

Ida Lupino Learns Crocheting



IDA LUPINO STARTS WORK ON HER NEW HAND-CROCHETED ENSEMBLE UNDER AN INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDANCE. LACY EFFECT OF THE BLOUSE IS GAINED BY AN OPEN-WEAVE PATTERN ESPECIALLY COOL FOR SUMMER. TINY RED BEADS ADD A GAY NOTE.

BLOUSE WITH BEADS
(With mercerized crochet cotton, No. 3; hook size 4.)

Back.
Chain 14 inches work in pattern decreasing one-half pattern each side every one-half inch, 4 times. Work 2 inches straight. Increase one-half pattern on each side 6 times. Work until blouse measures 12 inches in all. Decrease 1 pattern on each side. Then decrease one-half pattern on each side every row 4 times. Work until armhole is 7 inches in all. Decrease 2 patterns on each side every row, 4 times.

Front.
Chain 8 inches decrease same as back, working one-half inch more to underarm at 3 inches above start of armhole. Decrease 1 pattern at neck edge. Then decrease one-half pattern every row at neck edge until shoulder matches back shoulder. Shape same way as back shoulder, keeping armholes the same length.

Pattern.
1. Ch (chain) 6—skip 2 s. c. (single crochet)—d. c. in next stitch Ch 1, s. c. in next stitch Ch 2 skip 2 s. c. D. C. (double crochet) in next stitch Ch 3 * repeat between *.
2. Ch 3 * d. c. in Ch 1 between 2 s. c. on row below Ch 3 s. c. 1 inch 3 loop on row below Ch 1 s. c. in next loop Ch 3 *.

Repeat these two rows.
String beads on cotton before starting chain—work one bead in chain between s. c.'s on row below in every 5th pattern and every 5th row—alternating beads.

Sleeves.
Chain 10 inches work pattern increasing 1/4 pattern on each side for 3 1/2 inches. Decrease 1 pattern on each side work 5 inches decrease 1/4 pattern on each side every row for 2 1/2 more inches.



Picture Parade

NOW IDA IS WORKING ON A PILL BOX HAT WITH THE ATTACHED WIMPLE. THIS SMART FASHION ADDS A DASHING NOTE TO ANY GIRL'S COSTUME.

No. 4 hook and Clark's O. N. T. Pearl cotton.
Ch. 4. Fasten with a slip stitch forming a ring. Six s. c. into ring. Two s. c. top of each stitch on row below. Ch. 2—*2 s. c. in next stitch. One s. c. in each of next 2 stitches. *Repeat between * around 1 row. Ch. 2—*increase 6 stitches around each row evenly spaced, keeping work perfectly flat until crown of hat measures 5 1/2 inches. Fasten off.

Ch. 2 1/2—s. c. in each stitch of chain. Ch. 2 turn work 1 s. c. in top of each stitch on row below.

Continue until strip is 21 inches long of desired length.

RIGHT: THIS PHOTO SHOWS IDA LUPINO OUT WALKING IN HER BRAND NEW COSTUME. PRETTY AND PROUD, AS WELL SHE MIGHT BE IN AN ENSEMBLE SHE MADE ALL BY HERSELF.

NOTE HOW THE WIMPLE HANGS FETCHINGLY IN BACK. BLENDING WITH THE LACY BEADED BLOUSE. THERE IS A SPECIAL PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP IN A DRESS YOU'VE CROCHETED YOURSELF. AND IT ISN'T SO VERY MUCH WORK, EITHER. THE APPLICATION OF A LITTLE PERSEVERANCE WETS AMAZING RESULTS, NOT ONLY IN THE DRESS ITSELF BUT IN AN INTANGIBLE SATISFACTION.



Women's Hats Again!
The costly era in millinery is said to have been from 1903 to 1913, when the Marie Antoinette, Watteau and the Merry Widow hats were in vogue. Willow plumes and bird of paradise feathers were popular at that time.

Cost of Coiffures
In 1938 the 75,000 beauty shops in the United States took in approximately \$400,000,000 for permanents and coiffures.

BACK TO THE DRESS. IDA GETS A FEW POINTERS ON THE SKIRT WHICH IS FASHIONED IN A LOVELY SNOWFLAKE PATTERN.

