OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men

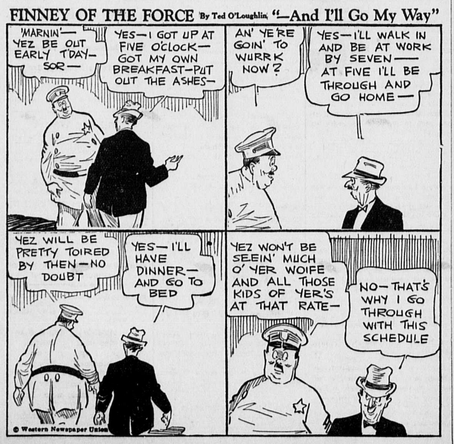
(Craughin, W. N. U.)

THE FEATHERHEADS By Osborne

House Pests

© Western Newspaper Union.

FINNEY OF THE FORCE By Ted O'Loughlin "—And I'll Go My Way"



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Daytime Tailleurs of Net or Lace

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

A MOST significant trend in current fashion is the preference shown for materials that are decidedly sheer. Not only does the employment of dainty sheers pertain to the evening mode but the real news lies in the fact of their outstanding vogue for practical daytime wear. From all style centers comes the persistent report of the supremacy of nets, laces, marquisettes, tulles, mousseline de soie and various other media of like character.

The fact that designers have taken to tailoring net as if it were a heavier material is providing one of the most exciting and fascinating ventures e'er recorded in the annals of fashion history. To refer to the new tailored net suits and ensembles as costumes of sheer delight is no mere play on words for they are just that—delightfully cool, sheer and smart as can be to wear on a late spring or a midsummer day.

A jacket suit strictly tailored of net in black, navy, Dubonnet red or any other dark color is about the neatest daytime fashion one could choose for immediate and summer wear. The net employed for these practical tailleurs is of an especially firm and dependable weave which, however, does its nonsense detract from its sheer coolness.

Tailored frocks of printed net (many suits are also of net prints) are among the big successes of the season. A very handsome dress of plaid-patterned net is worn by the young woman seated in the group pictured. It is ideal to wear to an afternoon bridge party. In fact it is the dress-ideal for most any daytime social event where one hopes to look smartly gowned and to keep cool at the same moment. The sheer frill that enhances this dress is also an important style note for these frilly accents are inevitable this season if you would be chic. By all means have a printed net frock, it is exactly the sort that you will love to be wearing the whole summer through.

Lace for daytime wear has come definitely into its own this season. White cotton alencon makes up stunningly, as you will see by the swank gown to the left in the illustration. For all its tailored simplicity, it takes its place charmingly and definitely for afternoon wear and the cocktail hour. This attractive model features the newest silhouette. It buttons demurely all the way down the front, and has a little stitched collar and cuffs of white linen. Lace has every advantage in tailored clothes, for it has pattern and texture in itself that allows for no extra trimmings or furbelows.

The tailored day dress centered in the group is as honest-to-goodness a product of the lace looms as the cobwebby laces and various cotton laces to which we have been accustomed. The dress is made of wool in one of the fabric lace types so much talked of this year. The colors are navy and gray with an accent of navy wool for the neckline and belt. Rosevirene of Paris is the creator of this high-style gown. The model wears it very smartly with a dark tulle Dache hat.

© Western Newspaper Union.

DARK BLOUSE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Wear a dark blouse with your light suit and be fashionable. Very smart folk are carrying out this effect by toning up their natural or white linen suits with blouses in navy, brown, black or Dubonnet red linen. The ensemble in the picture selected from among showings in the Chicago wholesale market district plays up the slogan now popular in fashion circles that three fabrics are better than one or even two for the spring and summer costume. In this instance the color of the blouse picks up the leading shade in the plaid of the jacket suit.

Amethyst Jewelry

The tremendous vogue for purple and violet in the fashion scheme has brought back the amethyst as a favored stone for jewelry. Amethyst necklaces and clips are being shown in Paris to wear with new gowns in these tones.

VEGETABLE COLORS DOMINATE STYLES

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Vegetable colors will dominate the summer styles, according to a fashion preview held in New York. Rhubarb pink, wax-bean, parsley green, red cabbage and garden blue (blueberries) were shown in every gown or its accessories. Hats were all in color, contrasting with the gown.

Two organza frocks for lunching in town indicated that dark sheers will replace prints for summer wear. With a black organza tunic dress was worn a large Swiss bale hat in rhubarb pink, with black streamers at the back. Gloves in rhubarb and nail polish in rose, carried out the color of the hat.

The ensemble that won the biggest hand was a bicycle culotte of Mt. Alry cloth. Beautifully tailored and practically wrinkle-proof, this new fabric made its formal bow to the world of fashion. Under her pert, tiny straw fedora, the model wore a light tan make-up and rust nails and lips carrying out the off-red tone of her belt and scarf.

Coats shown for travel were of tweed or lightweight wool with exaggerated shoulders. Long coats were fitted at the waist; swagger, boxy models were finger length. Particularly effective was a swagger top-coat in red cabbage over a navy suit. The mannish line of the large rolled straw fedora was softened by a veil, both in navy. Shoes and bag were navy, and ruby lips and nails carried out the purple red tone of the coat.

Prints Are Designed for Girls Who Take to Golf

The golf-minded girl may carry a country club course on her back this season, if she keeps an eye on the new prints which manufacturers are introducing. Topping the list for novelty patterns introduced this season is the fairways print, ornamented with an entire 18-hole golf course. Designers also have taken inspiration from sea and sky to introduce figured cottons and silks containing piscatorial prints and the signs of the zodiac.

The GRAPHIC BIBLE

By LEWIS BROWNE

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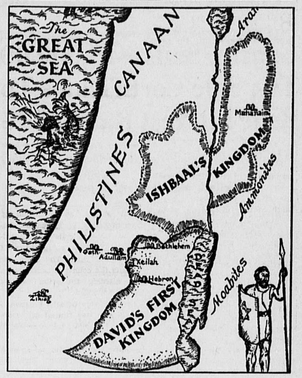

The Rise of David

DAVID, who was a gifted minstrel, had first been brought to Saul to try to cheer the king out of one of his melancholy spells. The youth succeeded, and so well that Saul asked him to remain on in the camp. And later, when he discovered the lad was as brave a soldier as he was talented a musician, Saul made him the royal armor-bearer.

But young David's prowess in battle soon made him the national hero, and this aroused Saul's jealousy. So David, knowing his life was in danger, fled from the king's presence. From Gibeah, the capital, the young warrior fled to Ramah, where the aged prophet Samuel dwelt. Thence he doubled back to Gibeah, hiding there until he received warning from Jonathan, the king's son, that he must leave.

David then escaped by way of Nob to the Philistine stronghold of Gath, thinking that there he would be safe.

For fear his aged parents, who dwelt in Bethlehem, might be persecuted by Saul, he conveyed them out of the country and placed them in the care of the King of Moab at Mizpah. Then he and his band returned to the hills of Judah and dodged about from place to place in order to elude the king's soldiers. They lurked for a while in the forest of Hareth, then at Keilah, Ziph, Maon, Engedi, and again at Maon. But Saul's army continued to pursue them relentlessly, and finally David had to flee the kingdom and take refuge in Gath once more.

This time, however, the Philistines welcomed him, for they realized that he was truly a fugitive from Saul. For a while they thought of using him and his followers in a campaign against Israel; but at the last moment they reconsidered and decided to use him on another frontier. They sent him and his band down to Ziklag, on the border of the desert, to hold it against the bedouins who were continually raiding and pillaging that region. And there David remained, a sort of freebooter, mercenary, until at last Saul's reign came to an end.

Although the Philistines had been routed by Saul at the beginning of his reign, they had remained a powerful and menacing enemy. For some time, however, they contented themselves with minor forays, and with giving aid to the outlaw, David. Only when they learned that Saul's mad ways had alienated his chief supporters and that the morale of his army was weak, did they attempt to launch a heavy counter-attack.

Trailing all their forces they marched up the coast highway and encamped at Shunem, north of Mount Gilboa. This method of approach enabled the Philistines to advance with their chariots over broad plains, where opposition was not so easy as in the hills. Saul rallied his forces and took up his position on the slopes of Mount Gilboa, across the valley from Shunem.

This gave him a decided advantage, for from his height he commanded the whole countryside. But he was in despair nevertheless, for many of the Hebrew captains, together with their regiments, had deserted him.

When the Philistine host advanced up the slopes of Mount Gilboa, the Hebrew ranks crumpled helplessly. The Philistine archers drove them eastward over the crest of the hill and then down the steep slope almost to the Jordan. Within a few hours the contest was at an end. Jonathan and the other sons of Saul died fighting like lions, and Saul himself, badly wounded, fell upon his sword to escape capture. The army was routed ignominiously.

David Becomes a King

THE moment David heard of the tragedy on Mount Gilboa, he took his men and marched quickly up to Hebron, the chief city of Judah, to have himself made the new king.

It was not difficult for him to achieve this. The southern tribes had all along been restive under the rule of Saul, who had belonged to the north, and they had no desire now to accept his son as their king. They much preferred David, who was one of their own.

So now there were two kingdoms in the tiny strip of hill country belonging to the Hebrews. The northern tribes took a son of Saul named Ishboal (or Ishbosheth) as their monarch, and declared war on the south.

The Philistines must have been highly satisfied with this state of affairs, for they knew that so long as the Hebrews were divided they divided into four kingdoms, each with its own mob or king. The most important of these sovereigns were Kalanipou of Hawaii and Kahekili of Maui. At the court of King Kalanipuu was his nephew, a young warrior named Kamehameha, who spent many hours on the English ships and whom Lieutenant King, one of Cook's officers, describes as possessing "the most savage face" he had ever seen.

A year or so later when King Kalanipuu grew old and feeble, he called a council of his chiefs, and there proclaimed his son, Kiwalao, as his successor.

After the king's death in 1782 the chiefs from all parts of the island gathered for the customary distribution of land by the new king. He was under the influence of his uncle, Keawemauhili, the principal chief of the Hilo district, and because of that fact the chiefs of Kona feared they would be unfairly treated in the distribution of land. So five of them decided to act together to protect their interests and they persuaded Kamehameha to become their leader.

Not long afterwards Keoua, the brother of Kiwalao, made an unprovoked attack on some of Kamehameha's people. This led to a battle in which Kamehameha was victorious over Kiwalao who was slain. His uncle, Keawemauhili, was captured, but managed to escape and flee to Hilo. As a result of this battle, which marked an important step in the career of Kamehameha, the island of Hawaii was divided into three parts—the districts of Kona, Kohala and Hamakua coming under control of Kamehameha, Kau under the control of Keoua, the brother of Kiwalao; and Hilo and Puna under the sovereignty of Keawemauhili.

During the next ten years Kamehameha had a hard struggle to keep what he had already won and to gain control of the remainder of the island of Hawaii and of other islands in the group. His principal opponents were Keoua and Keawemauhili on the south and east and Kahekili, king of Maui, on the northwest. During this period foreign trading ships began to visit the islands, bringing guns and ammunition to the Hawaiians. Because of the favorable situation of his territory Kamehameha was able to secure more of these necessities of war than his opponents, thereby having a decided advantage over them.

After some years Kamehameha and Keawemauhili patched up their differences and the latter sent a number of his warriors to aid the former in a campaign against Maui and Oahu. Keoua was so enraged by this that he made an attack on the Hilo district and defeated and killed Keawemauhili. Keoua then invaded Kamehameha's territory and ravaged two of its districts, but was soon driven out of that part of the island of Hawaii.

In the summer of 1791 Keoua was killed and Kamehameha became undisputed ruler of the whole island of Hawaii. He then began dreaming of extending his conquests over all the other islands. His principal obstacle, however, was the strength which had been developed by Kahekili, the king of Maui, who had succeeded in making himself overlord of Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai. For several years the war between these two kings went on intermittently, culminating in an invasion of Hawaii by Kahekili and his brother Kaeo. To repel this attack Kamehameha collected a large fleet of war canoes with which he met and defeated the fleet of his enemy off the north coast of Hawaii. In this naval battle each side used cannon which they had obtained from white fur traders and Kamehameha's victory was largely due to the fact that two Englishmen, John Young and Isaac Davis, were in charge of his artillery.

After this battle there was a period of peace in the islands. The aged king, Kahekili, died in the summer of 1794 and his lands were divided between his brother and his son, Kalanikupule, ruling over Oahu and Molokai and Kaeo keeping control of Maui and Kauai. But uncle and nephew soon to be involved in war, and in 1794 Kaeo was killed. Kamehameha now saw his chance to complete his conquest of the islands.

Accordingly he summoned his chiefs and warriors and collected the largest army in the history of Hawaii. Embarking in a great fleet of war canoes, the expedition sailed from Hawaii in February, 1795, for Maui. After taking possession of that island, Kamehameha next occupied Molokai and then sailed to Oahu, where he landed at Waikiki. During this passage one of the principal chiefs, Kalanu, deserted with his followers and joined Kalanikupule where his army was posted in the Nuuanu valley.

But despite this defection Kamehameha won an overwhelming victory over the enemy. Hundreds of Kalanikupule's men, including the traitor, Kalanu, were killed in battle and a large number were driven over the precipice to their deaths on the rocks below. Kalanikupule was among those who escaped but, after wandering about in the mountains for several months, he was captured and sacrificed to the war god, Kukailimoku.

Although this victory was a decisive one, there still remained the islands of Kauai and Niihau to be conquered. Moreover, during Kamehameha's absence from Hawaii a brother of Kalana had led a revolt on that island and gained possession of a large part of it. But in the fall of 1796 Kamehameha returned and in a battle fought near Hilo quickly crushed the rebellion. This marked the end of Kamehameha's wars. From that time on he could devote his time to building up the empire of which he had dreamed. There was no one left powerful enough to oppose his rule.

Having proved his supremacy as a war leader, Kamehameha next proved his ability as a wise and able ruler. He encouraged a return to prosperity by setting the example himself. Of him the common people soon began saying "He is a farmer, a fisherman, a maker of cloth, a provider for the needy and a father to the fatherless." He not only led the way in promoting agriculture, fishing and other useful work but he also organized a strong centralized government, levied taxes in proportion to the ability of the people to pay and maintained the ancient religion of his people.

More farseeing than most native chiefs, Kamehameha realized the advantage of maintaining friendly relations with the white traders who began to come to Hawaii in increasing numbers and as the result of his fair dealings with them the Sandwich islands, as they were then called, soon became the most important commercial center in the Pacific. As commerce developed the prosperity of his kingdom increased, and this brought him into closer relations with the United States. Naturally some of the imperialistic nations of the world began casting covetous eyes upon these rich islands, and the later years of Kamehameha's life were troubled by an attempt of a Russian adventurer to gain control of the island of Kauai. That attempt was thwarted, however, and Kamehameha's reign ended peacefully with his death on May 8, 1819.

The house of Kamehameha, established by the "Napoleon of the Pacific" in 1795, continued to reign until 1858 when Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and the Hawaiian kingdom came to an end. During the century of its reign there were many threats to its sovereignty—from England, from France and from Russia. But mainly through the friendship of the United States that sovereignty was preserved. In December, 1842, Daniel Webster, secretary of state, sent a letter to the governments of France and Great Britain declaring it was "the sense of the government of the United States that the Government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be respected; that no power ought rightly to take possession of the lands as a conquest or for the purpose of colonization, and that no power ought to seek for any undue control over the existing government or any exclusive privileges or preferences in matters of commerce."

Beginning in the fifties sentiment for annexation of Hawaii by the United States became strong and finally on June 16, 1897, the treaty of annexation was signed. Since that time Hawaii has been a territory under the American flag and the time may not be far off when the kingdom which Kamehameha established 140 years ago is represented by the forty-ninth star in that flag.

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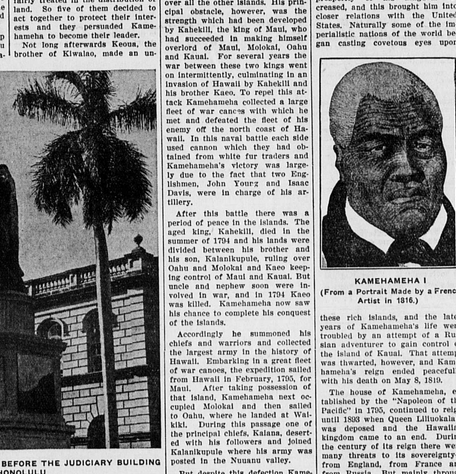
"THE NAPOLEON OF THE PACIFIC"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

A MODERN RE-ENACTMENT OF KAMEHAMEHA'S LANDING AT WAIKIKI, OAHU

Present-day Hawaiians, dressed in imitations of the garments of the period, play parts in the historic scene. The king is represented standing on the platform between the two canoes, flanked by warriors holding kahili, symbols of royal rank.



STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA I BEFORE THE JUDICIARY BUILDING IN HONOLULU

This is a copy of the original statue which was lost at sea, later recovered and set up in the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii. The relief plaques around the base depict scenes in the conqueror's life.

KAMEHAMEHA I
(From a Portrait Made by a French Artist in 1816.)

STAR DUST

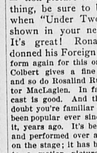
Movie • Radio

★★★By VIRGINIA VALE★★★

IF YOU'D like to see a motion picture that has everything, be sure to be on hand when "Under Two Flags" is shown in your neighborhood. It's great! Ronald Colman donned his Foreign Legion uniform again for this one. Claudette Colbert gives a fine performance, and so do Rosalind Russell and Victor MacLaglen. In fact, the whole cast is good. And the story! No doubt you're familiar with it; it has been popular ever since Ouida wrote it, years ago. It's been dramatized and performed over and over again on the stage; it has been turned into a motion picture twice. But Twentieth Century Fox has probably done better by it than anyone else.

—★—

Now that the reticent Garbo has broken down and talked and been photographed and been interviewed by reporters, almost anything can happen. Arriving in New York on her way back to Hollywood from Sweden, she made no effort to dodge newspaper men. She did her best to give a good interview but was so nervous that it was almost pitiful. After all, facing cameras and reporters is no easy thing to do.



Garbo

—★—

Microphones fright is a strange thing, as the news reels show you over and over again. Take the case of Nellie Grainger, the air line hostess who showed such remarkable courage when the plane she was on crashed not long ago. Her bravery saved two lives. But when she posed for the news reel boys she was so frightened that she could hardly speak!

Sylvia Sidney wanted to dodge the people who appeared to interview her when she traveled from Hollywood East, but she had a good excuse—make-up poisoning, an ailment that causes a good many of the stars to suffer, and in some cases does lasting damage.

—★—

These are the days when a talented child is a better investment than stocks, bonds or real estate. The greatest difficulty is that, provided you have the child, you've got to be a talented parent as well, for success is likely to spoil the child, and then movie and radio contracts go by the board.

Young Walter Tetley, who is fifteen now, and began his career when he was six, has the right kind of mother; consequently he is now heard on about 12 important network radio shows each week—Town Hall Tonight, the March of Time and Showboat among them. He has appeared with practically all of our best known actors. He has been earning about $1,000 a week for more than five years — and his mother allows him just one dollar a week for spending money.

—★—

Buck Jones experienced one of his worst moments recently in Max Factor's studio. Buck is planning to do his next "western" in color, and wanted some advice on make-up for it, so he went, naturally, to Factor, who has specialized in Technicolor make-ups ever since Hollywood began going colormad; he's responsible for the realistic effects in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." And though Buck has been in pictures for years, he was embarrassed almost to death when he walked into the salon and had to tell the hostess, in front of a lot of beautiful ladies, just why he was there.

