

Watching

By DOROTHY SAWYER
WNU Features.

THE bank was cool and comfortable, and the morning hum of business was progressing at a moderate pace. The line at the Teller's window was as long as any line, and he was commencing to increase his activity.

His hands moved faster, and he figured, repeating amounts aloud. A harassed expression flickered across his taciturn face, as if he were momentarily hard pressed.

At the other side of his window was someone who missed none of this, whose slightly narrowed gaze betrayed his attention, and whose eyes frequently slid over, and rested on an armed guard, pacing up and down the length of the bank.

Then, his eyes sullen, he looked squarely at the busy Teller, who seemed unconscious of his scrutiny. He shifted his weight, the woman standing next to him sighed, and he pulled himself erect.

Timing. Timing. Everything was timing. The light from a window focused on some money in the Teller's hands. The watcher looked out of the window beyond the executives' offices, and saw a thin, sallow man, hat over his eyes, lift his gaze from a book in his hands and peer into the bank. Could he see him waiting there listening, rigid, one in all the hundreds of those who were, presumably, attending to business?

Now. His right hand strained toward his pocket. Someone in the waiting line dropped a book, and as she stooped to pick it up, the action brought her eyes around in the direction of that straining hand.

The hand hesitated, relaxed, and patiently he settled down to waiting.

If Miriam looked at him, now, she would be proud. "Listen, pal," she said often, in her slangy way,



A pretty girl smiled at him. He felt a faint disgust. What were they to him today? Furniture, decoration, nothing more!

"When you don't know what to do—don't. That's the answer—don't. You will win in the long run. You will have everything you want, if you sit tight when the going is tough. Don't force the cards."

Of course, she had never been really hungry, so hungry that all the world was swallowed up in hunger. Hunger reminded him of the key word, the word he would use when the time came.

The shining hands of the great clock on the wall moved, he noted. They moved slowly, but eventually they twitched.

A pretty girl smiled at him. He felt a faint disgust. What were they to him today? Furniture, decoration, nothing more. Some day, perhaps, when he'd had his way he would smile at one of these lush plums.

Miriam called the good ones lush plums, but not for him today. Bah!

The Teller's hands were magic hands; reaching, clutching, sorting, piling and passing out bills. Mostly bills, some change he noted, that shone, and sometimes rolled out toward the edge of the ledge. His fingers twitched.

"Not directly in the line, but of it, the watcher sensed the moment coming closer, and his hands opened and shut, his jaw quivered very slightly, and was still.

His shoulders were thrown back, and no one would have taken him for what he was—weak, really, and tired, and despairing.

The woman next to him moved forward, and he moved too, jostling her by mistake, but her mind was on the bank pass book in her hand. Her turn at the Teller's window was coming.

"Now. Now," he thought. He heard the man in front say, "Thank you" and saw him turn away from the window.

The Teller relaxed a fraction, settling his money and papers into place. Outside the bank the thin man peered in again, at the orderly customers waiting in their quiet rows. Then, he vanished around the corner. The Teller straightened one more pile.

Now. . . . He leaned forward, one chubby hand thrust through the bars, and grasped at the Teller's neat piles, as he leaned from his mother's arms.

"Lettuce," he crowed, "Lettuce." Aunt Miriam, at the Teller's window, pushed him down, gently. "He's a lively little thief," laughed someone in the crowd.

WOMAN'S WORLD

Make Ready for Winter Now by Giving Windows New Drapery

By Erta Haley

IF YOU'RE one of those clever homemakers who change drapes in spring and fall to make the house either cool or warm during the seasons, then it's time you were considering what draperies should go on the windows for winter.

It may be that last year's drapes will give you another season of wear; if not, make your selections now with new fabrics coming out, and do your window beauty treatments before cooler weather really comes upon us.

The heavier fabrics should be used for cooler weather, and it's preferable to have these draperies lined. You'd be surprised how much help it is to have heavy draperies which really can shut out drafts from windows.

When making and choosing draperies for your home, play up simplicity as much as possible, both in line and design. The textile and weave of the fabric should be simple, and of course the drapery treatment should be considered with the room as a whole.

Study the room carefully and decide what would look best in it before you do any purchasing or sewing. The lines of the windows, the size of room and windows, the color of the room and its other furnishings will all give you a guide as to what the drapery treatment should be.

Skimpiness Is Worst Drapery Fault You've all seen draperies countless numbers of times which look as though they were made from material that wasn't half enough for them. You also know the impression of skimpiness it gives to the room as well as to the occupants.



If you want to save heat . . .

Don't make draperies unless you can afford to have a luxurious fullness to them. This is not quite as true for bedrooms—especially growing boys' and girls' rooms, but it definitely applies to living and dining rooms.

Whether you gather the drapes or have them hanging in precise and tailored folds, make sure there is enough material available for such a purpose.

