



FISHING BY RADIO

Sonar, the sound-detecting device developed in the war, is being used by fishermen to locate fish. We will now hear of "the big one that faded away."

Sardine fishermen are already using the device and hope to increase their catches greatly. Any instrument that can locate sardines should be terrific when after swordfish.

Different fish make different sounds. These will be tabulated so fishermen may know which fish is broadcasting.

We can imagine the fishing trip of tomorrow:

A couple of fellows, Joe and Gus, climb into the leaky rowboat equipped with a sonar set and pull for the fishing grounds. They heave the anchor and tune in for prospects.

"Hear anything?" asks Joe. "Yes, there are fish all around, but they are not coming through clearly," says Gus.

"Sounds like a school of blowfish," says Gus a minute later as he hears a terrific disturbance.

"Naw," puts in Joe as he too tunes in. "It's just another one of those radio breakfast table chats."

"No matter where you go you can't get away from those programs," sighs Gus.

Now Joe registers excitement and fidgets with the dials.

"Ooofle . . . glub-glub . . . arf . . . bozzle-wozzle . . . irk!" comes a sound from the deep.

"Codfish?" asks Gus.

"Nope. Just a congressional debate. I can't seem to tune out those land programs and get into deep water."

"Stick to congress and you'll be in deep water enough," moans Gus.

"Wurf-f-f . . . gozz-goss . . . bwilch-h-h . . . gazink-kkk. Brrrr," comes over the sonar set.

"Seabass!" says Gus.

"How can you tell?" asks Joe.

"I've got a code book."

Presently some very loud noises seem to indicate a school of big fish broadcasting. But all they catch is a small eel.

"How do you explain a thing like that?" asks Joe.

"Something wrong with my batteries," says Gus.

And so on. Until at the close of day they get something fairly big. As they haul it into the boat the fish gives vent to a most annoying series of grunts and groans.

"I knew it," exclaims Gus. "It's a commercial!"

An "Eat More Potatoes" drive is on with special attention to public eating places. Well, a first step could be a little effort to solve the mystery of why so many eating places seem never to have heard that there is any other way to cook a potato except as french fries. Try to get a baked or boiled one, without influence.

Plain Talk on Idiots

No matter what you may think of his stand on other matters, Harry Truman is right about automobile drivers. The only thing that puzzles us is his candor and toughness on this point.

It must be that he thinks all the crazy auto operators are Republican anyhow.

The President says that we are not only permitting nuts, morons and crazy people to drive automobiles on the streets of America, but making it easy for them. That's an understatement.

THE UNION AT THE BAT

'Twas a balmy day in summer With a double-header planned— But to one game they had cut it On the union's late demand; Early had the ball fans gathered, But the game was slow to start Due to technical proceedings On an organizer's part.

Now the battle seemed impending— Fans sat ready to enthuse Till a further stay resulted From some unpaid union dues; Then a checkoff was demanded, And the bleachers took it hard When three pitchers were excluded As they had no union card!

CAN YOU REMEMBER—

Away back when, whatever might happen at breakfast, it would never wind up as a radio broadcast?

America is now to get bread made from potatoes. We await the fellow who will ask to have a roll french fried.

We understand that Chester Bowles hopes that whatever the critics say of his new book they will not say "there is meat in it."



INCREASED WAGE COSTS PAID BY BUYER AND STOCKHOLDER

THERE ARE MANY items of increased costs involved in the building of that new automobile you want, and will buy when you can get delivery. All of these cost increases have been created by the wage increases awarded workers during the past few months. They start with the production of the materials out of which the car is built and the transportation of the materials to the factory and of the completed car. Those costs include the mining of the iron ore and the coal necessary to the production of steel. They include the manufacture of the steel and its transportation to the plants in which car parts are produced. They include next the manufacture of those parts and their transportation to the assembly lines. It now costs more to put the car together and to ship it to the sales point and it costs more to sell it than it formerly did.

