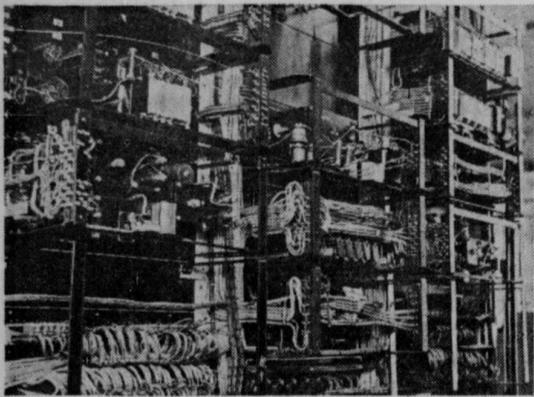


## WIRED MAGIC . . .

● The telephone on your desk is within reach of 32,000,000 other transmitters. Wires carry pictures, news, even radio!



Behind every telephone switchboard is a confusion of wires and cables, each serving a definite purpose in modern high speed communication.

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

**I**F YOU stand at one end of a football field and shout, your voice will travel to the other end, 300 feet away, in about one-third of a second. But your voice, traveling by telephone, would take less than one-third of a second to travel all the way around the earth.

The electrical waves that are created when you speak into a telephone transmitter have in effect increased the speed of sound nearly 400,000 times.

You can telephone around the world, moreover, without even raising your voice, whereas it takes a good loud shout to be heard even the length of a 300-foot field.

Today, however, even a man with a bad cold can "shout" across an ocean, and the telephone enables him to do it with as much power as if all the millions of people in the United States were standing on the beach and shouting with him.

That is the estimated amount of power given to a single human voice by the amplifiers that launch transatlantic radio telephone conversations out on the air lanes overseas.

Even though it takes the energy of a nation's lung-power to "shout" across the ocean, ears of superhuman keenness are needed to hear even so tremendous a noise when it arrives. For the large amount that starts across the ocean dwindles, after traveling 3,000 miles by radio, to no more than the energy that would fall upon your outspread hands from the north star.

**Long Distance Wooing**  
A man may whisper into a telephone in Washington, and be heard in San Francisco. From London you may say to a girl in Cleveland, "Will you marry me?" and hear her say "Yes" as easily as if she sat beside you in the moonlight. A suitor in London really did propose that way to a girl in Cleveland, and won her, too, though he had to talk half an hour!

Radio telephone connections from the United States bridge enormous distances. The circuit to Australia, for example, consists of a radio channel across the Atlantic, linked with another from London that jumps eastward to Sydney, a distance of 10,600 miles.

The longest telephone call you could make from any point in the United States would be from Bay, Calif., to Adelaide, Australia, via New York and London, about 18,000 miles.

**Business by Telephone**

A manufacturer in Ohio tooted his new two-chime automobile horn over the transatlantic telephone to a prospective customer in England, and landed a big order. A buyer for a New York store who never has been outside the United States makes purchases in half a dozen European countries in a single day. In the United States, most telephone-minded of all countries, 85,000,000 telephone conversations take place every day. This means, with two people to each conversation, that the daily number of talkers is far greater than the nation's population.

"Out of reach of a telephone" is almost unheard of in this country, with 19,100,000 instruments, or one for every seven people. Of a total of 38,000,000 telephones in the entire world, half are in the United States.

New York city alone has more telephones than all France with a population of nearly 42,000,000. Chicago has more than South America. On a round desk at the overseas switchboard in New York city are 80 telephone directories from all over the world, in every well-known language, but in appearance very much like the familiar American telephone book—fat ones for London, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo; thinner ones for Rome, Havana, Dublin, Madrid; some, such as those of the Netherlands and Switzerland, containing all the telephone numbers of a nation in a volume or two.

The telephone systems of some 70

countries now are connected by wire or radio to the telephone in your own home. You can telephone to Iceland's icy mountains (but not to Greenland's yet) or India's coral strand, to Chile or Costa Rica, to Palestine or Panama, or Japan.

