

Fancy Turns to Exotic Cottons

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



O. H. OH! Did you ever see anything in the way of fabric so dazzling to the eye, so daintily designful, so altogether fascinating as the new cotton weaves that are dancing so madly, so merrily, so fashionably into the current style picture?

How perfectly they tune into the costume needs of carefree summertime activities! It is no wild statement to say that an entire wardrobe can be successfully fashioned of cotton materials that will carry smartly through active sports and morning dress hours, that will answer to the call for voguish afternoon costumes, climaxing the around-the-clock program with evening formals that are just too lovely for words.

Cottons for formal wear? Yes, indeed! The next time you go to a dance or night time society event, count for your own satisfaction, the dresses fashioned of one type of cotton or another. You will see glamorous printed piques, the flattering and filmy cotton volles so in demand at the present moment, dotted swisses, shadow printed organdies, superfine seersucker sheers and other entrancing cotton weaves too numerous to mention.

Perhaps after all has been said and done it is the amazing cotton prints that are of outstanding style significance. For excitement at high pitch, watch the procession of exotics in cotton that are that authentically oriental and superbly colorful you feel that they must have hailed direct from ports in far Persia, or East India, perhaps Java or China, or from Hungary or some other central-Europe country, or just as likely the print that holds you spellbound may be of South

American origin, for the latter rank high in style prestige this season.

Do these foreign-looking American-made prints make up effectively in dance frocks? Find the answer in the charming dress pictured to the right in the illustration. This sleeveless evening gown with graceful skirt and with halter-type bodice is made of one of the new Hungarian cotton prints which reproduce old-world textiles. The colors are rich and glowing and there is a gypsy flavor about them and the beads and the bracelets worn are in definite keeping with the trend in the summer mode. Needless to say that the colors of the print are fast to both sun and washing.

Take the thought of the perfectly gorgeous new cotton prints and the thought of the stunning new house coats, such as are proving the big sensation in fashion realms, put the two together and the duo-theme is enough to tempt any home-sewing woman into action. Which is exactly what is happening.

She who loves to go nautical will enjoy making up the beach coat to the left in the picture, which may be smartly used later on as an evening coat or as a house coat. The material, patterned with anchors and other seafaring themes, being properly pre-shrunk will not lose its perfect lines or fit from laundering, neither will the colors lose out in tubbing.

A cool competing play outfit of colorful early American print centers the trio. Being dependably pre-shrunk it is able to take its tubbings cheerfully without tendency to lose shape. The shirt and shorts are in one. The skirt whisks on and off at will.

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WITH LACE JACKET

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



This lovely lace gown has a matching jacket, which it should have according to all the laws of fashion. The idea of topping each dress with a related cape or jacket runs throughout the entire style program until now it has become a widespread accepted fact. Norman Hartnell, especially prominent for his coronation gowns, designed this very lovely evening ensemble. Both in London and Paris the flair for lace is at a high point of enthusiasm.

Romantic Jewelry
Massive bracelets and clips set with "sentimental stones" such as turquoise, corals, garnets, topazes and seed pearls are going to be worn this season.

SEPARATE BOLERO IN LACE IS SMART

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**

One of the many reasons for the great popularity of the becoming bolero is its ability to dress up a costume, or to vary it for you. You have only to slip one on over a simple crepe dress to achieve the effect that is especially attractive this year. Boleros are particularly prominent in starched cotton lace, in pastel shades and white. Several of these, in different colors, will enable you to get different effects with a single frock.

The simple, brief bolero would probably be most practical, for the lace pattern gives a dressy effect in itself, and the tailored pattern of the bolero makes it adaptable to all types of costumes. One very attractive design has short puff sleeves, and wide revers, with the short jacket slightly flared. If you can sew at all, it is the easiest thing to make, of little more than a yard of lace. Such a bolero shows off to best advantage over a dress that is fairly simple, whether it be an afternoon frock, or a gown for evening.

Renaissance of Interest in the "Polka Dot" Theme

There is a renaissance of interest in the polka dot theme. There are enormous scatter-sized dots with smaller dots scattered around them, all sprinkled with tiny confetti dots in contrasting colors. There are zig-zag polka dot arrangements, irregular spacings. The classic polka dot takes on a new look in strange and "dizzy" color combinations for sportswear, such as queer reds combined with strong blues. Silk crepes, silk sheers and silk taffetas are favorite grounds for dot patterns, the companion idea often being carried out in a silk crepe with a silk sheer.

