WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—An ecstatic young newspaper woman, reporting on Dr. Herbert Feis of the state department, averred that his dream-lit eyes "reflected the soul of a young Shelley." He may look that way, but the chances are that he is thinking of rubber and tin.

His Eyes Reflect Poetry; Mind on Rubber and Tin

John Masefield had some such thoughts in mind when he wrote "Cargoes." This poet, however, scans only trade balances, and his dreams are precise and statistical. Dr. Feis is economic adviser to the state department, and it was he who schemed the barter deal by which we would acquire needed rubber and tin and get rid of the necklace of millstones hung around Uncle Sam's neck in the form of that government-owned surplus of 11,000,000 bales of cotton.

The news from London is that the barter deal is under way, Prime Minister Chamberlain having informed parliament that negotiations have been opened. Wheat also will be included in the bargaining, as England needs both wheat and cotton as much as we need rubber and tin. Here may be a working commodity axis, which Machiavelli so vehemently declared was always more important in the long run than any political axis. And, incidentally, Dr. Feis has read Machiavelli.

He is a hold-over from the Hoover regime, appointed to his present post by Secretary Stimson, who was impressed with the insight and information in Dr. Feis' book, "Europe the World's Banker." He has been used by the department in clarifying confusion and in boiling down vague policies to definite procedure.

Dr. Feis is a New Yorker with a Harvard Ph. D. He was professor of economics at the University of Kansas and the University of Cincinnati and director of research for the council of foreign relations. Like many men given to meditation, he smokes a pipe, blows rings and comes out of the haze with an idea or hunch as sharply defined as if it had been cut by a lapidary.

PHILOSOPHERS getting on in life are apt to think in T-time, as contrasted with our workaday Tau time, both of which are currently explained by E. A. Milne, the distinguished British mathematician. T-time, like tea-time, is stretchable, unlike the swingtime or springtime of youth—all of which was expounded in different terms by the aging Montaigne—and in this time zone there may be written off, or at least discounted, much imminent disaster; and somehow in this temporal king's-x irresistible bodies may meet immovable masses without any bystanders getting hurt. I have known wise old gentlemen who carried their T-time in one pocket and their Tau-time in the other.

Hopes to Bring Human Variables Into Uniformity

Such is the 80-year-old (in Tau time) Lucius N. Littauer, whose $3,000,000 Littauer center is dedicated at Harvard. His foundation was established to "bring about a better understanding among mankind."

It was Mr. Littauer who, as a congressman from New York, sponsored and established the United States bureau of standards. It worked out nicely. Uniformity in machine appliances and spare parts was easily attained. Moving from machines into social adaptations and adjustments, Mr. Littauer found human variables could not—as yet—be calculated like metal variables. Hence his new bureau of human standards at Harvard.

Like the late Chauncey M. Depew, he has been honored by a statue in his own town, during his lifetime. The town is Gloversville, N. Y., where, after his graduation from Harvard, he picked up his father's glove manufacturing business. His later years have been absorbed in his manifold philanthropies, to which he has given many millions of dollars. Thinking in Mr. Milne's long stretch of time, he is calmly assured that, in due time, all will be well with the world, but that "we must oppose absolutism in any guise, from any source."

His father, a native of Breslau, Germany, passed on to him a heritage of Carl Schurz liberalism—which perhaps could be fittingly measured against Fritz Kuhn's importation. Just in passing, he played on Harvard's first football team and rowed on its first crew—back in his Tau-time days.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

Lace Tunes to This Summer's 'Lovely Lady' Fashion Trends

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

IT'S fashions that trend to "lovely lady" types that will hold the spotlight during the coming months. Which brings us at once to the theme of this story—lace, lovely lace! With the new styles going in so enthusiastically for feminine prettiness in hat, gown and accessories, the logical answer needs must be lace, as has been the answer throughout the centuries of fashions that have gone before.

With the craze for lace trims on hats, for billowy masses of lace at throat and at wrist, with the return of the "baby waist" that is exquisitely sheer and entrancingly lace trimmed, with tailored laces for daytime wear, with sheer pleated laces for dress-up wear, with picturesque period frocks enchantingly detailed in lace, with lace playing a star role in boudoir fashions, with accessories even to gloves and bags and boutonnieres of lace, the current message of lace has become too vast, too all-inclusive for words. You just have to let the bigness of the lace theme grow upon you as the pageantry of present and coming modes pass in review.

The important thing to say about modern laces is that they are so versatile in character that there's a lace for every occasion no matter what the challenge may be. For that matter it is not an exaggeration to say that an entire wardrobe could be planned of lace. There are fabriclike laces for tailored use, stunning laces for afternoon frocks, laces of grand dame elegance for formal evening wear, sheer laces of cobweb mesh that pleat up beautifully, two-way stretch laces for bathing suits and so on and so on without end.

The responsiveness of lace to every mood of fashion accounts for the fact that designers are acquiring the lace habit with an increasing enthusiasm as the possibilities reveal the growing tendency of lace producers to supply a type for every need.