### Radio by Telephone

But conversations are only part of the traffic the telephone wires carry. Few people, perhaps, listening to nationally broadcast radio programs, realize that a large proportion of their radio entertainment comes to them over telephone wires.

Only for a comparatively few miles from the nearest broadcasting station do network programs travel through the air, whereas they may have sped nearly 3,000 miles over a telephone wire before taking to the air at all.

News of nation and world that you read in your favorite newspaper likewise comes over telephone wires—carried not by human speech, but by electrical impulses that flash over the wires and with ghostly, unseen fingers type their message on a keyboard typewriter at the receiving end, more accurately than many a human stenographer. Such is the press teletype, which delivers news, most perishable of all commodities, instantaneously to market. News photographs, too, are sent over telephone wires.

The police teletype flashes news of crime over telephone wires to officers of an entire state and whole groups of states linked in single systems. The largest now includes New York, New Jersey, Connecticut,



One modern use of wires: The highly sensitive machine that sends pictures across the nation in a few minutes by means of an electric eye which transmits light and dark into impulses.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Ohio.

Four men broke into a jewelry shop at Beacon, N. Y. Surprised by local policemen, three escaped in an automobile, heading toward New York city. Alarms were flashed over the Westchester county police teletypewriter system and to New York police.

### Telephonic Arrest!

Officers all over the county were on the lookout for them, for the teletype alarm was relayed to police call boxes. At Yonkers a county policeman saw the bandits and waved them to stop, but they opened fire on him. Pursuing them on his motorcycle, he forced their car into a ditch and collared one bandit in a hand-to-hand struggle.

The other two eluded him, commandeered a taxicab and started anew for New York city. But the taxicab itself soon was traced, through a teletype alarm, by New York police, who killed both bandits. America is the land of bigness and its telephone industry fits into that picture: enough telephone wire in North America to tie the earth to the sun, 93,000,000 miles away, and start us circling around Old Sol like a pebble on the end of a string. Enough telephone poles in the United States to build a solid fence 30 feet high from New York almost to San Francisco. Enough underground conduit for cables to make 15 small tunnels straight through the earth from pole to pole.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

*Carter Field speculates on the problem that will face the Democrats in picking a presidential candidate, with special reference to the standing of Bennett Clark . . . The Palestine question creates a new division in the ranks of New Dealers, involving Secretary Hull . . . Wallace in battle to save his program.*

WASHINGTON.—A convention situation which would compel President Roosevelt to fight for another nomination to prevent the naming of a man, Bennett Champ Clark, who has opposed the White House on such outstanding issues as the Supreme court bill, the government reorganization bill, and neutrality legislation, is considered very likely by many shrewd political observers here.

The Missouri senator is in a very strong position. He won his renomination. He won his renomination by an overwhelming majority. Six years ago he defeated the utmost efforts of Boss Pennington's Kansas City machine and won easily. In November a record majority is promised for him, with such normally Republican newspapers as the Kansas City Star preferring him to the G. O. P. nominee.



Senator Clark City Star preferring him to the G. O. P. nominee.

As long ago as last winter Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana predicted the probability of Clark's nomination if Roosevelt should fail to score heavily in his purge battle (Clark was one of the nine Democratic senators who opposed the President on the court issue who came up for renomination this year, and every one of them won) and provided also that the President did not take the nomination himself.

Not that Wheeler and Clark always agree on issues, or could be said to belong to the same faction. Far from it. It would be rather difficult to classify Clark in any faction. He is found voting and orating with one group today, and another next week. But, as Wheeler pointed out when he made that year-old prediction, everybody likes Clark. Certainly he has few important enemies.

### Left Wing New Dealers Want No Part of Clark

His nomination, however, would be regarded as little less than tragic by the left wingers in the New Deal. He does not sympathize with their objectives at all. For example, he is strongly against any proposal which would further enlarge the powers of the White House. He is a "reactionary" to most New Dealers and a "liberal" to most conservatives.