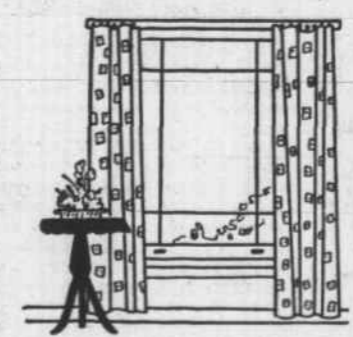
How shall you decide whether to have full length draperies or window sill length? You'll find that most windows require the full length type unless the house has windows far removed from the floor. In this latter case, short drapes will look better.

It's not necessary to have drapes dragging the floor to look nice and to avoid skimpiness. In fact, you'll probably find that it makes for easier cleaning if the drapes are about an inch or so from the floor. Hemlines, of course, must be just as precise as possible to prevent the drapes from looking sloppy and giving the room a slightly askew appearance.

Before you cut the drapes, look over the fabric carefully so that you know how the pattern should run and whether you should have valances.

Steps in Cutting, Sewing Drapes

If you have tested the fabric for shrinkage or know that this particular fabric which you are using does shrink, make any allowance



Make lined draperies for your rooms.

Fashion Forecast

The three-eyelet oxford featured by some should be very popular with the smart and mature business woman. It's an elegant looking shoe.

Girls who go to school ought to buy clothes for classes with this idea in mind, say the experts: Choose things which are easy to slip into, and not too much bother to keep looking nice.

Long-Jacketed Suit



For tailored smartness, here's a green gabardine suit with arrow-designated collar and pockets. Marguerite Chapman, now appearing in Columbia's "The Walls Came Tumbling Down," wears accessories of pink and white candy striped pique, a felt casual hat of matching green and a sable scarf.

for this in the sewing. A tuck may be run across top or bottom on a long stitch, or basted, to be let out later. However, if there is just a little shrinkage, shrink fabric before sewing or make the drapes a little longer or wider.

If you are slightly short on material, then this will be taken care of by lining or by facing at the top and the bottom.

Allow for a two-inch hemline at the bottom and more at the top so that there will be ample room for hooks or rods.

The lining and interlining, if that too is used, is basted to the drapery material itself.

When you start sewing, sew the top first, then the sides, always sewing from the top down. Make your stitches sure and even, marking the lines with a chalk if you are apt to get confused sewing on so much material.

If you are making pleats at the top, then measure carefully before putting them in. You can't get the spaces too even, so use a ruler and mark and pin generously.

If your drapery material is on the light side, it may be necessary to sew weights in to make the drapes hang properly. Make sure that this is done securely, and that the weights are covered.

To finish the hem properly, let the draperies hang for a day or so before attempting to mark the hemline. This will give the material a chance to fall into the proper position and help the fabric straighten itself out. When this is done you may mark the hem, baste and press before stitching into place.

If you want to hide the drapery and curtain fixtures, you may use a valance of the same material as the draperies, selecting whatever style is best suited to the fabric, as well as to your room.

Fabric Facts

Fibers that are smooth and straight reflect light on their surfaces and produce a lustrous effect. This process is usually called mercerization, and is used often on cottons. Silk and rayon have naturally lustrous fibers.

To deluster rayons, colorless pigments are used in the spinning solution. This is used frequently in rayon stockings, and prevents that shiny surface.

Rough surfaces on fabrics catch dirt and hold dust more easily than smooth-surfaced fabrics. Smooth-surfaced fabrics, however, will stain and spot more readily. Consider these points in selecting fabric for special uses.

Wool fabrics dye well and evenly, too. The ease with which a fiber absorbs dye has a bearing upon the appearance and durability of a fabric.

Chrome dyes are used often on wool to give it increased fastness to light and washing.

Colors that capture attention:

bright red, kelly green and royal blue. They're also warm, cheerful colors for cool weather.

Another memo to mothers: see that your daughter has plenty of sweaters if she attends school. They really are less expensive than dresses and can be combined with skirts to give her many different outfits.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

CLEAR CUT PRINCIPLES WOULD GIVE VOTERS REAL CHOICE

IF THE WISHES of the American people are to be determined, we need a new and more definite political alignment. As party names, Democrat and Republican have become largely meaningless insofar as standing for principles and policies are concerned. It is no longer easy for many voters to distinguish between them.

Presumably the Democratic party stands for what we have known as the New Deal. A portion of those elected on its ticket lean heavily to the left, with a strong tendency toward a more centralized government; encroachment on what has been considered the rights of the states; a government-planned economy—state socialism. Some portion of the senators and representatives elected on the Republican ticket join that New Deal element of the Democrats.

A considerable number of Democratic senators and representatives do not support New Deal policies. They are in the minority in the party, but with the assistance of the Republicans who are opposed to New Deal ideas and theories, the combination has been able to block much of the New Deal legislative program.

There is no clear cut cleavage between the two parties. So long as such conditions continue the voter has no means of expressing his preference as to the kind of government he wants. He can vote only for candidates, not for principles. When a majority of both parties expresses in definite terms the purposes and policies of the party we could get an accurate counting of hands showing what a majority of the American people want.

The choice must lie between a continuance of our free enterprise profit system; our local self government by states, counties and municipalities; encouragement of our individual ambition as represented by our profit system; our freedom as individuals to plan and do for ourselves, or that form of state socialism that proposes a planned economy; government ownership or direction of much of industry; responsibility of government for the support of the individual; a centralized form of government, and other things that were the purposes of the New Deal.

