WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—The muezzin from his tower cries that he can't exactly say that everything is all right, but it might be worse and it probably will be better. That would be Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland allaying fears of a bear market, in his monthly business survey, a periodic voice as authoritative as any noontide bulletin from the minarets of Cairo.

His Restrained Optimism Hits A Cheerful Note

Colonel Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust company, was a school teacher for many years, and is the author of a book called "The Measurement of Spelling Ability," one of about a dozen of his books on educational subjects. He has written a similar number of books on business and finance, and, in his entire range, from spelling to selling, he has never overlooked detail and he is no offhand prophecier—prophecy being his main line, as contrasted to that of mere market analysis.

He has logged eight major depressions and eight cycles of inflation and deflation, and he gets the feel of the thing, in about the same way a good cook gets the feel of a cook book. He was one of the few financial experts who saw the 1929 blizzard coming, and said so. On October 3, 1928, he wrote: "The golden age of American business has come to an end."

Nobody was paying much attention to the muezzin then. He kept on repeating that the condition of finance was "thoroughly unhygienic," but the wind wasn't right and the words didn't carry down to the market place below.

A native of Niantic, Conn., Colonel Ayres was educated at Boston university, later garlanded with a chaplet of honorary degrees from other colleges. He taught school at Rochester, N. Y., and at Puerto Rico, and in the latter engagement turned his spare time to statistical research, with such success that he became statistician for the A. E. F. in war days—hence his title.

Previous to taking over the banking post in Cleveland, he was a director of education for the Russell Sage foundation, and he had rounded out his career as an educator nicely before starting another in finance. In between the two work zones, he wedged a book, "The War With Germany," written in 1919.

IN THE depth of the depression, a group of Wall Street financiers hired an economist to draft for them a shock-proof and slump-proof plan for the investment of their surplus funds, to assure them security in their old age. After diligent research, their adviser found that no such plan was possible, but suggested as an alternative that they put their money in the keeping of some sagacious Chinese financier.

Sino Business Sagacity Seems Highly Plausible

This writer recalled then that several of the shrewdest business men in this country, including Edward Bruce of the fine arts division of the treasury department and the late William R. Murchison, had learned about the care and nurture of money from the Chinese sages of the abacus, and now comes Richard C. Patterson Jr., also schooled in business in China. He retires as assistant secretary of commerce to take a private post.

Back from China in 1927, with half of his allotted span of years still ahead of him and a sizable fortune already in hand, he wished to put in the rest of his life being socially useful. He was commissioner of corrections of New York city until 1932, given a big hand for his effectiveness on the job.

Just a year ago, he became a sort of liaison officer between the department of commerce and the nation's business. In this capacity, he urged a friendly get-together in an "economic clinic," as he thinks part of our trouble is due to a lack of basic facts and sound understanding of economic and business forces.

He was a Nebraska farm boy, routed through the University of Nebraska and the Columbia School of Mines to a successful professional and business career, first as a mining engineer with the J. G. White Engineering company, as a consultant for the DuPonts and later in mining and business ventures in China. He served on the Mexican border and in the World war, a major in the latter, annexing several foreign decorations.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

Ever-Beloved Dotted Swiss Is Stylish for Little Girls

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

MORE and more fine cottons are gaining recognition from the high-style viewpoint. Fashion experts predict triumphs galore this coming summer for ginghams, for piques of various types, for chambrays, and because of the emphasis placed on the importance of dainty lingerie effects there is a special rush for the most lovely Swiss sheers, particularly the charming crisp and sprightly cloque organdies that need little or no ironing, and the delectable shadow prints, and above all the beloved dotted swisses and dotted voiles that seem prettier than ever this year.

Everybody is going to dress in attractive cottons most of the time this summer. According to crystal gazers that peer into fashion futures, this will be the biggest, the most exciting, the most style-revealing year that cottons have ever known.

Now for a word of warning to big sister and mother and grandma and all the elder cousins and aunts that plan to wear these beguiling cottons, if they think they are to play the star roles in the cotton parade, just let them wait and see the sensation that the little folks will create in their cunning cottons during the coming months.