There would be a lot of poetic justice in the story if he should be nominated and elected President. Back in the early days of the century practically all liberals and progressives were clamoring for the direct primary for the nomination of senators, governors and presidents. The first convention affected by the preferential presidential primary was that of 1912. Senator Clark's father, Champ Clark, then speaker of the house of representatives, ran in a lot of primaries. He won almost everywhere. Notably he defeated Woodrow Wilson in a series of clashes for popular approval.

The conservatives had not taken the primary idea seriously. For instance, in New Jersey the bosses had not even bothered to enter their choice, so it was won by James E. Martine, by a small vote, despite Martine's utter lack of political strength. The bosses had no thought of paying any attention to the primary, and directed the legislature to name someone else. But Woodrow Wilson, then governor, made the "people's choice" by primary an issue, and forced the election of Martine to the senate. Which incidentally he came to regret later.

But at the Baltimore convention it was a different story. The liberals and progressives fought Champ Clark, the people's choice, tooth and nail, although he had a clear majority of the delegates on ballot after ballot. William Jennings Bryan finally turned the tide to Wilson, making the runner-up in the primaries the victor at the convention.

Missouri now thinks the wrong may be righted 28 years later.

### New Division in New Deal Ranks Involves Hull

A new and interesting division has occurred in New Deal ranks in Washington, and for the first time there is the possibility that Secretary of State Cordell Hull may be involved in a real factional dispute. This dispute may involve Hull because it is directly concerned with foreign policy. One group thinks that the United States should take a firm stand against religious and racial persecution, as it considers it,

and should back up Great Britain in Palestine, but insists, and there comes the real point of difference, that Britain should hold Palestine's door open to immigration of persecuted Jews from Europe.

There was not enough difference to be noticeable on this Palestine question until rumors came that Britain was about to make peace with the Arabs on the pledge that no further Jewish immigration would be permitted. Then there were quick repercussions from surprisingly widely separated groups in this country.

Now it so happens that the one criticism which the left wing element of the New Deal has been making of Secretary Hull has to do, in part, with a question of British foreign policy. It has concerned the Spanish civil war, with the left wingers insisting that the so-called neutrality policy of embargo against belligerents actually helped Franco and hurt the Loyalists.

### Hit Hull Over Shoulders Of So-Called 'Career Boys'

Bearing in mind what has happened to everyone who fought Hull in this administration, notably George Peek and Ray Moley, left wingers were a little loath to stick their necks out. So they invariably attempted to fasten all the blame on Sumner Welles, the under secretary of state, and the so-called "career boys" in the department of state, especially as it has always seemed comparatively easy to engage the public against the "spatted teacup balancers," who "ape the British both in accent and clothes," etc. Actually they were hitting at Hull over the career boys' shoulders.

The campaign, nevertheless, has been carried on persistently, the left wingers "leaking" allegedly interesting incidents of how the wool was being pulled over Hull's eyes to their favorite newspaper writers, and always with Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador, as the master mind in the strategy, and the teacup balancers the eager stooges.

Be that as it may, the left wingers have reinforcements in their determination to force Cordell Hull's hand, and to insist that the "hands across the sea" business with England must come to an immediate end unless Britain goes down the line for the creating of a political refuge in Palestine for all of Europe's persecuted Jews.

### Secretary Wallace Fights To Save His Farm Program

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is not only battling to save his farm program in his stumping tour to persuade the Middle-Western farmers that AAA is fine and everything will be all right when controlled production really gets into operation; he is fighting to make it possible for some New Dealer to win the presidency next time without the third-term handicap.

Careful study of the election situation by experts forces the conclusion that unless Wallace can vindicate himself and his farm program it will be absolutely necessary for President Roosevelt to take a third nomination—unless he's willing to accept Secretary of State Cordell Hull as a compromise or else permit the Democratic party to name a Garner, a Byrd, a Jesse Jones or someone else who can get the backing of Democrats hostile to the Roosevelt economic policies.

