The males are much smaller than the females and do not form a shell. They are found occasionally in the shells of females and probably are carried about parasitically. The third left arm is detachable and is specially modified to hold the sperm. Apparently the female carries the detached male organ about with her so that she can fertilize her eggs at will.

A Boost for Home Sewing!

HERE are three Sewing Circle specialties that are as easy to make as humming a tune. If you've never made a stitch before, here's your golden opportunity, for step-by-step sewing instructions are included with every pattern to direct you all the way until you've completed a frock that'll win a round of applause in any circle and flattering compliments on your slim figure and chic appearance. For an inexpensive, but extensive wardrobe just glance at this charming array of exquisite frocks.

Pattern No. 1945-B is a smashing hit in any office or social gathering and versatility personified. You can wear it as shown on the large figure with contrasting collar and cuffs and a self-fabric belt or make it with a twin collar and cuff, introducing another harmonizing color. It's outstanding because of its neat and trim appearance and because it makes up nicely in almost any choice bit of material. Cotton, shantung, silk, broadcloth, crepe or satin are a few exciting fabric mediums that create excellent effects. It is available for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Corresponding bust measures: 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 requires four yards of 39-inch material plus two-thirds yard contrast.

Pattern No. 1914-B is an alluring double duty frock; simple, inexpensive and the proud possessor of a sleek silhouette. For housewear, try a gingham, percale or cotton with a bit of color to pep you up, and for a more dressier effect choose striped shirting, broadcloth, lightweight wool or crepe. It is available for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires three and three-fourths yards of 39-inch material.

Pattern No. 1870-B. Those of you whose figures run to width will join your slimmer sisters in choosing this gay slenderizing ensemble, with a contrasting scalloped collar and jabot, so flattering to the face. The effect is exquisite in satin, crepe, broadcloth or silk, the result wholly and completely satisfying. With or without the jacket the frock is the ultimate in utility and style. It is available for sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires six and one-fourth yards of 39-inch material plus seven-eighths yard contrast.

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

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The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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The Similarities Test

In each problem of the following test there are three words. The first two bear a certain relationship to each other. Write in a fourth word which will bear the same relationship to the third word that the second does to the first.

1. Trenton, New Jersey; Bismark, ——
2. Grapes, California; cotton, ——
3. J. P. Morgan, banking; Luther Burbank, ——
4. F. D. Roosevelt, John N. Garner· George Washington, ——.
5. Lou Gehrig, baseball; Frank Parker, ——.
6. Cotton gin, Eli Whitney; phonograph, ——.
7. Robert Browning, poet; Emil Ludwig, ——.
8. Automobile, garage; airplane, ——.

Answers

1. North Dakota.
2. Louisiana.
3. Horticulture.
4. John Adams.
5. Tennis.
6. Thomas A. Edison.
7. Biographer.
8. Hangar.

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