Tassels for Accent
Lanvin is successful with a white suit with a swing jacket featuring square box pockets. The armholes are outlined in gay woollen tassels.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By **Carter Field**

Washington.—J. P. Morgan and company and other great banking firms, which in the past have marketed huge amounts of foreign bonds to American investors, may never see the return of the "good old days." The business hasn't been so good for some years, now—not since the depression began, and defaulting by so many foreign governments developed. Also it has been handicapped sharply by the Hiram Johnson law, which prevents marketing in this country of bonds of any government that has defaulted on its debts to the United States government.

But—many bankers have thought all this would pass. It was just temporary. Some day something would be done about the war debts. There would be "settlements" or forgiveness, or both. Whereupon the business would go back to normal.

But for some time the securities and exchange commission has had a fishy eye on these prospects for another day of foreign bond selling, and an even fishier eye is being cast by many members of the house and senate.

The most recent gesture in this direction was made by Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, who introduced a bill which is receiving so much quiet support that it seems a practical certainty something like it will be passed, sooner or later. There is no hurry. Americans have not quite recovered from the burning they took on the defaulted foreign bonds. As a matter of fact, the average investor thinks that particular debacle was worse than it was, which attitude is most discouraging to would-be bond salesmen for foreign issues.

The Ellender bill would add a new section to the securities act making it unlawful to sell in the United States securities issued by a foreign government unless the net proceeds derived from such securities by the issuing government are equal to the par value of the securities, except that the securities commission may allow a service charge of not to exceed two per cent of the par value to be deducted from the proceeds to be received by the government selling the bonds.

Enormous Profits

"The purpose of the bill," Mr. Ellender explains, "is to reduce the spread between the price paid to foreign governments for their bonds and the price at which such bonds are offered to the public. A foreign bond for which the issuing government receives eighty-eight per cent of its face value may now be sold on the American market for ninety-nine. The investing public is led to believe that it is getting a bargain since the sale price is still below par. The underwriters receive enormous profits. It is believed that such a situation leads to an unwarranted amount of foreign financing in this country and encourages unhealthy practices in the conduct of such financing."

"Under the proposed bill the government would receive face value for its bonds, less the service charge allowed by the commission, which could not for this purpose exceed two per cent. Thus the profits of the underwriters could be excessive only if the bonds were offered to the public at a price above par. It is felt that this fact would tend to reduce the large price spread now possible and lead to more careful consideration of the value of such bonds by the investing public."

No allowance is permitted in the bill "for the assumption of risks or for the value of the trade name or good will of the persons rendering such service"—which seems rather unnecessary in view of the fact that the total "service charge" permitted is to be two per cent.

The bond salesman seems to qualify as the Vanishing American!

Irks Air Officials
The race between bigger and heavier airplanes and the larger, better, surfaced airports that the new planes require is bringing gray hairs to aviation officials. It seems a natural enough development, but it has plenty of complications. It is somewhat like the older story of the production of armor which will resist a shell from any existing gun, then a bigger gun that will pierce it, and then thicker and tougher armor—and then repeat!

Perhaps an apter comparison is whether to build bigger locks at the Panama canal, or build the big new ships according to freak specifications so they may still go through.

The difficulty in this race between airplanes and airports lies in the answer to the question: Who will finance the bigger airports?

American cities have already invested more than \$400,000,000 in airports. They have about got to the end of their willingness to spend, it appears, and many are threatening to stop paying the bills.

Both airplanes and airports must be approved for interstate com-

merce by the bureau of air commerce. This body now approves some planes which could not, with its approval, land at many airports. So there is serious discussion of an idea to regulate for two or three years the size and design of certain classes of airplanes while the airports catch up to requirements.

Naturally this results in loud wails from the airplane manufacturers. Also from many operating companies. The proposed action, both say, would place them in a strait-jacket, arrest their development, hold America back while the rest of the world marches on to new efficiency in aviation.

So Fred Fagg, new director of the re-organized bureau of air commerce, discovers that his predecessor, Gene Vida, did not have such a bed of roses.