With such definite, clearly defined policies proposed by each of the two parties the voter can express his choice of principles, rather than, as now, only a choice as between candidates. Under such conditions the party that wins at the polls will have a definite mandate from a majority of the American people.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM ENDS UNDER A BUREAUCRACY

FREEDOM FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, as we have known it in America, is compounded of many ingredients. Among these is the right to reside where we wish; the right to work at what most appeals; to say and do those things we wish to say and do insofar as they do not injure others; to plan and build for ourselves as suits our fancy; to work or to play; to have what we may wish without depriving others of the same privilege. Under our kind of freedom each directs his own life to suit his desires. He is limited only by his individual ability to achieve. We cannot have our American kind of freedom under a planned rule of bureaucracy. Under a bureaucratic rule servitude to the state is inevitable whether it be called state socialism, nazism, fascism, communism or any of the many forms of socialism that are based on the state's regulation of the ambition of the individual. We cannot have both state socialism and individual freedom. They do not work together. We must plan for ourselves or accept the planning of a bureaucrat. We cannot sow bureaucracy and reap freedom.

THERE IS in America right now a demand for 10 to 12 million, or more, new automobiles. Manufacturers tell us the price will be 25 per cent higher than prewar; the car that sold at \$800 will now sell at \$1,000. The difference, and more, is the increased cost of labor. Despite that increase the cars will sell as rapidly as they can be produced, but the increased price demonstrates "what goes up must come down" somewhere. Wage increases come down on the heads of all of us. We are the buying public. We pay the wages.

ON TWO RECENT OCCASIONS

Stalin has said that the interests of the United States and Russia do not clash, but that the interests of Great Britain and Russia do clash. That clash, Stalin said, could lead to war between Russia and England. Such statements on the part of Stalin are evidently a bid for American support for the expansion plans of Russia, or at least for this country to keep out of the argument.

NEEDLECRAFT PATTERNS

Lovely, Large Crocheted Doilies



7488

It's crochet that has many uses. Large doily measures 19 inches in No. 30 cotton. Pattern 7488 has directions for two doilies; stitches.

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.

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. 82 Eighth Ave. New York Enclose 20 cents for Pattern.

No. _____
Name _____
Address _____

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE

Three-year courses on college level for high school graduates. Cultural and agricultural subjects. Majoring in Poultry Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Floriculture, Landscape and Market Gardening, Horticulture, and General Agriculture. Approved for Veterans. Fifth year. Write Registrar, Farm School, Bucks County, Penna.

Invest in Your Country—Buy U. S. Savings Bonds!

Here's sweeter, tastier bread

with FLEISCHMANN'S

FRESH ACTIVE YEAST



IT'S FULL STRENGTH so it goes right to work. No waiting. No extra steps. Fleischmann's fresh active Yeast helps make bread that's more delicious and tender, sweeter-tasting every time!

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. Dependable—it's been America's favorite for more than 70 years.

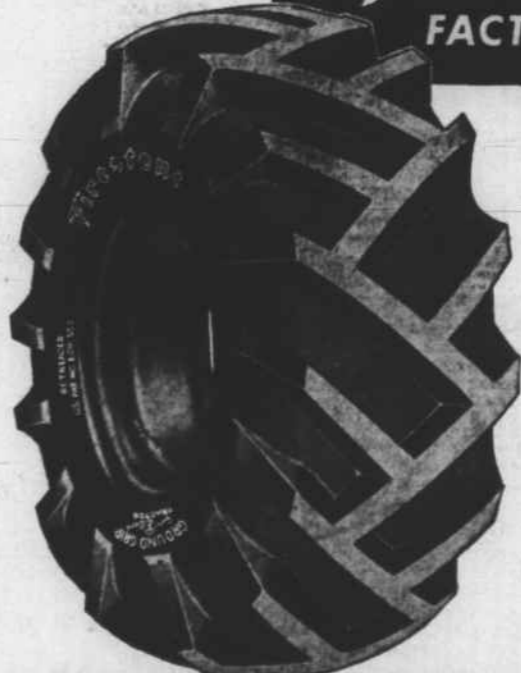


Always fresh—at your grocer's

Fall work won't wait for worn Tractor Tires

NO WAITING
LOANERS AND
EXCHANGE TIRES
AVAILABLE

NOW'S THE TIME TO RETREAD WORN TIRES BY THE Firestone FACTORY-METHOD



CORN PICKING, plowing, disk-ing, seeding and other fall jobs place extra heavy demands on tractor tires. Worn tractor tires slow down your work and may fall you completely when time is most valuable. No matter what make your worn tires are, you can have them retreaded without delay by the Firestone Factory-Method, giving them the same quality tread rubber and patented Ground Grip design of new Firestone tires.

Loaners and exchange tires are available at Firestone Dealer Stores and Firestone Stores. Bring your worn tires in now and you won't have to lay your tractor up for even one day. Firestone Factory-Method retreading gives your worn tires the full pulling power of new Firestone tires.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER