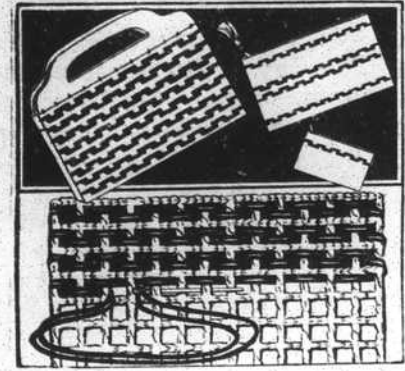


Woven Fillet Crochet For Bags and Purses

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS
 EITHER crochet cotton or wool yarn in two or more colors may be used for a knitting bag or purses of woven fillet crochet. The foundation is made in the lightest color. The knitting bag in the sketch is white fillet with navy blue threads woven through, as shown. The zipper purse and vanity pouch are ecru with carmine and Delft blue woven stripes. The plain spaces between the stripes are made by weaving through the fillet mesh with matching thread. To start the fillet foundation, make a chain the length of your bag, then chain 5 more, turn, and make a double crochet in the 6th



stitch from the hook. Chain 2, skip 2 and make a double crochet in next stitch. Repeat to end of row, then chain 5 and turn. *Make a double crochet in the top of the last double crochet. Chain 2. Continue across the row, then chain 5 and turn. Repeat from * until you have enough of the fillet mesh to make your bag or purse. The weaving is done with double thread and a large blunt needle. Work across and then back through each row of the fillet mesh as shown. When a new weaving thread is started, hide the ends in the edge of the crochet.

NOTE: Mrs. Spears' latest book gives complete directions for making many other things for yourself and to use as gifts. It also fully illustrates ninety embroidery stitches with interesting variations. You will use these again and again for reference. Ask for Book 2, enclosing 25 cents (coins preferred). Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplains St., Chicago, Ill.

Make Lace Bolero In Jiffy-Crochet



Pattern 1745.

Dress-up your daytime or summer evening dresses with this dainty lace bolero crocheted in two strands of string. Pattern 1745 contains directions for making bolero; illustration of it and of stitches; materials required.

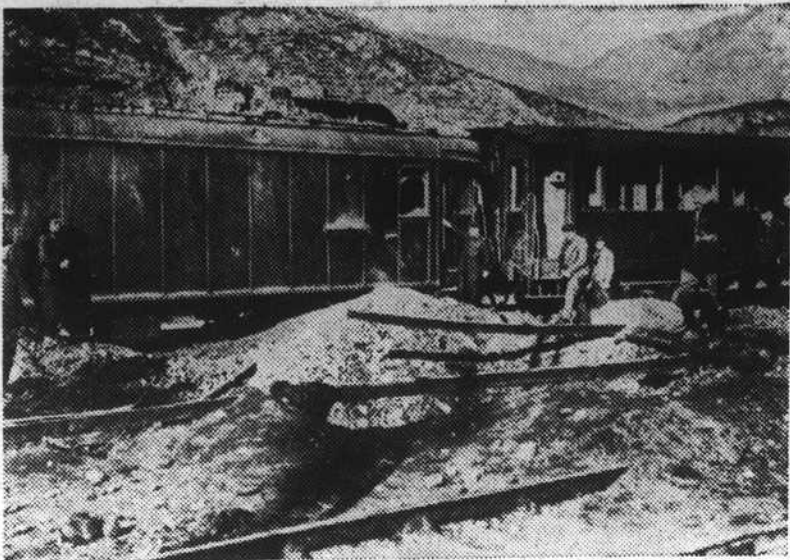
Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle, Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

News Review of Current Events

OTHA WEARIN BEATEN

Iowa Democrats Nominate Guy Gillette for Senate, Despite Efforts of New Dealers to Eliminate Him



Scene near the French-Spanish border where bombing planes, supposedly from Franco's forces, invaded France to attack the railroad that carries supplies from Toulouse to the Loyalists in Barcelona.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Wearin Loses in Iowa
 OTHA WEARIN, Iowa representative favored by the Roosevelt administration for the Democratic senatorial nomination, was defeated in the primaries.