No. 4 hook and Clark's O. N. T. Pearl cotton.

Crochet a loose chain over 70 inches long. Crochet on 18 patterns with * d. c., skip 1 stitches, make 2 d. c. in next stitch, chain 2, make 2 d. c. back into same stitch, skip 2 stitches *. Repeat between * around the row.

Row 2. Chain 4 * work 1 s. c. under chain 2 separating d. c. of row below, chain 2 work 1 s. c. back in same space, chain 2, work 4 d. c. of row below. Chain 2 *.

Repeat these 2 rows for pattern.

Work 3 inches. Decrease by making 1 less d. c. in the 8 d. c. group (the following decreases will be made in the same manner). Work 3 inches, decrease; repeat. Work 1 inches, decrease; repeat twice. Twenty-six inches in all. Finish with heading by making * 2 d. c. Chain 2, skip 2 *. Work 1 rows of s. c. around the bottom.



Wild Game in the Everglades
Contrary to the belief held by many that such game as deer, bear, wildcats and weazels are found only in the colder sections of the United States, the warm Everglades of south Florida are the happy hunting grounds of the Seminole Indians for these animals.

Arawaks Had No Farm Tools
The Arawak Indians, original inhabitants of the island of Jamaica, had no agricultural implements.

Modern Iraq, Adam's Home Has New King

Garden of Eden, Babel Tower Once Found In Country.

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

The death of King Ghazi the First of Iraq on April 4, resulting from an automobile crash, placed his small son on the throne under the guidance of a regent. Little King Feisal II, four years old, now is sovereign over the newest government in one of the oldest lands of history, for Iraq is the traditional homeland of Adam and Eve.

The rich Mesopotamian region, which was set up after the World War as Iraq, was one of the first lands to see the dawn of civilization. Scholars of ancient history designate a region in this country as the Garden of Eden, point out where the Tower of Babel rose and crumbled with the fall of Babylon, and identify the ruined city from which Father Abraham set forth for the Land of Canaan. Biblical and Persian eras were supplanted by the later times of the Arabian Nights, when Sinbad the Sailor sailed from Basra and All Baba called his Forty Thieves in Baghdad.

Now Produces Oil.
The strip of Asia so familiar under its old names has been making a new name for itself as an increasingly important producer of oil to meet the machine age's rising petroleum thirst. Since 1933, Iraq's output of petroleum has quadrupled. Two pipe lines have been built to carry oil over 600 miles from Kirkuk, in northeastern Iraq, to the ports of Tripoli and Haifa on the Mediterranean. Much of the oil production is under the control of Anglo-Iranian interests.

Ruled now by kings who trace their ancestry to Mohammed, Iraq is an Arabic-speaking Mohammedan country liberated by the World War from Turkey. In size it ranks between New Mexico and Arizona, but it has seven or eight times the population of either.



Here is His Majesty King Feisal II, who is four years old. He succeeded to the throne of Iraq on the death of his father, King Ghazi, who was killed in an automobile accident.

Iraq has discovered in recent years such accessories of the machine age as airplanes, radios and electric clocks; movies, air-conditioning and motor transport.

At Baghdad (ancient capital of Iraq) converge three air routes of whose modern "Magic Carpet" brings passengers and mail from the West.

American Buses Used.
Where old caravan trails led, American-made buses with air-cooled motors now chug. In the Garden of Eden is heard the whistle of passing railway trains. Though Germany's dream of a "Berlin-to-Baghdad" railway was never realized, transportation by rail and bus takes travelers from western Europe across Iraq to the nation's No. 1 port of Basra, near the Persian gulf. Modern irrigation projects are bringing life-giving moisture to land made desert by Mongol destruction of early irrigation works.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Senator Harrison decides to risk a battle with the President over revision of taxes . . . President still hopes to prevent action . . . Sooner or later congress will take profits out of war . . . Opinion in Washington is that President could force his own renomination, but that he could not be re-elected.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt is on the defensive, with congress carrying the ball for tax revision that will encourage business. Capitol Hill is following Pat Harrison, chairman of the senate finance committee, who has long favored adjusting taxes in the hope of regaining prosperity, and has decided to risk a battle with the White House if necessary.