Time has not dulled the charm of that adored standby, fine dotted Swiss. The right kind of dotted sheers for mothers to buy for their children is the genuine Swiss types, the tied-in dots of which are fast color, making laundering a very simple and absolutely safe procedure.

Just to get a foretaste of how irresistible lovely little girls will look in their dotted Swisses and dotted voiles this summer, take a good look at the three models illustrated. Imported dotted Swiss in rose pink makes the charming and practical frock for the winsome little miss to the left. Pin-tucked net and ruffled lace edging trim the collar, the vestee panel and the puff pockets. A self fabric sash ties in a bow at the back.

The ever-popular imported dotted Swiss voile that works up so beautifully in little girl's frocks, is used for the choice little dress which the member of the young generation centered in the picture is wearing. Fine smocking in bright rose-red decorates the attractively gathered waist. This clever needlework, so gay and so chic, imparts a French air to the simple styling of the frock. Short puffed sleeves and a young round collar are flattering details and in excellent taste.

The important member of the youngest generation seated to the right in the picture, is wearing a cunningly styled frock made of choice pink Swiss organdy with large white embroidered dots. The wide collar, the short puffed sleeves and the front buttoned closing are edged with white Val lace. This diminutive society queen wears a pink satin hair ribbon to match the little bow at her throat.

And here's a final choice bit of news in regard to what fashionable little girls will be wearing this summer. It is all about the adorable sheer little shirtwaists styled in the "baby" type such as are sponsored for grown-ups of sheerest batistes and organdies or swisses or voiles. They are lace-trimmed and hand-tucked to the queen's taste.

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New Border Print

There is a definite trend in favor of border prints. The patternings brought out this season are fascinating. The dress pictured shows how effectively designers work up these stunning new border prints. Here yellow, rose and light blue flowers are placed on a background of navy blue crepe with flattering results.

New Fabrics Are Heartily Greeted

Even the sober-sides and plain Janes among us have a way of relegating the darker colors and more serviceable fabrics to temporary oblivion, while we revel in the airiness and intoxicating brightness of the cottons and sheers of the merry, mad spring and summer.

We caper into our dimity blouses and chambray frocks, and plant the gayest of inverted straw flower pots, with cambric blossoms budding at the wrong end, on our unoffending heads. Then, with a disdainful sniff at the exotic musks and slumbrous sandalwoods of our last winter's delight, we turn again to the floral scents.

Play Up Dots in Summer Fashions

Dotted prints are the rage. Such an orgy of dots as are playing up this season, eye never before has seen, and such antics as these dots tiny, huge and every size between are playing! The novelty and ingenious effects achieved in dotted patternings and colorings baffle description. The new and popular twin prints that reverse their colors are going strong as they give dressmakers a chance to work out most ingenious combinations.

Tweed the Thing For Travel Coat

If you are going to the New York fair or the San Francisco fair a coat of tweed's the thing for travel. When it comes to choosing the plaid or the stripe woolen fashion bids you "make it snappy." Choose just as big and as bold stripes or plaids as you please. You will find a coat of handsome tweed your best friend that will prove indispensable on your trip.

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

Fightin' Irishman

EARLY in the Nineteenth century an Irish lad named Jimmy Shields ran away from his home in County Tyrone. The ship on which he set out for America was wrecked off the coast of Scotland and he was one of only three survivors.

Undaunted by this experience, the boy set out again. An Atlantic gale drove this ship upon a reef off the Carolina coast and Shields, who had been aloft, was thrown to the deck with both legs broken. The boat was wrecked but by an almost miraculous chance he was rescued by a passing vessel.

After recovering from his injuries, he enlisted in the army and fought in the first Seminole Indian war in Florida, after which he headed for the new state of Illinois. There he made a living for a time by teaching French in the French village of Kaskaskia!

Then he studied law, soon passed the bar examinations and within a few years was successively elected representative in the legislature, state auditor and justice of the Illinois Supreme court. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a regiment and fell desperately wounded at the Battle of Cerro Gordo.

Chosen United States senator from Illinois he served for six years, was defeated for re-election and moved to Minnesota where he was again sent to the senate. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was made a brigadier-general and was again desperately wounded in battle. But he survived and was again elected to the United States senate—this time from Missouri. When he died in 1879 Shields had the distinction of being the only man in American history who had served as senator from three different states.

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Patriot and Painter

GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, besieging the British in Boston, wanted accurate drawings of the enemy's positions. So a young Connecticut Yankee volunteered to get them. He crept close to the British lines and made sketches which pleased the commander so much that he made the young fellow a colonel and his second aide-de-camp.

The young colonel next served as adjutant-general to General Gates and in 1778 accompanied General Sullivan as a volunteer against the British in Rhode Island. When this expedition proved unsuccessful, he resolved to give up soldiering.

He went to London to study under Benjamin West and soon became the favorite pupil of that great painter. When Maj. John Andre, the British adjutant-general in America, was caught and hanged as a spy, the young painter seemed to the British the logical man to be used for reprisal. So they put him in prison. Instead of protesting, the truculent young Yankee boasted that he had been an aide to that "arch rebel," George Washington, and was proud of it.

Only the intervention of his painter friends, West and Copley, saved him from hanging. Lucky for America that they did! Otherwise John Trumbull might never have lived to paint such great historical works as "The Battle of Bunker Hill," "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," and "The Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown"!

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Franklin's Nephew

WHEN Benjamin Franklin sent his 19-year-old nephew, Benjamin Mecom, to Antigua in the Leeward islands in 1752 to run the newspaper he had established there four years earlier, he wrote to his sister, Jane Franklin Mecom: "That island is reckoned one of the healthiest in the West Indies. My late partner there enjoyed perfect health for four years until he grew careless and got to sitting up late in taverns which I have cautioned Benny against."

Presumably Benny followed his uncle's advice but he was too much of a Franklin not to be restless. He soon became dissatisfied, even though Franklin increased his share of the profits, and wanted to "go it on his own." So Franklin sold him the press which he moved to Boston. There in 1758 he issued the first separate edition of Franklin's "Father Abraham's Speech," later famous under the title of "The Way to Wealth."

Unfortunately Benny didn't apply its lessons to himself. He became something of a fop, strutting around in fine clothes instead of sticking to work. Failing to prosper, he moved the press to New York in 1763 but had no better success there. Then he went to New Haven where he rented a press from Postmaster Parker, whose deputy he became. But he failed to make good there, as he did later in Philadelphia and Burlington, N. J.

Benny Mecom had inherited his uncle's name but none of his genius for making a success. Finally, about 1776, he went mad.

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What to Eat and Why

C. Houston Goudiss Offers Practical Advice Regarding First Meal of the Day; Some Breakfast-Time Wisdom for Homemakers

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

IF THERE is one meal that can be regarded as more important than any other, that meal is breakfast. It comes after the longest fast and precedes a major portion of the day's work. Thirteen hours elapse between a 6:30 supper and a 7:30 breakfast, and the body engine requires a new supply of fuel before the daily activities are begun. Yet all too frequently this first meal is inadequate in food values, and is gobbled in haste . . . with consequences that may have a far-reaching effect upon health.

Men who set forth after a meager breakfast are licked before the day's work is started. They never seem to get into high gear and they lack the energy to perform their tasks efficiently. Homemakers who find themselves fatigued and irritable before the morning's work is completed may be surprised to learn that their lassitude is due to a skimpy breakfast. And children who go to school after an insufficient morning meal cannot hope to make good grades in their studies. They fatigue quickly, find it difficult to concentrate and easily become cross. Moreover they are apt to experience hunger pangs during the middle of the morning; and when it is time for the noon meal they will either eat too much or will have lost their appetite, thus disrupting the entire food program.

Starting the Day Right

It is therefore essential that every homemaker recognize the necessity for providing a substantial and satisfying breakfast. This is not difficult to do; nor is it necessary to spend a great deal of time in its preparation.

When I hear such complaints as "My family won't eat breakfast" or "They're simply not interested in food in the morning," I suspect that the menus are dull and monotonous; and perhaps members of the household have the bad habit of sleeping so late that there is no time to eat properly.