Otha Wearin

Running far ahead of him was Senator Guy M. Gillette, who had been marked for elimination because he voted against the court packing bill. Gillette supporters said President Roosevelt maintained neutrality in the contest, but Wearin had received the approval of Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, and of James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary. Also, Thomas G. Corcoran, the President's political adviser, was known to have worked for Wearin's cause, or perhaps it should be put, against Gillette.

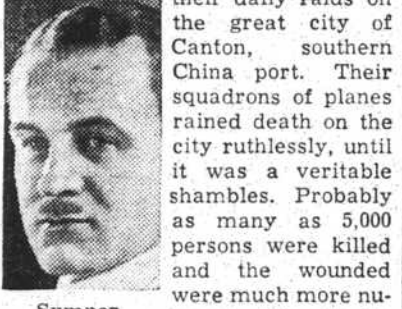
Gillette sought renomination for the senate on a platform of loyalty to President Roosevelt, but said he would retain the right to judge each New Deal proposal on its individual merits if he is re-elected. He was one of the foes of the President's court reform plan, but supported the reorganization bill and other administration measures.

Labor split as usual in this contest. President Green of the A. F. of L. favored the renomination of Gillette on his labor record. The C. I. O. groups, especially in the counties along the Mississippi river, were strong for Wearin.

In the Republican side of the primary Former Senator L. J. Dickinson, uncompromising foe of the New Deal, defeated Representative Lloyd Thurston.

Canton Made a Shambles

UTTERLY ignoring emphatic protests by the United States and Great Britain against the bombing of civilians, the Japanese continued their daily raids on the great city of Canton, southern China port. Their squadrons of planes rained death on the city ruthlessly, until it was a veritable shambles. Probably as many as 5,000 persons were killed and the wounded were much more numerous. The attacks were directed mainly at government buildings, railway stations and power plants, the purpose being to destroy Canton's usefulness as a gateway for Chinese war supplies.



Sumner Welles

In Spain, also, there was no cessation of the air attacks by Franco's forces on loyalist cities and towns. America's condemnation of the bombing of civilians was contained in a statement by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles which was issued with the approval of President Roosevelt. It asserted that the American public considers such warfare barbarous and appealed for an immediate end of the practice in China and Spain. Britain officially protested against the bombings and asked the United States to co-operate in the formation of a neutral commission to decide whether the objectives of Spanish rebel air raids on loyalist territory have any military character.

About the same time Secretary of State Hull in a speech at Nashville, Tenn., expressed the hope of the United States for disarmament and the humanizing of war. Summaries of this address were broadcast throughout Europe by radio.

Planes from Spain Raid France

NINE war planes flew across the Pyrenees frontier into France two successive days and scattered bombs near towns about 15 miles within the French border, creating a panic flight of the inhabitants and calling for stern protests by

the government. Electric power lines were blasted and the tracks of the trans-Pyrenees railroad from Toulouse to Barcelona were damaged. The second raid was stopped by an anti-aircraft battery at U.

The government spoke of the planes as of "unknown nationality," but it was publicly presumed they came from Franco's "Condor Legion" of planes manned by Germans.

Premier Edouard Daladier ordered French aviators to begin a systematic patrol of the French border and bring down any foreign planes crossing the Spanish frontier into France.

France's military forces along the frontier were immediately reinforced.

Franco's general staff at Burgos issued a statement that no rebel planes had been in the air near the French border, adding that all their activity had been confined to the south Barcelona parallel.

In Paris it was believed Franco was opposed to the bombing of civilians but could not control the actions of his German and Italian helpers.

Senate Passes Priming Bill

BY A vote of 60 to 10 the senate passed the President's \$3,617,905,000 pump-priming bill and sent it back to the house, after which it went to conference.

Seven Republicans and three Democrats were recorded against the measure. The opponents of the spending-lending program lost every attempt to earmark the funds or impose other restrictions.