There are at least 10 additional costs involved in the building of that car. Some one must pay those costs, at least all that cannot be offset by improved technocracy and the genius of management. That some one must be either you, as the purchaser, or the millions of stockholders in the industries and the transportation involved in car production. Both will probably pay a part.

I have no way of knowing, or figuring, the number of man hours involved in producing either the iron ore, the coal, the steel, the construction of parts, the assembling of those parts or the transportation, but for every man hour involved in each of them, there is an additional cost tacked onto that car you are waiting for. It all demonstrates how closely the price of a commodity is connected with wages. It is the buying public who, in the end, pay the wages.

What is true of automobiles is equally true of all other commodities. It is true of houses, of food, of clothing, of home furnishings, of everything we buy of which man hours is essential to production. The costs have not been merely added to, they have been multiplied. It means that our dollars are buying less, have decreased in purchasing values. It is all another long step on the road to a run-away inflation.

If we can get a sufficient quantity of production to meet the buying demand created by an over abundance of currency and credit, our free enterprise competitive system will absorb much of the shock and establish values on a new, and higher basis. Our two grave dangers is lack of adequate production and too much currency in circulation. We are trying to lift ourselves by our own boot straps. It seems impossible, but let us hope we can do it.

SMALL INVESTORS ARE 'FORGOTTEN MEN' NOW

THE PEOPLE who have been forgotten, and almost forsaken, by the federal government are those who have financed American industry. Very largely they are "little people." They are those who, through the practice of thrift and frugality, accumulated something to see them through their declining years. There are millions of such men and women and especially women. Their numbers are several times the total of those represented by organized labor. Their savings represent some 50 per cent of the money invested in the plants of industry, transportation and other utilities and distribution. It is to these stock and bond holders, these thrifty, frugal Americans, that OPA would pass the job of paying wage increases. To do so would wipe out the investments from which come their old-age income that organized workers might have more. They, too, have votes, but they are unorganized, and do not put up six million dollars with which to browbeat those who make our laws.

THE MAN, POSSIBLY of 60 years, occupied one end of a park bench. "I will vote for the party that offers the most liberal platform," he said. "What would you define as liberal?" I asked. "The party that would be most generous in providing for those who have not been lucky enough to accumulate for themselves," he replied. "I take it you are for the party that would be most generous in distributing the other fellow's money." That ended the discussion. He left.

AS THE WOMAN is something more than a housekeeper, a maid of all work, for man; so is a man something more than a meal ticket for woman. Between them there is that affection that is the foundation on which is built that blessed place called home. It is the home and family on which our civilization is founded. The divorce courts can wreck that civilization. Possibly we need some domestic "conciliators."

Women's World
Old Cotton Bathrobes Easily Made into Pajamas for Kiddies

By *Ertta Haley*

Classic Sportswear

SINCE inexpensive cotton prints are still scarce, you are probably looking around for ways and means to convert what cottons you have into wearable clothing. There's nothing that takes up quite so much material and remains in service so short a time as pajamas for the young fry of the family.

One of the common sights around most households I know are those wornout cotton robes which you may just now be taking out with your summer clothing.

If the print on the fabric has worn or faded to such an extent as to make it look even more worn than usual, it would even be worth dyeing into a solid color. Follow your directions on the package of dye to get the best results.

After the robe has been cleaned or dyed, and pressed flat, fit the pajama pattern to it. You may have to do some smart fitting to make it come out, but there is bound to be enough material for the project.

Pajamas may be one-piece or two-piece, depending upon the preference. The one-piece type with the slip-on top will save a lot of work because there need be no buttonholes. There are no fitting problems in making pajamas because the only requirement is that they be loose and comfortable enough for sleeping. If you are making pajamas for a tot, be sure to choose one with a drop seat.

Use Time-Saving Routine in Sewing.