Airport Needs

Most airports need longer runways for heavy ships that fly faster and at flatter angles in the approach and takeoff. They need hard surfaces for increasing loads, especially as all weather schedules increase with better aids to flight. And equally costly is the purchase of additional land to clear obstacles around the edges of the fields, and to provide radio beam approach lanes.

The American Municipal Association has taken up the cudgels in defense of the 200 odd cities which maintain established air route terminals, claiming the expense for the needed improvements is not justified, for the traffic is mostly interstate commerce.

The operators not only resent the proposed limitation on airplane design, but state emphatically that they will not pay for airport improvements. Their mail income has been cut, they point out, and their passenger rates have been forced down.

So Uncle Sam is to be called on to foot the bill, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to the contrary notwithstanding. Already two bills are in the hopper providing for just that.

Already about \$75,000,000 has come out of the federal treasury as a contribution to the country's 2,700 airports, through C. W. A., F. E. R. A., W. P. A. and a little through P. W. A. But that is only a fraction of the investment by the individual cities, which the air bureau calculates at nearly half a billion dollars. Half a dozen cities have spent more than \$5,000,000 each for their airports. Whereas much of the federal contribution, due to the fact that the chief goal was job making, was very inefficiently expended.

President Wins

If President Roosevelt wins his idea of having congress grant the Chief Executive the right to cut fifteen per cent from any appropriation—instead of the ten per cent horizontal cut favored by many senators—his hold on congress through the remainder of this session and for the next year will not only be continued, but strengthened.

The point is that the President will then have the discretionary power to cut or pare appropriations which vitally affect every state and every congressional district in the United States—in short, to help or hurt every individual senator and representative in the one argument each likes most to make—that he "brings home the bacon" for his constituents.

This is vital in view of the probability that the President will suffer severe reverses in two of his important fights—for Supreme court enlargement and for government re-organization.

The tide of battle ebbs and flows on the court proposition, but it is almost a certainty as this is written that the President will not get the six additional justices he has asked for, and which he has repeatedly indicated he will insist upon. As it looks now he will be lucky to get two additional justices. It is just possible he will not get any.

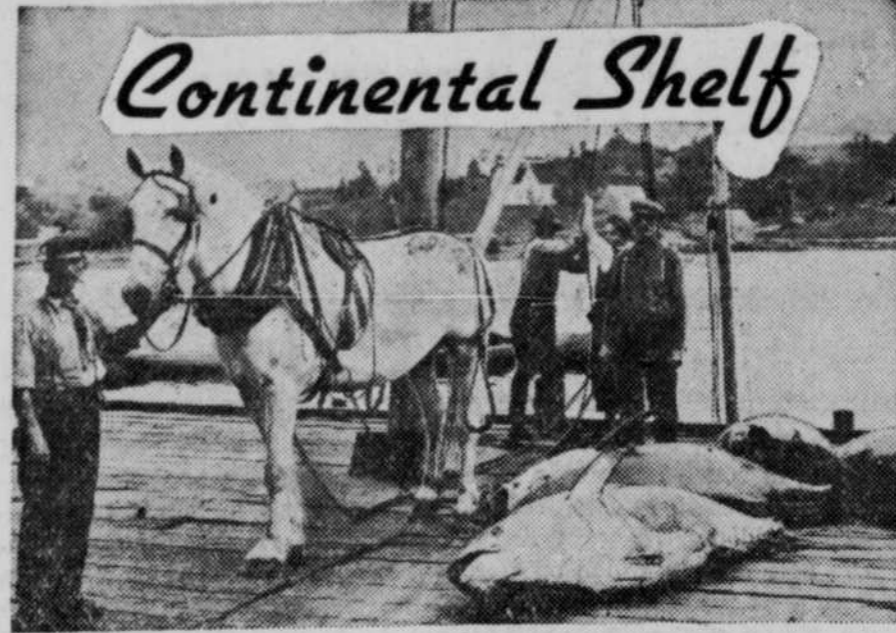
This does not mean that his main objective will not be achieved, for there is practically no doubt that the majority of the high court will be "liberalized" within a year. But it will be "liberalized" in part by retirements. It will not be liberalized by enlargement to as many as fifteen justices.