By very close votes the senate rejected two proposals to forbid political activities by employees in emergency agencies. One of these was offered by Sen. Carl M. Hatch of New Mexico. It would have insulated WPA officials and administrative employees from politics, either in connection with primaries, general elections, or national conventions. It would have prohibited public utterances such as the one recently made by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins endorsing the candidacy of Rep. Otha D. Wearin of Iowa against Sen. Guy M. Gillette.

Smart Republican politicians were not sorry this was defeated for it left in their hands a potent weapon for the fall campaign.

Lewis Bans Labor Survey

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is going to send a commission to England to study the British trade union act. At a press conference he said any suggestions that he had in view the modification of our labor relations law were "cockeyed." But John Lewis was suspicious and wrote to Secretary of Labor Perkins that he would permit no members of the C. I. O. to serve on the mission.

The British trades union act, enacted after the British general strike of 1926, prohibits general strikes. Collective bargaining is legalized, but some forms of sympathetic strikes and strikes which inflict undue hardship on the public are banned.

Labor Riot in Moscow

FROM Riga, that rather unreliable source of news concerning Russia, comes the information that there was a bloody riot at the Josef Stalin automobile works in Moscow. Workers barricaded the streets, demolished machinery and set fire to the factory and then fought with troops. The Soviet secret police and the city fire department were called out and crushed the revolt with machine guns and hand grenades. The number of dead and injured was kept a secret by Moscow authorities. More than 3,000 persons were arrested.

Freud Flees from Vienna

SIGMUND FREUD, the famous "father of psychoanalysis," has fled from Vienna to London and later will come to New York. He carried with him manuscripts and books comprising his life work, indicating he did not plan to return.

Vienna's official Nazi organ, Voelkischer Beobachter, in reporting his departure, did not mention his name, but referred to the Freudian psychoanalytic school as a "pornographic Jewish specialty."

Thomas Egged in Newark

NORMAN THOMAS, leader of the Socialist party, undertook to make a speech in Newark, N. J., at a Socialist rally and was pelted with rotten eggs by a crowd of a hundred rowdies, many of whom wore war veterans' caps. The mob and the Socialists fought with fists and clubs and police rescued Thomas. He charged that the opposition forces were mobilized through the influence of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Hull's St. Lawrence Plan

PRESUMABLY by direction of the President, Secretary of State Hull submitted to Canada a new proposal for development of the St. Lawrence seaway, asking that it be considered as a basis for a new treaty which would be a revision and amplification of the treaty of 1932 that the senate refused to ratify in 1934. That pact under the terms of the Hull plan Canada would obtain without cost a completed St. Lawrence deep waterway, ready for power development, and also other valuable concessions. The United States would obtain the privilege of building the seaway at its own expense, increased power development at Niagara Falls, and the recognition by Canada of American sovereignty over Lake Michigan.

Immediate and vociferous opposition to the plan broke out in congress, both Democrats and Republicans characterizing it as a scheme to buy the support of the Dominion for a gigantic water power development planned by the New York state power authority.

Hull's plan provides that the United States shall develop the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence river at an estimated cost of 400 million dollars. This was denounced by Senator Wagner of New York. Senator Copeland, also of New York, announced he was against the seaway project "1,000 per cent." He called it "an all-British canal."

Sen. Key Pittman, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee having jurisdiction of treaties, said the new proposals would not have a chance of ratification unless materially modified.

Sensors and representatives from the Middle West were especially aroused. Senator Clark of Missouri pointed out that the treaty would permit diversion of only 1,500 cubic feet of water per second into the Chicago drainage canal. He said the Mississippi river must receive more water than that from the canal in order to fill a nine-foot channel.

New Food Act Passed

WITHOUT a record vote the house passed the new pure food and drug bill. The senate had passed a similar measure and the differences were to be reconciled in conference. The act brings drugs, therapeutic devices, and foods under regulation of the Department of Agriculture. It prohibits alteration or misbranding of cosmetics, 94 foods and drugs, requires adequate tests of products before they are placed on the market, provides for license restrictions to control bacterial contamination of foods, requires warning labels on habit-forming drugs, and provides for factory inspection.