The illustration presents three distinct types of frocks fashioned of lace. A new medium for the tailored sheer dress which will be found ever so practical for summer wear, is an interesting conventionally patterned two-tone lace as pictured to the left in the group. Bruyere designed this dress which has a grosgrain ribbon belt and two ribbon bows on the shoulder.

Utterly feminine and charming is the afternoon dress shown in the foreground to the right. Vera Borea designs this lovely frock of a delicate but firm lace that delineates big florals with sheer mesh between. The ruffles around the neckline and on the sleeves are indicative of Paris trends. In this dress of horizon blue lace the ruffles lend a beguiling feminine note with no suggestion of fussiness. For summer afternoon wear and informal evenings, there is wide favor expressed for pastel laces.

An interesting feature of sheer afternoon lace frocks is that many are worn over costume slips in contrasting color. Dark laces, very sheer, are also worn over light foundation slips. The monotone effect that demands a matching color for the slip is equally good style.

The model in the center shows an evening dress designed by Molyneaux. It demonstrates how pleasingly sheer lace yields to pleated treatments. The straight-fitted sheath skirt is finely pleated, and the dramatic balloon sleeves are likewise pleated. The deep square decolletage is noteworthy.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Smart Rainwear

That adage, "prepare for a rainy day," ever instilled in the minds of the young, has been taken literally in the realm of fashion. The modern interpretation of stylish rainwear is reflected in the very attractive rain cape here pictured. Surely some little girl's geography book must have inspired this all-America raincape in that it is printed with a map of the United States, rivers and mountains and borderlines included. It comes either with a babushka to match, as pictured, or if preferred you can get it with attached hood.

Pleated Skirt in Summer Fabrics

Skirts and blouses are usually on the wane by the time really warm weather sets in and the lightweight suit usually is the only opportunity for continuing this casual style. But not so this year, at least if the prominence of spun rayon, linen and cotton skirts are any indication.

The pleated all-round skirt is especially good in summer fabrics, which may account for the increased popularity, and not only the skirt departments but the blouse and summer sweater departments are preparing for much activity.

The practicality of the skirt and blouse or sweater is undeniable. It is easy to have a number of changes at little outlay and there is less necessity of laundering than with a number of one-piece frocks.

Feminine Frills On Shirtwaists

Sportswear is not being neglected, even among the frills and ruffles of the majority of feminine clothes, and the shirtwaist is making a conspicuous appearance, changed in some cases by the addition of pleated and gathered fullness, but still basically the same.

In some instances this style is seen with additional color contrasts, among them one shirtwaist dress with rose top and navy skirt, another with a pink and white striped top and pink shirt, and others solid pastel shirtwaist frocks with contrasting bright cummerbunds around the waist.

Pocket Interest

Watch for peg-topped pockets in daytime and evening skirts.

EARLY FILIAL FIDELITY

One of the clerks at the employment agency was a bit of a wit, and he was preparing to gain a laugh at the expense of the next in line.

"Where were you born?" he asked the man, a Scotchman.

"Glasca'," was the reply.

"Glasgow! Whatever for?" continued the funny one.

"I wanted to be near mother," said the other with devastating meekness.

Call the Union!

A little girl had been to church for the first time. When she returned home her mother asked her what she thought of church.

"I like it very much," she said, "but there was one thing I didn't think was fair."

"What was that, dear?" asked her mother.

"Why, one man did all the work and then another man came around and got all the money."

ASSOCIATION

Mr. Jones (viewing Niagara)—What a stupendous sight!

Mrs. Jones—Robert, are you sure you turned off the water in the bath room before we left home?

His Middle Name

Teacher—What is your name, young man?

New Boy—Tommy Jones.

"And what is your other name—your middle name?"

"Don't, miss."

"Don't? Are you sure that is your middle name?"

"Well, they're always calling me Tommy Don't at home."—Stray Stories.

And Licenses?

"We were out on the steppes of Siberia in our sleigh," related the "woman's club" explorer. "Suddenly we heard an awful yowling—and soon, looking back, we could see the dark muzzles of bloodthirsty wolves!"

"Gracious!" gasped a sweet young thing. "How fortunate for you they had on their muzzles!"

Two Good Reasons

"You never read the weather predictions?"

"Nope. I skip 'em for two reasons. One is that there's no use o' worrying about what you can't help, an' the other is that you never can rely on a prophecy till after it's come true, an' then it's too late to make any difference."

No Danger

Teacher—Jimmy, is it true that your mother has diphtheria?

Jimmy—Yes, ma'am.

"But don't you know you mustn't come to school? You might get it from your mother and then give it to the whole class."

"No, ma'am; it's only my stepmother, an' she never gives me nothin'!"

Annoying

Aged Patient—I'm very much concerned. I've got into the habit of talking to myself.

Doctor—That's nothing. Many elderly people do. I do.

Patient—That's different. The trouble with me is that I'm such a confounded bore!

FAST FELLOW

"Frank's car is a speedy one—why does he say it is slow?"