Would Mean Loss of Face

But the question of presidential prestige is something else again. If the President does not get six additional justices, it will mean a certain loss of face. It will be the first severe defeat he has taken since he was elected governor of New York in 1928. Critics may point to his defeat by the senate on the World court and on the St. Lawrence seaway, but neither of these was considered an important reversal for the President on Capitol Hill. Congressmen are perfectly aware of the special conditions applying to those fights. And they did not regard overriding his veto of the bonus bill as a sign of weakness at the White House. In fact, most of them think he could have changed that result if he had applied sufficient pressure.

On the theory that insurgency is like a snowball—tends to grow with advancement—it is rather important, therefore, for the President to have some increase in his ability to put pressure on congress should he suffer reverses in the Supreme court and the government re-organization battles. That is why it is so important to the White House to gain this discretionary power.

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Landing a Giant Tuna in Nova Scotia.

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

AS ONE stands on the seashore at the full of the tide and looks out over the swelling floods surging in from the distant horizon, his feet are on the threshold of an enormous empire, so vast in extent and population that the achievements of the haughtiest rulers of mankind are dwarfed by comparison.

Though fleets sail over its depth, they make no significant impression upon this immense realm.

The subjects of this empire swarm through the waters in myriads totaling far greater numbers than all the life of the continental world. In fact, scientific investigations indicate that the oceans were the original abode of life on the globe, and that the continents were peopled from that inexhaustible reservoir.

Geologists believe that the depressions now occupied by the oceans have been located in approximately their present positions during the entire history of the earth, and that the foundations of the land masses likewise have been situated nearly as they are at the present time.

But during the great geological periods, the ocean has repeatedly invaded their edges and even their interior basins, sometimes to an enormous extent, forming shallow epicontinental seas.

Thus, all the continents of the world are bordered by a strip of shallow sea, the continental shelf, which slopes gradually from the coast to depths varying from 100 to 1,000 fathoms at its outer edge. Beyond this limit there is usually a more rapid gradient to the main floor of the ocean—the continental slope.

This world-wide shallow strip is of major importance to the life of the seas.

North Atlantic Shelf

This article deals especially with the mollusks and other small creatures inhabiting the continental shelf which borders the Atlantic coast of North America from Nova Scotia to New York, and includes the extensive New England fisheries.

A most remarkable stretch of shore this is. Its southern half is of comparatively even contour, but, beginning with the region of Cape Hatteras, the coast to the northward has subsided and is indented with deep bays and irregularities, finally terminating in the long curving and tapering indentation of the Gulf of Maine.

The latter is the most noteworthy feature of the coast, its wide mouth being guarded on either hand by Cape Cod and Cape Sable, and its inner reaches narrowing to a double apex in the Bay of Fundy.

All this northern half of the Atlantic seaboard is a succession of drowned valleys, and its topography and geological history indicate that it has subsided beneath the waves of the sea during relatively recent times. On the other hand, the even outline of the coast from Hatteras south to Florida shows no evidence of such sinking.

The oceanic shelf to the 100-fathom line widens rapidly to the northward, reaching its greatest extent off the Gulf of Maine, where it is approximately 400 miles wide.

The central floor of the Gulf of Maine is an ancient river valley to which the river systems, represented by those now existent, contributed their drainage, to be emptied into the prehistoric sea by a single channel and mouth still traceable on the sea floor at the edge of the continental shelf.

Throughout this extensive and comparatively shallow oceanic margin, well illuminated by the sun's rays, conditions are favorable for an enormous development of the marine plants on which sea animals feed; namely, the microscopic diatoms, one-celled algae, and the larger seaweeds.

Nursery for Food Fishes.

Here numerous streams empty their loads of silt, rich in nitrates, phosphates, and other chemicals needed for plant food. The strong tides rushing into the narrowing channel from the open sea keep the water stirred with upwelling currents plentifully supplied with oxygen.

Hordes of small crustaceans, the copepods, feed upon this plant life. At certain seasons they swarm in these waters in numbers so vast that they give the sea a reddish color for miles.

These tiny creatures are rich in oils and are greedily devoured by large schools of mackerel, herring, alewives, and shad. Bluefish, cod, hake, and haddock pursue and devour the smaller fishes, and even the huge finback and humpback whales do not disdain to feed upon the herring.

Thus the shallow banks off New England, especially Georges and Browns Banks, at the entrance to the Gulf of Maine, as well as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, farther away, form a veritable nursery for the important food fishes of our coasts, and thus connect mankind by an interlacing food chain with the microscopic plant life of these shallow waters.