Buck Jones

—★—

Radio has done something to Fifi D'Orsay that Hollywood couldn't do. Her fiery temperament used to be the bugaboo of the directors for whom she made pictures, but when she gets up in front of a microphone, with some 200,000,000 people listening in, she doesn't dare blow up. No matter how she rages inwardly, she goes on without a break, and usually by the time the broadcast is over the rage is gone, too.

—★—

ODDS AND ENDS . . . Spring may be here, but Paramount is getting ready for autumn by making a football picture . . . Bette Davis rushed home to Hollywood from her New York vacation, just in time to be asked to take a three-weeks' layoff, without pay . . . It's all in her contract; she works forty weeks a year . . . John Boles has just signed a new contract with Paramount, which calls for $50,000 per picture . . . Think of he income tax he'll have to pay!

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LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS

A TICKET FOR FLORENCE

The old lady rapped on the window of the tiny station booking office.

"I want a ticket for Florence," she announced.

After vainly hunting through several large railway guides the clerk came back to the window with a somewhat ruffled head and temper.

"And where is Florence, anyway?" he demanded.

"That's her, the little dog sitting over there with the luggage," answered the old lady sweetly.

True Observation

The professor of economics had been talking steadily for more than an hour, and his class was becoming a trifle restless.

"Take any article, for instance," he droned on. "When it is bought it goes to the buyer—"

"What about coal?" interposed a weary voice.

The professor gazed over his glasses at the interrupter.

"Well," he snapped, "what about it?"

"When coal's bought doesn't it go to the cellar?" asked the youthful student.

SMALL MATTER

"Do you like your school, Jimmy?"

"Yes, sir; we have a fine school, but I think they ought to get a new teacher."

No Change

Little Barbara Lee was visiting with her mother and immediately found the bathroom scales. Her mother informed her that she weighed just 79 pounds. She returned again and again to weigh herself, then finally said:

"Mother, every time I weigh, I weigh the same price!"—Indianapolis News.

Money Question

"What kind of money do you prefer?"

"As the manager of a conservative brokerage business," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I permit myself only one question, and that is, 'What kind have you?'"

Vital Spot

Sympathizer—Poor little fellow! Where did that cruel boy hit you?

Little Boy—Boo, boo! We were having a naval battle and he torpedoed me in the engine room.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Clock-Watch

Teacher—I certainly wish I could find some way to make this class pay attention while I'm talking!

Bright Boy—Why don't you put the clock behind your desk, teacher?

He's No Grocery

Tramp—Could you spare me something for a cup of coffee?

Scotsman—Hoots, mon! D'ye think I carry jumps o' sugar around in my pockets?

Poor Fellow

Percy—Oh, me. I'm not thin-skinned. I'm the first to laugh at my own silly foolishness.

Girl Friend—What a jolly life you must lead!

BRIDGING OVER

"They say her husband is in financial straits and they could not get along but for her card winnings.

"She sort of 'bridges' over their difficulties, so to speak."

He Dared

Wife—When we married I thought you were a brave man.

Other Half—So did everybody else.

Pretty Wall Hanging of Colorful Peacocks

PATTERN 1014

How rarely one sees a peacock with all his lovely plumage displayed! This proud pair of colorful birds will hold this unique pose as long as your wall panel lasts. You'll want it done in a short time, of course, and it will be, for the actual embroidery goes very quickly, using only single, running and outline stitches. You may use either silk, wool or cotton floss, but remember—the more colorful it is, the prettier!

Pattern 1014 comes to you with a transfer pattern of a picture 15 by 20 inches; a color chart and key; material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed. Send 15 cents in coins or stamps (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

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No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"
"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it, acid must be offset by *alkalis*—such as magnesia.
Why Physicians Recommend Milnesia Wafers
These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewed thoroughly, then swallowed, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure quick, complete elimination of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.
Milnesia Wafers come in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.
Start using these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today.
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