WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Progressive education has been pushed around a lot lately. The Bellwether Lincoln school of New York has been backtracking as have several other Daniel Boones of the educational wilderness. From the right came the charge that they just let the youngsters fool around with toys and tools, without rubbing in any real education.

See What Came Of Leaving Chap With $2 Camera

Here's a field goal for the other side. At the somewhat ultra Fountain Valley, progressive school of Colorado Springs, the boy, David Hare, scion of a highly placed New York family, was given carte blanche to build his education around a $2 camera. The idea, as in all progressive schools of those few years back, was to give the green light to any creative impulse

But, at 22, here is Mr. Hare with a New York exhibit of camera portraiture, with President Roosevelt among his subjects, and with famous artists and photographers, including Arnold Genthe, cheering him as the "Leonardo da Vinci of the camera." Specifically, they agree that young Mr. Hare has proved indisputably that the camera not only may be, but now is an instrument of the highest artistic expression, and that he demonstrates an absolutely new method and medium of color portrait photography.

His three-lens camera allows the superimposing of color images, in the manner of the color-printing process, and makes possible shading and emphasis in the service of mood. His is the first and only color portrait exhibit in the country. Artists and prominent society folk are boiling with enthusiasm over Mr. Hare's achievement.

He is a tall, shy, personable young man, somewhat inarticulate, as he filters life through a lens, and hesitant in any other form of expression. As was the young Lindbergh. There is the same "We" combination here. Whether he knows the prepositions used with the ablative or whether he stumbled across the "Bridge of Asses" is not revealed.

OUT of the limbo of the past rises "Ole Bill," Bruce Bairnsfather's famous walrus-mustached cartoon character of World war days, to adorn recruiting posters being displayed throughout the United Kingdom. Bairnsfather says his revised character reveals signs of age, but, for that matter, so does the cartoonist.

Time's Attrition Marks 'Ole Bill' And His Creator

The slow attrition of 20 years since a slender youngster created "Ole Bill," in a trench in Flanders, has added to his bulk, had taken toll of his thatch of wavy black hair. Bitterness came, too, as when he returned all his war medals to the British government in protest against its treatment of veterans.

Somehow, despite the wide and varied exploitation of Bill—books, lectures, a play, "The Better Ole," a syndicated piece and so forth—Bruce seemed to get the short end of it all. He is said to have received some $10,000 out of $500,000 earned by his black and white creation. Putting on his own review, "Ullo," he lost $40,000, and after that events led him straight to bankruptcy, liabilities $75,000, assets negligible.

He was born in India of a long line of army forebears and began life as an electrical engineer. Of recent years, what with lecturing, writing and drawing, life is said to have dealt more amiably by him.

SELECTED for transfer from his post as ambassador to Argentina to the government of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain, Alexander W. Weddell, 63 years old, bears with him such assets as are implied in the long experience of a career diplomat, a man of tact and diplomatic deftness, combined with broad humanitarian sympathies.

Our Ambassador To Spain Packs Diplomatic Bag

Mr. Weddell was educated at George Washington university law school and the University of Catania in Italy. Appointed private secretary to the minister to Denmark in 1908, he entered the consular service two years later as consul at Zanzibar. He spent two years, 1912-14, as consul at Catania, going thence to Athens as consul general.

Retiring from the diplomatic service in 1928, he returned six years ago, filling various consular posts until his appointment as ambassador to the Argentine.

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Buy Wash Fabrics That Are Fast Color, Non-Shrinkable

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

IT IS no wonder that smart cottons and other wash materials have attained to dizzy heights of style prestige, which is especially true this season, for they are amazingly lovely and versatile, and tune to every occasion, formal or informal.

However, their attractiveness is by no means their chief lure, for the really grand and glorious thing about most modern washables is the promise they carry of being both fast color and non-shrinkable. Modern science has worked miracles in this particular. Which should be particularly encouraging to mothers who are outfitting little daughter with pretty new dresses for spring and summer. For peace of mind it is only necessary to demand, when buying wash materials, the kinds that carry non-fade and non-shrink assurance.

The materials that go to make up the charming dresses pictured take on added interest when you know they will not fade neither will they shrink. For everyday wear in classroom and happy carefree hours of the day the shirtmaker dirndl type dress shown to the right couldn't help but satisfy the pride of most any little style-alert girl. It is made of a sanforized-shrunk slub broadcloth in a smart triple stripe design, with white collar and trim on the sleeves.

Shopping in wash-fabric sections these days is as refreshing an experience as walking through gardens abloom with spring flowers. The Swiss voile florals especially make you feel just like that, they are so realistically flower-patterned in colors that are breathtaking in beauty. If there is one sort of frock more than another that will make a dainty little maiden look her prettiest it is a dress of flower-printed sheer and to prove it the adorable child to the left in the picture says invitingly, "look at me!" She is wearing a dress of fairyspun lawn, which, being pre-shrunk, will wash like a dream, and what's more the beautiful print is fast color, assured by the use of vat-dye. You can get these dainty, sheer lawns in the newest color schemes, both in flowered and conventional patternings. The shops show dresses made up that are surprisingly inexpensive, and so pretty you will want several.

Which all goes to show the chic, the charm and the dependable wearableness of the wash materials that go to make up the new showings. By the way, had you heard that gingham is making style-high fashion news for spring and summer? Not only are little girls wearing it with their usual enthusiasm for this ever attractive and colorful wash weave, but mother and big sister are ordering tailored suits made of it, for fashion decrees gingham as fashionable to wear about town, at the club and to bridge parties or wherever you go during the active rounds of the day. Gingham also is the "pet" of the teen-age for party and prom evening frocks.

Speaking of frocks for party wear, when you go fabric-seeking be sure to look over the showings of cloque organdies.

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Yoke and Pleats

Pleating continues to add infinite charm to the majority of print silk dresses. Here is a fashionable Persian design silk print in bayadere striped treatment. The silk for this attractive afternoon frock has cool lime green and black as its color scheme. Novel pleating lends interest to the skirt front. The patent leather belt of corselet interpretation repeats the colors of the print. Notice the waist is made with a yoke which is a styling greatly emphasized this season.

Ribbon Ruffles to Trim Chanel Suit

Chanel trims a superb dressy suit with applique of tiny ribbon ruffles, around the collar, down the front, and around the lower edge of the jacket and sleeves. The jacket doesn't meet, so a sparkling white gilet shows at the front. The skirt is slightly gathered and has a row of ribbon applique down the front.

From Molyneaux comes a suit that combines a rose-colored box jacket with a skirt of soft brown. The jacket has revers and pockets of brown.

Hat Shapes Most Important Item

This spring the shape of a hat will be more important than its trimming. Straws are spreading out, enormous brims in odd shapes—palettes, or shovels or fans. Others, halo style, are tied on with bandanas, mammy style. Doll hats—if you still like 'em—in straw with stiffly starched veils; the inevitable school girl sailor; felts, their crowns blocked in odd shapes; straws with brims like royal crowns, will all be good.

Recent Arrival in Millinery Realm

One of the latest arrivals in the domain of hats is the black felt sailor with rolled brim—the padre style with very flat crown and slightly upturned brim on each side. To relieve its severity and give it a distinctly feminine touch, it is draped with a cyclamen-pink mesh veil gathered at the shallow crown to fall loosely over the face.

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS

By

Elmo Scott Watson

An American Spahi

FEW Americans have ever heard of Marius Van de Weghe. He stays pretty close to his tallow and caustics, test tubes and chemicals and other scientific apparatus in his laboratory at a soap company in Chicago.

You wouldn't suspect that Marius, a young man of less than 40 years, is an Ouissam Alaouite Cherifien. But that is what you are when the Sultan of Morocco gives you a medal and says that's what you are.

Because Van de Weghe, while a soldier in Morocco, displayed unusual bravery under fire, the sultan knighted him. Van de Weghe was a spahi in the Moroccan army right after the World war. A spahi is a cavalryman. During a fierce engagement with rebel natives, Van de Weghe rode back two miles into enemy territory to bring back the body of his slain commanding officer.