"Because it can't keep up with him, I suppose."

That Snore

Smith—My wife and I suffer from alternate insomnia.

Brown — Alternate insomnia! What is that?

Smith—Whichever gets to sleep first keeps the other awake all night.

Can't Help It

"Is your father always as glum as this?"

"By no means. He laughs twice a year—spring and autumn—when the women's new hats come in."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

FARM TOPICS

NAIL ASSORTMENT HELPFUL ON FARM

Cost Is Negligible, but Uses Numerous.

By E. R. GROSS

The well-equipped farm shop includes an assortment of nails so that the proper size and type may be chosen for each job, whether it be repairing a building, constructing a fence or mending a fragile chair, says the agricultural engineering department at the New Jersey college of agriculture, Rutgers university.

The cost of an adequate variety of nails is negligible. From one-half pound to three pounds, according to size, of each of a dozen varieties makes an excellent kit of nails. Tin cans are handy containers.

The sturdiness of the nailed joint depends upon the friction between nail and wood, hence it is determined by the choice of size and kind of nail, the number used and the proper assembly of the wood parts. Good nailing is important, not only to get lasting results, but also to avoid accidents due to improper nailing.

Using the proper length of nail requires that two-thirds of the nail should penetrate the piece of wood receiving the point. Thus the length should be at least three times the thickness of the outer piece. When thin materials prevent proper penetration, use additional nails to provide an equivalent area of surface contact in the wood receiving the point.

Farm practice allows "clinching" nails which penetrate through the wood. Bending the point of the clinched nail across rather than with the grain of the wood greatly increases the strength of the joint. A firm blow in clinching should form a hook imbedding the nail point in the wood. Use plenty of nails as the strength of the joint increases directly with the number of nails. When the wood tends to split, use boxing nails which are thinner than common nails.

Whenever the use permits, drive nails perpendicular to the surface. The slanting drive to "draw the wood" has little advantage. "Shiners" or nails coming out of the side of the piece, weaken the joints and are likely to cause injury, hence should be removed at once. Nails in green wood, wet wood, or those driven into the end of the grain are not effective. Use dry, seasoned wood. Properly constructed joints usually permit driving the nails into the side of the grain and not the end.

Consider Price Reports In Planning Egg Program

In urging poultrymen to study monthly egg prices before outlining their year's management program, F. P. Jeffrey, poultry instructor at the New Jersey college of agriculture, Rutgers university, offers some figures which indicate that large eggs are relatively more valuable in the fall, while small eggs are generally more profitable during spring months.

"According to the United States department of agriculture figures," he says, "53 per cent of the annual egg production occurs during the four spring months of March, April, May and June. Management factors such as use of artificial illumination in the laying house and date of hatch bear some relationship to the seasonal distribution of the egg yield.

"During the last eight years, there has been a tendency for a rapid decline in the egg market during December and January because of greater receipts during these months. At New York, in the period of 1924-30, 5.6 per cent of the annual receipts of eggs arrived during January, while in the period of 1931-37, 7.4 per cent arrived during the same month."

Vitamins for Better Eggs

That the quality as well as quantity of vitamins in hen rations affects the quality of eggs produced is the conclusion of Dr. R. M. Bethke and associates after careful investigation at the Ohio experiment station. Among the results obtained were: 1. A ration low in vitamin D caused a low egg production, poorer shells, and low hatchability. 2. Good cod liver oil was superior to ergosterol as a source of vitamin D. 3. Hens getting the most vitamin D produced eggs richest in this substance. It was also concluded that the vitamin D secreted in the egg by the hen is the same biological form as that which she ate.—Country Home magazine.

Lights for Poultry Houses

Once a mining post, Fort Yukon is now chiefly noted for its fur trade. Like other towns of Alaska, its chief problem used to be its chickens, for those canny birds tried to take advantage of their sunlit nights and to work and scratch around the clock. Distraught by their worthy efforts, they lost weight and would not lay, until Alaska solved the problem by providing them with houses which are artificially darkened during the night.

Charming Patterns For Cotton Materials

NO. 1747: For junior sizes. A precious play frock, with snug, wide sleeves, basque bodice, high at the neck, and a very wide skirt in the swirling skating silhouette. Included are tailored shorts, with a fitted yoke that fits slimly. A perfect thing for outdoor sports and summer daytimes. Make it of calico, gingham or percale, and trim it with rows of ric-rac.

No. 1527: An ideal design for a woman's street cotton. The plain tailored skirt is topped by a narrow sash belt, tied at the side. The blouse is cut on basic shirtwaist lines, with a plain front panel, side fullness, round collar. Gay little frills give it a feminine, summery touch. For this, choose linen, gingham, dotted swiss or flat crepe.

The Patterns.

No. 1747 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Size 13 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material for the ensemble; 10 yards of ric-rac.

No. 1527 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 34 requires 5 yards of 35-inch material; 2¼ yards of pleating or ruffling.

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Narrow View

He who never leaves his country is full of prejudices.—Goldoni.

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