Pajamas are very easy to make, especially if you use the following method in cutting and sorting. As you cut, sort out those that require sewing and pin the pieces together. Then you need not go scrambling through the lot of them when you start sewing.

In making the pants, be sure to allow a generous cut. The legs should be comfortably wide without being



This lime green crepe with handstitching around the high neck, down the fly front and on the high pockets is worn by Donna Reed, now appearing in "They Were Expendable."



If you have a cotton bathrobe . . .

baggy, and the crotch must be long enough. Avoid making the pajamas too long, as they will only get wound around the legs and make for uncomfortable sleeping.

The sewing construction in the pajamas is very simple. Most edges can be finished with the pinking shears, and the seams are plain.

In sewing the legs together, the best type of seam to use is the flat fell because it is sturdy and lies flat. To make this, stitch first on the seam line from the right side. Trim away one edge to within one-eighth of an inch of the stitching. Turn the other edge flat over this, turn in the raw edge and stitch the seam from the right side.

The instructions given here apply to any type of sleeve, but particularly to the pajama sleeve, which must be fitted well to offer the greatest comfort. First place the sleeves in position, making sure the notches on the sleeve and the armhole come together at exactly the same point.



Make a child's pair of pajamas.

Adjust the fullness at the top by making small running stitches which can be pulled to make a gather for fitting the sleeve in the armhole. Adjust all the fullness between the notches. In other words, none of the gathering should fall anywhere except at the top of the sleeve—none under the arms.

Pin the sleeve in place. When pinned, hold the sleeve in your hands

to make sure the lengthwise thread of the sleeve is exactly in line with the top of the pajama, not with the forward shoulder line.

Baste on the seam allowance and then try on for fit. Move the arms about, up and down, in front, etc., to make sure there is no undue strain. Stitch on the basting thread when you are sure they fit. Or, stitch outside the basting if you need a little more room.

Buttonholes, if you make this type of pajama are easily made with the machine attachment. Select your buttons first and try out a buttonhole on a piece of material so that you can get it the right size, and adjust the stitching on the buttonhole maker according to the material. Use matching colored thread for the best appearance.

Color Selection

How carefully do you select your clothes colors? Are you swayed by the most popular colors, or do you honestly select and use only those that look best on you? Here's a guide to help you.

The color of the eyes is more important than hair color in selecting just the right shade. Those colors which are closest to your eye color will make them appear most attractive.

Since you wear your coat the most, select one with a good basic color and build your wardrobe around that. A basic color like black, brown, navy or dark green is best. You can brighten a dark colored coat with brighter dress and accessories.

When you want to appear sophisticated, combine black with the following colors: red, kelly green, chartreuse or orange. When you want to be soft and feminine, use these colors with black: pink, yellow, turquoise and lavender.

Some people look their best in dark brown rather than black, especially teen-age girls. This brown is most flattering when combined with the following colors: pale blue, turquoise, pink, chartreuse, yellow orange and green.

There are loads of colors that look well with dark green, that give pleasing variations to the wardrobe. Try some of these: yellow, luggage tan, orange, chartreuse, pink or pale green.

The texture of the fabric is very important in the color you choose. Red crepe might be very attractive but the same shade in satin would be too harsh-looking. Select color and texture at the same time for best effect.

Summer Fashion Notes

Off the face hats are youthful appearing, as are sailor models. If you prefer, however, the garden party variety, can be just as chic as any other.

Sunback dresses which come and go have come into style again. Many of these have the straps done in a pinafore effect at the back to permit plenty of vitamin D rays from the sun to cover back and shoulders.

Halter necklines with wide straps at the back are popular, as are sports dresses with a deep, off-the-shoulder top.

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Production of Hens Can Be Controlled

All Factors Must Be Operated Efficiently

The hen has long shared honors with the cow as being the world's most efficient machine. This model of the mechanics of the hen will give some idea of the egg factory.

When eggs are laid on consecutive days, the yolk of one egg is



discharged from the ovary about 30 minutes after the laying of the previous eggs.

Hens must be bred with the internal capacity to produce eggs if they are to be profitable. But the best bred hen in the world will not be profitable unless well housed, well fed and well treated. No other farm animal will respond as rapidly to proper—or unproper—management. In order that eggs complete the cycle every 24 hours, all working parts of the hen must be properly functioning. This takes a well-balanced ration along with ideal conditions.

Protect Farm Trees

There are several methods that have proven satisfactory in protecting young trees against rabbits and other animals. Tar paper may be wrapped around the tree, or chicken wire may be stretched to circle the tree.

An effective guard may be made from discarded garden hose, which may then be wrapped around the young trees. This guard may be used year after year, requires no fastening as the hose will always retain its cylindrical shape.

The use of paper is not generally recommended as it will not last long and some animals will find little difficulty in chewing through the tar paper.



Improved Safer Hitch For Power Machines



If a farmer purchases a new tractor or standardizes the power take-off of his old tractor with conversion packages, furnished by all manufacturers of farm implements, greater convenience, economy and safety will result. These A.S.A.E. hook-ups are available at all dealers for any make of tractor.

Rabbits Prove Big Forage Consumers

Young jack rabbits consume some dry feed as early as five days after birth, according to Arizona station studies. Following weaning, at three weeks of age a rabbit consumes an average daily ration equal to 2 to 4 per cent of its body weight. From 5 to 14 weeks of age, the food consumption averages 6 per cent of the light weight of the animal.

They reach their maximum food consumption between 14 and 26 weeks of age. On this basis, it would not take many rabbits to clean up an acre of growing crops.

Harvesting Asparagus By Improved Method

In the past asparagus spears were cut by using specially designed knives. The spear was cut from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches below the surface. Specialists at Michigan State college say that this is all wrong. By holding the new growth of asparagus just below the tips between the thumb and finger it can be broken off down to the tough part. Grower will get a premium for asparagus so harvested.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Slimming, Graceful Two Piecer Tot's Play Dress for Sunny Days



Graceful Two-Piecer
A SIMPLE, unpretentious two-piece frock for the slightly larger woman. Waistline darts insure a neat fit, shoulder shirring gives a soft feminine touch. The panelled skirt is graceful and slenderizing. Dress it up with a flower bouquet or frilly jabots or dikes.

Pattern No. 8003 is for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 36, short sleeves, 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch fabric.

Pattern No. 8991 comes in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 2 requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 or 39-inch; 3 yards machine made ruffling.

Due to an unusually large demand and current conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

ASK ME ANOTHER? A General Quiz

- The Questions**
1. The cornerstone of the White House was laid during whose term of office?
 2. What fish has used the radar principle for millions of years?
 3. What does "sotto voce" mean?
 4. What color is the rectangular flag with a white center that is hoisted when a ship is about to sail?
 5. Who would wear a burnous?
 6. When do we start dying?
 7. For whom was the month of July named?
 8. What type of ship was the old Constitution?
 9. Who was the youngest President of the U. S. ever inaugurated?
 10. Is it true that elephants live for hundreds of years?

- The Answers**
1. George Washington's.
 2. The electric eel has used a process similar to radar in locating food.
 3. Speaking in an undertone.
 4. Blue.
 5. An Arab (a cloak-like garment and hood woven in one piece).
 6. At birth.
 7. Julius Caesar.
 8. Frigate.
 9. Theodore Roosevelt (42 years old).
 10. No, an elephant is old at seventy-five.

Bake sweeter, tastier bread!



NO WAITING—no extra steps! Full-strength—Fleischmann's fresh active Yeast goes right to work. Makes sweeter, finer bread! And makes it faster! You can be surer of tender, smooth texture—lightness—delicious flavor every time!

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, insist on Fleischmann's fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. It's dependable—America's tested favorite for more than 70 years.