The kind of men the soldiers were fighting were those who tortured their live captives and mutilated those who were killed. Van de Weghe's heroism prevented the natives from burying the body of his commander with his head protruding to be eaten by insects.

But there is nothing of the hero in Van de Weghe's present demeanor, now that he is an American citizen and the head of a family. Whenever anyone expresses amazement that he would risk his life to retrieve a dead body he adds his own amazement, stating that neither can he understand how he happened to do it.

* * *

'Prince of Trinidad'

"JAMES I, PRINCE OF TRINIDAD," is an impressive title. The holder of it was an American who married the daughter of a Standard Oil company magnate. He presented her with the entire kingdom of Trinidad which they ruled together with a firm hand.

Trinidad was easy to rule, of course, because Mr. and Mrs. James Harden-Hickey, the American names of the rulers, were the only human inhabitants. Their subjects were the land crabs, sea fowl and snakes with which the place was infested.

Trinidad is an island 700 miles east of Brazil in the South Atlantic. Discovered by the Portuguese and visited by the British, no power had exercised active possession of it at the time "Mr. and Mrs. James I" went there and proclaimed themselves rulers in 1894.

But their reign over this small domain that reeked with the odor of dead fish, ended in January of the following year when the British sent the warship Barracouta there to take over possession.

This wasn't the first time James Harden-Hickey was thrown out of a country. He established a newspaper, Le Triboulet, in Paris in 1878, and was so obnoxious in his criticism of the republican government that he was expelled from France in 1880.

He died a suicide in El Paso, Texas, in 1898, just plain James Harden-Hickey, American citizen.

* * *

Audacious Robert Stobo

HOUDINI was famous for his ability to escape from almost anywhere; Sergeant York was noted for his ability to capture enemies by the wholesale; but in pre-Revolutionary days, Maj. Robert Stobo was famous for both.

The French from Canada were constantly arresting Stobo for supplying Washington with confidential information about their plans. But regardless of where he was imprisoned he always managed to escape.

After breaking out of a cell in Quebec, he paddled up the St. Lawrence river with three companions. Camping one day on the bank, he noticed a small boat leave a French ship and make toward them.

He could easily have retreated into the woods until they gave up the search. Instead he and his companions surprised the party when it landed and captured the group that had been sent out to capture him!

Then, after waiting for darkness, he had the further audacity to order them all into the boat and with guns at their backs, row back to their ship as if he and his party were captives. They were all aboard the vessel before the crew realized that it was Stobo's party, not theirs, that held the guns. Once aboard, he had the upper hand and forced the entire crew of 18 to surrender.

But this was only a good beginning. In command of the ship, he set sail and pulled alongside another French vessel a mile down the river. Without warning, he fired a broadside against the unsuspecting vessel and forced its surrender too. Then he set fire to it.

Proudly he set sail up the St. Lawrence and returned triumphantly to Colonial territory, having performed one of the most adventurous feats of his time.

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What to Eat and Why

C. Houston Goudiss Considers the Question: How Often Shall We Eat? Suggests That Some People May Benefit by More Than Three Meals

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

ONE of the questions I am frequently asked is whether or not it's advisable to eat between meals. Any answer must take into consideration a number of factors. It is true that many people experience a desire for food in mid-morning, mid-afternoon or before going to bed. Some begin to nibble as soon as they feel hungry, and often they continue to eat in excess of their needs. Others, trained to more self-restraint, refrain from eating, because they have been brought up with the idea that no food should be eaten except at regular meals.

Unfortunately, it frequently occurs that neither procedure is based upon actual food requirements.

Consider the Day's Food Needs

In arriving at any decision concerning between-meal eating, the day's ration should be regarded as a whole. If the foods served at breakfast, dinner and lunch or supper are carefully chosen, with a view to meeting bodily requirements, there should be no need for many adults to eat between meals.