This situation is partly due to the complete failure of the New Dealers to win any state primaries where a strong organization opposed them. Part of it is due to the fact that the magnificent political machine constructed by Jim Farley cannot be controlled by the Corcoran-Cohen-Ickes-Hopkins wing of the party. More important, however, is the fact that no one is even running in the election this year whose victory would boost the chances of any 100 per cent New Dealer for the presidential nomination with the single exception of Sen. Alben W. Barkley in Kentucky. And Barkley, the conservative Democrat and many idealistic New Dealers, is anathema since the odors of the WPA campaign machinery grew so objectionable last spring.

### Senator Sheppard Busy 'Mowing Barkley Down'

Hitherto a regular and almost humble follower of the national Democratic leadership, no matter who was in the driver's seat, Sen. Morris Sheppard of Texas is "mowing Barkley down" by his activities as chairman of the campaign expenditures investigating committee.

The senate won't get sufficiently worked up over the report Sheppard is writing (with some special investigators still working) to refuse Barkley permission to retain his senate seat. But on the other hand no one thinks, from the set of Sheppard's jaw, that Barkley will look like presidential timber after Sheppard is finished with him.

Wallace alone of the real New Dealers remains unsmearred, if one eliminates those who simply lack political sex appeal, as for example Harold L. Ickes, Harry L. Hopkins, Robert H. Jackson. Wallace's weakness is the low price of farm staples after six years of operation. His alibi is, of course, that the Supreme court kicked out AAA and left him for two years minus a crop-control program.

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# WHAT to EAT and WHY

## Are Your Children Eating Clean Food? Asks C. Houston Goudiss—Points Out Hazards of Neglected Hand-Washing

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

"I DO feed my Johnny correctly," a young mother said to me not long ago. "I give him milk and eggs and vegetables and fruits. And still he has colds! Would you mind telling me just how you reconcile that with all this talk about our newer knowledge of nutrition—and how it helps children to have better health?"

"I don't know," I answered. "But I wonder if it would be convenient for me to meet Johnny?"

"Certainly," she replied. "He'll be home from school in a few moments. He usually stops at the school playground for an hour or two, to play dodge ball with the other boys."

A moment or two later Johnny appeared. And a more grimy little lad I had seldom seen, certainly not outside of a neighborhood such as we sometimes describe as underprivileged!

Johnny's hands were dirty. His face was dirty. His knees and legs were streaked with mud. There was a lollipop in his mouth, though he quickly pulled it out when his mother made the introduction.

I could not refuse his hand when he put it forth in a gentlemanly gesture, though I noted that some of its visible soil, and doubtless some unseen germs, were transferred to my own hand during the greeting.

No sooner had we unclasped hands than a tremendous sneeze all but engulfed Johnny. And in spite of his almost adult manner at meeting a stranger, he had not learned to cover his nose and mouth during a sneeze. The lollipop was sprayed with moisture—and germs. Two seconds later, the child put the lollipop back in his mouth and continued sucking it!

And yet his mother could not understand why he had colds!

### Contaminated Food

I have pointed out many times that in my opinion, a mother's foremost responsibility is to feed her children a diet that takes into account all the recent amazing discoveries of nutritional science. Only by so doing can she hope to give them a sturdy body with straight bones, strong responsive muscles, a good circulation and sound healthy nerves.

But the parent who permits her offspring to eat with unwashed hands and thus take countless germs into his body with every mouthful of food is scarcely giving that food a chance to build the kind of body and brain every mother desires for her child. On the contrary, she is risking the danger of grave illness. For the micro-organisms which cause 92 out of every 100 deaths from communicable diseases enter or leave the body through the mouth or nose.