The lines are drawn. The President is still hoping to prevent action. A hasty glance over recent references to taxation by "Dear Alben" Barkley will show the real views of the White House. Barkley consults the White House before salting his soup. No congressman thinks Barkley was talking out of turn when he predicted mere continuance of the nuisance taxes, plus freezing the social security taxes.

The clash between Harrison and Barkley excites the politically minded, which means all of congress, because Roosevelt's strength thrown to Barkley made him Democratic leader of the senate, by a majority of one, over Harrison.

John W. Hanes, undersecretary of the treasury, is applauding Harrison whenever he thinks Corcoran and Cohen are looking the other way. Henry Morgenthau approves Harrison's course also, but his deep loyalty to Roosevelt prevents open enthusiasm.

The big question mark is whether Roosevelt will risk vetoing a pro-business tax bill which will scrap some of his dearest brain children, especially the remnant remaining of the tax on undistributed earnings. Much is involved, including the possibility of a rift between the President and Harry Hopkins. Rumors are rife that Hopkins expressed considerable disappointment over the early demise of the appeasement program in his recent talk with the President and Justice William O. Douglas.

Surprise That Harrison Should Become So Militant

Hopkins is just as sore as the President over the defiant stand taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce, but he does not want the President to kick all of big business in the face just because neither likes the resolutions adopted by the chamber. The chamber, Hopkins is said to have urged on the President, is not really the voice of all business—not more than a modicum of it, as a matter of fact. But Hopkins faced an angered and much-goaded President. The left-wingers had been working up Mr. Roosevelt's ire with considerable adroitness, using the chamber's unfortunate language as salt on his wounds, and taking advantage of the absence of Dr. Hopkins' pacifying liniment.

Development of the situation came as a surprise to most of Washington. Everyone knew that the President did not want any serious tax revision, and knew why he did not want it. The President was eager to retain that penalty on undistributed corporation earnings. He had been advised that there was not a chance of retaining it if it ever reached a vote.

The surprise was that Senator Harrison should become so militant. Not because his ideas about tax revision to encourage business were secret, but because it was thought he had little desire to make a hopeless fight against the President. Also that he believed the President eventually would be forced to yield in order to produce sufficiently better business conditions to make Democratic success possible in 1940.

Sooner or Later Congress Will Take Profit Out of War

It is very difficult to run counter to the contention that the profit should be taken out of war. For that reason it is very likely that, perhaps not at this session of congress, but sooner or later, congress will pass some such legislation as that proposed by Sen. Josh Lee, or by Sen. Homer T. Bone.

The country has been thoroughly sold on the idea that a group of wicked international munitions makers are always stirring up trouble and provoking war in order to make profits. There is just enough proof of the contention to make it politically dangerous to go against it. The difficulty, as practical army and navy men see it, is that in order to prevent someone from making a profit the country may, to just that extent, curtail its own power to make war. To put it another way, taking the profit out of war may succeed, but the effectiveness of the country in war may be im-

paired sufficiently by the restrictions and taxation involved so that the war may drag on for twice as long as it otherwise would.

This is on the old patriotic assumption, of course, that eventually the United States would win any war in which it was engaged. It does not contemplate the other possibility—that the United States by this impairment of its fighting effectiveness might lose the war.

It Would Remove a Very Potent Cause for War

Actually, when war comes, no matter whether it is brought about by people anxious to make a profit or by some causes which even the munition makers could not control, there will be an overwhelming desire to take advantage of every ounce of effectiveness possible. It will be desired—and almost compulsory—that every man, woman and child shall do his or her utmost to help win the war. There would be scant consideration given, for example, to any proposal to hold down the number of hours men or women might work in munition works, if our army or navy were in a life-and-death struggle which might depend on an adequate supply of ammunition. As were the French, for example, during the Verdun fighting.

The danger of the proposal is not what would be the temper of the people after war came, but that the prospect of taxing all the profits which might be made might discourage adequate preparation for war supplies, by private investors, before the war came.

Believed President Cannot Win if He's Renominated

A majority of Democrats in Washington, according to a canvass made by the astute political expert of the Washington Star, G. Gould Lincoln, believe that President Roosevelt can force his own renomination if he chooses, but a considerable number believe that he can not be elected if nominated.