On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that dividing the day's food into what we Americans so often call "three square meals," is primarily a convenient custom. One reason that it has grown up over a period of years is because it allows the maximum free time to pursue our various occupations. In a number of countries, a fourth meal is an accepted part of the day's routine. No Englishman, for example, would consider going without his afternoon tea; and workers pause in offices, stores and factories, as well as at home, for a brief rest and welcome refreshment.

How Many Meals?

In recent years, several scientists have advanced the idea that some of us may benefit by eating more than three meals. At a leading university a few years ago, two distinguished investigators concluded that smaller and more frequent meals would promote general health and well-being for many types of individuals. They suggested lighter meals, but proposed as many as four, five, or even six feedings a day.

Another well-known authority has performed various experiments which effectively demonstrate that a light additional meal in mid-afternoon, consisting principally of a milk beverage, increased the efficiency of workers and helped to reduce fatigue.

Relieving Late Afternoon Fatigue

Many people experience a tired feeling about four o'clock in the afternoon. During the working day, they gradually utilize available food energy, so that by late afternoon, the supply may be greatly reduced—along with both mental and physical energy.

Here is a case where eating between meals is regarded as a decided advantage, provided the food is carefully chosen. A glass of milk and a few crackers, or some other carbohydrate food, will help to renew energy, relieve the feeling of fatigue and bridge the gap to dinner. It must be remembered, however, that the extra meal should be composed of light, easily-digested foods so as not to destroy appetite for the following meal.

Young Children and Elderly People

Children of certain ages, as well as adults, may benefit by a schedule that includes an extra meal. Very young children—in the toddler stage—are frequently given a mid-morning feeding of orange juice, or a mid-afternoon cup of milk with one or two crackers. And some school children also make better weight gains if they pause in the middle of the morning, or take an after-school snack, of fruit juice, or milk, and crackers.

Aged persons often require more than three meals. That is because large, heavy meals might overtax their digestions, and three light meals do not usually provide adequate nourishment. For this reason, nutritionists advise that they have a light, mid-afternoon pickup of a hot beverage and crackers; and perhaps a cup of hot bouillon before going to bed.

Don't Overeat

Thus, it is evident that there are numerous instances when there is justification for departing from the accepted routine. But it must be remembered that as the number of meals is increased, the amount of food taken at each one should be decreased. Otherwise, an undue strain may be placed upon the digestive organs.

Then, too, no matter how the day's food is divided, it must provide all the substances required for sound nutrition. Otherwise, the body will be improperly nourished, no matter how many meals are consumed.

The diet should be built first of all around the protective foods—milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables, which are such an important source of necessary minerals and vitamins. It must also supply protein for growth and repair, carbohydrates and fats for adequate energy, and sufficient bulk or cellulose to promote normal elimination.

Keep the Diet Balanced

Whether you serve three hearty meals and forego eating between times, or follow the plan of providing a mid-morning or mid-afternoon pickup, you should meet the requirements for a balanced diet. This, you will remember from previous discussions, includes a pint of milk for each adult, a quart for every child; an egg for each member of the family, or at least three or four weekly; one serving of a whole grain cereal; one serving of meat, fish or chicken plus a second source of protein, such as meat, nuts or dried beans or peas; two vegetables besides potatoes, one of which should be of the leafy green variety; two fruits or one fruit and one fruit juice.

Questions Answered

Mrs. E. L. C.—Vitamin B has been found to be an important factor in maintaining the normal muscle tone of the intestinal tract. This vitamin is obtained from whole grain cereals and breads, yeast, glandular meats, such as liver and kidneys; milk, nuts and many fruits and vegetables.

Mrs. A. C. M.—Though milk is the foremost source of calcium, the calcium of vegetables has been found to be well utilized in the diet of adults. Green, leafy vegetables are in general richer in calcium than other vegetables, though carrots also contain a significant amount.

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Good Counsel

No man is so foolish but he may give another good counsel sometimes, and no man so wise but he may easily err, if he takes no other counsel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for a master.—Ben Jonson.

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