### Health Linked to Cleanliness

All of us have heard the expression: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," though to observe some of our school children eating their lunches, one might have reason to believe that both mothers and school boards have forgotten this old copy-book maxim! But it bears remembering, every day and all day. For the writer who said that soap and civilization go hand in hand was not far from the truth. Certainly, soap-and-water cleanliness and good health are inseparably linked, and habits of personal cleanliness are a vital factor in safeguarding children against infections and disease.

We often compare a correct diet to the bricks with which a well-constructed building is erected. But if food represents the bricks with which the edifice of health is built, surely cleanliness is the mortar!

### Keeping Everlastingly at It

Most babies are kept clean by their mothers because mothers know that they cannot keep their

brushing of the teeth; regular elimination; regular hours for meals; and the necessary hours for outdoor play and for sleep.

### What About the School?

Mothers must remember—and must emphasize to their children—that diseases may often be traced to unclean hands, and to germs sprayed in the air by persons having coughs and colds.

Teach your children to muffle every cough and sneeze in a handkerchief. And be sure they have a handkerchief handy for the purpose. Teach them to keep their fingers out of their mouths, likewise pencils and other objects. Teach them to wash the hands and face frequently.

If they are to carry out this last instruction, it is imperative that soap and towels be available in school washrooms, as well as at home. Investigate conditions at the school your child attends. If facilities are not adequate, do something about it. Either arouse other mothers to help rectify the omissions, or failing that—have your child carry soap and paper towels from home!

By teaching cleanliness to your children, by making it a regular part of their training, you will help to safeguard their health and the health of every other child with whom they come in contact in their daily lives.

### Questions Answered

Mrs. C. M. L.—Yes, there is some advantage in eating whole oranges, as opposed to merely drinking the juice. Both orange and orange juice are rich in vitamin C. But the pulp possesses additional laxative values that are not obtained when only the juice is consumed.

Miss F. C. V.—Experiments by three distinguished investigators reveal that beef liver contains 20 times as much copper as beef-steak.

©—WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1938—36.

## Flattering Daytime Fashions



EACH of these good-looking new designs is just as comfortable and practical as it is becoming, and each is accompanied by a detailed sew chart that assures you no difficulty at all in the making. The girl's jumper, in dirndl fashion, has everything that your daughter will like and look well in. The women's dress is expertly planned for perfect comfort in working and to make you look pounds slimmer than you are.

**Dirndl-Style Jumper.** High neckline, to cover up her collar bones, with a little round collar to soften. High-puffed sleeves and very full skirt to fill her out. Shirred waistline, to make her look soft and small through the middle. Those are the details making this one of the most becoming dresses a girl of the fast-growing years can possibly wear. Make the jumper of flannel, jersey or wool plaid, for every day, with linen, batiste or flat crepe blouse. Repeat it, for parties, of velveteen, with organza or chiffon blouse.

**Large Woman's House Dress.** Plenty of leeway for reaching up, down and under, is promised you by the ample armholes, slight blouse above the belt, and easy

waistline of this practical home dress. And it looks very trim and tailored, because the long lines, the darts around the middle, scalloped closing and narrow collar are just as slenderizing as they can be. You will enjoy having a jersey or challis version of this dress for cold weather, as well as several in calico, gingham or percale. It's a diagram design that you can make in no time.

### The Patterns.

No. 1621 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1 3/4 yards of 54-inch material for the skirt and 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material for the blouse.

No. 1624 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material. Contrasting collar takes 1/2 yard; 3 yards braid.

**Fall and Winter Fashion Book.** The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25 cents.) You can order the book separately for 15 cents.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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EDNA RIGGS, Lecturer, Los Angeles  
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millions are doing—change to Pepsodent. Watch Irium help Pepsodent Powder to brush away masking surface-stains . . . watch Pepsodent polish teeth to a dazzling natural luster! Contains NO GRIT, NO BLEACH, TRY IT!

\*Pepsodent's trade mark for its brand of Purified Aiky! Sulfate