The evolution of the animal world, as we know it, would have been impossible had these primitive plants not come into existence. From such forms, also, all the higher land plants of the world originate.

The Intertidal Zone.

As the open seas were peopled from the oceanic shelf, so the freshwater streams and swamps received parts of the overflow. Countless species found food and a measure of safety from enemies by creeping into the area between the tides, where they acquired resistance to exposure to the open air at the intervals of low water. Here a rapid evolution took place, so that the intertidal zone became densely populated with life.

Finally, from fresh-water swamps on the one hand and from the upper parts of the marine tidal zone on the other, first plants and then animals invaded the land itself and produced the highly specialized types that now reign over it.

North of Cape Cod, the coast of New England is predominantly high and rocky. Beginning with the headlands of Nahant, Marblehead, and Cape Ann, north of Boston, the cliffs are at first isolated to local regions, with intervening stretches of sandy beaches and flats. But from Portland, in Casco Bay, northward, the coast is an almost unbroken succession of granite cliffs, sloping rock-ribbed promontories, and re-entrant bays and harbors, with occasional beaches.

The tidal waters flowing from the open sea are gradually confined by the narrowing outline of the Gulf of Maine, which forces them to a progressively increasing height, and reach a climax in the Bay of Fundy. From Massachusetts Bay north to Portland, the tide rises nine feet. It continues to increase northward, until it becomes 18 feet at Eastport and 37 to 48 feet at the ends of the two tapering horns which terminate the Bay of Fundy.

Here, too, there are interpolated stretches of beaches, flat points, and swampy meadows, and these are entirely covered at high tide. Naturally the width of the tidal zone on the side of a vertical cliff is measured exactly by the vertical rise and fall of the water. For example, the cliffs that surround Bliss island, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy bay, are exposed for 22 feet from the top of the barnacle frieze that marks the high-tide limit to the water level at low tide.

Crowded With Life.

This region between the tides is teeming with life, both plant and animal, in crowded array. On the vertical granite walls of Bliss island, the various species are arranged in overlapping zones, with the conspicuous white band of rock barnacles. Below this, the rockweeds hang in thick, gracefully festooned clusters down to the low water mark.

Concealed beneath the rockweed, and succeeding the base of the barnacle zone, the rocks are covered with a dense layer of young black mussels.

Among them are closely crowded groups of the common dog whelk, feeding upon the mussels, and laying their graceful vase-shaped egg cases, tinted rose and yellow, in mosaiclike patches in the crevices. The latter mollusks secrete a purple dye, formerly used by the Indians for coloring their deerskin garments. They are related to the murex of the Phoenicians, from which that people derived the famous royal purple, later arrogated by the Roman emperors for their personal use.

The dog whelk has a thick shell with a characteristic spindle-shaped opening. It is extremely variable in color, size, and sculpture along the New England shore.

The common periwinkle creeps everywhere over the rockweed from the low-water mark to the highest part of the barnacle zone and even upon the bare rocks far above it. This remarkable sea snail can stand exposure to the open air longer than any other marine creature of the northern coast.

It is in a transitional state of evolution toward terrestrial life, for its gill seems to be on the point of being replaced by a lung. It has a very wide range, being found on both sides of the Atlantic. In England it is the common "winkle" sold in markets.

Frocks Made Gay With Stitch Flowers

Fashion decrees that flowers bloom on our dresses in embroidery this Spring and Summer. Give this smart touch to that new frock—surprise yourself and all your friends too by what it will do to renew that plain dress from last year. So easily done in single



and running stitch, you'll find it fun to embroider these large and small nosegays. Choose all the gay colors you wish, in wool, silk floss or chenille and know you're in style. In pattern 5801 you will find a transfer pattern of one and one reverse motif 7 1/4 by 8 1/4 inches; one and one reverse motif 5 1/2 by 6 inches and six motifs 3 1/4 by 3 1/4 inches; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Uncle Phil Says:

Beyond Their Power—

Our ancestors wrote wise rules for posterity, but could not provide a posterity wise enough to heed them.

A beautiful theory in government goes down before the onset of human nature. Study men first, then make the laws for them.

A witty woman is always good company; for if your jokes are good she laughs at them, and if they're not, she smiles and says something smart herself.

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