Both situations are easily remedied, and they are closely linked. For if the breakfast menus are made sufficiently attractive, it won't be difficult to persuade every member of the family to rise a little earlier in order to enjoy a substantial, unhurried meal.

A Model Breakfast

A well balanced breakfast includes fruit or fruit juice; cereal; an egg or bacon; bread or toast; and milk, cocoa or cereal beverage for the children, with coffee for the grown-ups. The egg or bacon may be omitted occasionally, for an egg may be included in some other meal during the day. **But cereal in some form is usually the mainstay of the breakfast menu, and there are many kinds from which to choose—both hot cereals and cold cereals.**

Hot or Cold Cereal

Some people have the notion that cereals must be hot in order to be nourishing. This is a fallacy. For the nutritive value of a cereal is determined by the grain from which it is made and by the manufacturing process—not by whether it is hot or cold. It is desirable to give whole grain cereals a prominent place in the diet. This rule can be followed even when cold cereals are used. For there are many nourishing ready-to-eat cereals made from substantially the whole grain. These appeal to the palate because they are so crisp and appetizing. And they supply important minerals, a good amount of vitamin B and some vitamin G, in addition to energy values.

A Cold Cereal Analyzed

It's interesting to analyze a popular ready-to-eat cereal, made from wheat and malted barley. We find a wide assortment of nutrients, including protein, energy values, phosphorus for the teeth and bones; iron for building rich red blood; and vitamin B which promotes appetite and aids digestion. It has been estimated that a serving of this cereal—three-fourths of a cup—with one-fourth cup of whole milk, will provide an adult with 7 per cent of his total daily requirement of protein; 11.5 per cent of his calcium, 11.2 per cent of his phosphorus; 9.75 per cent of his iron, and a total of 125 calories.

Vary the Method of Serving

To help make breakfast interesting, vary the cereal from day to day. Or offer a choice of several kinds of packaged ready-to-eat cereals and allow each member of the family to select the one he prefers. Vary the fruit also. And occasionally you may combine fresh, canned or stewed fruit with cereals to make a "cereal sundae." Further variation may be introduced by using brown sugar or honey in place of white sugar. And on occasion the cereals may be baked into muffins, waffles or pancakes.

It is also possible to serve the eggs in many different forms—poached, baked, scrambled or in a plain or puffy omelet.

If these suggestions are followed, it should be a simple matter for homemakers to serve tempting wholesome breakfasts that will send their families away from the table well fitted for the day's activities.

Questions Answered

Mrs. S. C.—Yes, it has been observed that there is a special susceptibility to dental decay during adolescence. This may be due to the fact that calcium and phosphorus are required in such liberal amounts for rapid growth. It's advisable to include these minerals in the diet in generous quantities, together with a liberal allowance of vitamin D.

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AROUND the HOUSE

Items of Interest to the Housewife

When Making a Fruit Tart.—Mix a little cornflour with the sugar before adding it to the fruit. This will make the juice like syrup and prevent it from boiling over.

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For Discolored Handkerchiefs.—Handkerchiefs that have become a bad color should be soaked for 24 hours in a quart of cold water to which a teaspoonful of cream of tartar has been added. Afterwards rinse and dry.

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Use for Newspapers. — Save plenty of clean newspapers for the moth season. Moths loathe printer's ink, so you'll find the papers useful when woolies and blankets have to be stored away.

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Polishing Tip.—Wring out your polishing cloth in a pint of water in which a piece of whitening, about the size of a walnut, has been dissolved. Use when dry. This gives a splendid polish to mirrors, brass, and chromium.

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Treatment for Linoleum.—Linoleum will last longer if, instead of washing, you rub it all over with paraffin. This not only cleans, but preserves. No other polish will be needed.

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Chocolate Substitute.—When using cocoa in place of chocolate, use three and one-half tablespoonfuls of cocoa for each ounce of chocolate, and add one-half tablespoonful butter.

When Burning Vegetable Refuse.—Put a handful of salt with the rubbish. This will prevent any unpleasant odor.

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Coffee Stains. — Remove from silks or woolens by soaking them in pure glycerine. Wash off in tepid, soapless water.

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