Those who believe that he can force his own renomination, according to Mr. Lincoln, include both New Dealers and conservatives. But as to whether he can be elected if nominated the line of cleavage is clear. Those who are New Dealers believe Mr. Roosevelt can break the anti-third term tradition. Those who are conservative believe almost universally that he could not be elected.

In fact many of them, still according to Mr. Lincoln, are talking about setting up a third party, with old line Democrats as candidates and an old line Democratic platform in the event that Mr. Roosevelt does force his own renomination.

This writer believes that Mr. Lincoln's reporting is excellent—that it gives a perfect picture of the situation as it is at present. But this writer differs as to the projection of the present situation. Actually it seems most unlikely—unless there is some change not now visible on the horizon—that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to force his own renomination.

Take the one element of the picture that practically all of the conservatives believe that Roosevelt would fall of election if he did win the nomination. And then ponder a moment on the recent activities of the Democrats on Capitol Hill. Even more important, ponder on the way many of the Democratic senators and representatives are talking.

Find Many Democrats Would Prefer Another Candidate

The point is that a great many Democratic senators and representatives would prefer some other Democrat than Roosevelt for the four years beginning in January, 1941. In fact they would prefer a Democrat who agreed more nearly with Vice President John Nance Garner, or with Sen. Harry Flood Byrd. But they would much rather have Roosevelt continued in the White House than for a Republican to take his place.

This is positively not true of all of the Democrats on Capitol Hill, but it is true of quite a sprinkling.

Now suppose the conviction spreads among this group that Roosevelt might win the nomination, but would not be elected if he did. The inevitable result would be that every one of this particular category of Democratic leaders would be very anxious to have Mr. Roosevelt defeated for the nomination.

Roosevelt's chief strength at the moment, so far as getting the nomination is concerned, is the belief of so many Democrats that if he were defeated for the nomination, and a conservative Democrat named, that the New Dealers would bolt, thus throwing the election almost surely to the Republicans.

But this fear would be completely offset if the conviction should grow that the nomination of Roosevelt himself would not result in the continuation of the spoils of office in the hands of the Democrats. The picture would then be that every conservative Democratic leader would be fighting to defeat Roosevelt for renomination with the thought that if the Democrats are going to lose anyway, it would be better to leave control of the organization in the hands of the conservatives. But—much more important than that is the serious doubt that there would be a third party movement of New Dealers if a conservative should be named. In fact there is as much bluffing all round the board as though the game were poker and not politics. (Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Home Sewn Aids To Summer Beauty

ADD variety and color, as well as smartness, to your summer wardrobe by making the charming accessory set in gay printed cottons like linen, pique or gingham. It's very easy to do—even the gloves, which have the new, roomy, blunt fingers. Your pattern (1643), includes a step-by-step sew chart that tells you exactly what to do.

This princess dress for afternoons is exactly what you want for hot summer days. This style (1752) is refreshingly simple, and it has a beautifully smooth, slim



figure-line, upped sleeves, and a square neckline dipped in the front to make it more becoming. The frills at the neckline, sleeve edges and foot of the skirt, make this dress very feminine and flower-like. And it's so easy! The dress itself practically puts itself together, and the frills can be sewn in, in no time! Linen, voile, silk print organdy or flat crepe are pretty materials for this.

The Patterns.
No. 1643 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for jacket; 1/2 yard for gloves, and 3/4 yard contrast; 1 1/2 yards for scarf; 1/2 yard for bag.
No. 1752 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 takes 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material; 4 3/4 yards of pleating or ruffling.

New Spring-Summer Pattern Book
Send 15 cents for Barbara Bell's Spring - Summer Pattern Book! Make smart new frocks for street, daytime and afternoon, with these simple, carefully planned designs! It's chic, it's easy, it's economical, to sew your own. Each pattern includes a step-by-step sew chart to guide beginners.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1324, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you acid those dearest to you?
If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women.
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Harm in Flattery
Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver.

CONSTIPATED?

Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels
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If you think all laxatives are alike, just try this all vegetable laxative. So mild, thorough, refreshing, invigorating. Dependable relief from sick headaches, bilious spells, tired feeling when associated with constipation.
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