Reform Bill Shelved

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT accepted the advice of congressional leaders and consented to the shelving of his bill for reorganization of the executive government. This was announced with the approval of the President by Senator Barkley. At the same time it was made known that the administration would attempt to get the measure through congress early in the 1939 session. Sen. Hiram Johnson of California said the opponents of the bill would be ready to resume their battle against it next year.

Big Fund for Highways

LEGISLATION authorizing new federal highway expenditures of \$37,400,000 for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 won final congressional approval when the senate adopted a conference report previously accepted by the house. Also authorized was the expenditure of \$150,000,000 of old, unused appropriations.

Twenty More Federal Judges

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed the bill creating 20 additional federal judges throughout the country. The measure is the largest judgeship bill passed since 1921. Five additional Circuit Court of Appeals judges at \$12,500 a year each and 15 additional district judges at \$10,000 a year each are authorized by the act.

Secrets of Ancients Survive Attacks of Modern Science

With television soon to become serious rival to the movies, and giant airplanes and "press-the-button" warships things which raise little comment from the average man, it is surprising that there are many secrets known to the ancients which have survived the attacks of modern science, says a writer in London Answers.

The Greeks could not weave linen or wool on anything like the scale we weave them today. But they wove them into the pilema, a form of cuirass which could not be penetrated by the sharpest dart or arrow. The secret has been lost—perhaps forever.

The Romans sank wells for water to great depths. Exactly how they did the boring is unknown.

The beautiful purple dye, known of old, has eluded the dye-makers of today. And modern builders can make nothing of the strong and durable cement used by the Greeks and the Romans in their walls. This cement was stronger and harder than the stone itself.

The knowledge possessed by the ancient Egyptians was very extensive. They had a method of dressing stone to withstand the ravages of time and weather. They also perfected the art of embalming. Probes, forceps, and other surgical instruments have been found in Egypt. For what purpose they were used we will never know.

That secret, along with many others, passed away with the destruction of the famous library at Alexandria in the Fifth century. The loss of the knowledge contained in that library was a blow to civilization.

Reading and Thinking

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours. So far as we apprehend and see the connection of ideas, so far it is ours; without that it is so much loose matter floating in our brain.—Locke.

Must Books Be Read?

The collection of books need not fear the challenge that is sure to be made, sooner or later, by his skeptical acquaintances: "Have you read them all?" The first idea he ought to get out of his head is that he must only buy books for immediate reading.

"The charm of a library," said that devout book lover, the late Arnold Bennett, "is seriously impaired when one has read the whole or nearly the whole of its contents."

Bennett confessed that he had hundreds of books he had never opened, and which, perhaps, he never would open. But he would not part with them. He knew they were good, and as he gazed on them, he said to them, "Some day, if chance favors, your turn will come. Be patient!"

Best Thoughts

Try to care about something in this vast world besides the gratification of small selfish desires. Try to care for what is best in thought and action—something that is good apart from the accidents of your own lot. Look on other lives besides your own. See what their troubles are, and how they are borne.—George Eliot.

WHEN LIFE DEPENDS ON TIRE SAFETY

IT'S ALWAYS Firestone

FOR 19 CONSECUTIVE YEARS THE WINNERS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS 500-MILE RACE HAVE PROTECTED THEIR LIVES WITH FIRESTONE GUM-DIPPED TIRES

On May 30, Floyd Roberts shattered all track records for the 500-mile Indianapolis Race, averaging 117.2 miles an hour using Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

THEY said it couldn't be done — that tires could not withstand the torture of the new high speeds. Yet Floyd Roberts set a new record, at this year's Indianapolis Race, averaging 117.2 miles an hour for the 500 miles on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

With the sun-baked brick of the straight-away and the granite-hard surface of the turns pulling and grinding at their tires, 33 daring drivers, every one on Firestone Tires, waged a thrilling battle for gold and glory. Never before have tires been called upon to take such punishment. Never in all the history of the motor car has tire safety been put to such a grueling test. Yet not one tire failed — not one single cord loosened — because Gum-Dipping, that famous Firestone patented process saturates and coats every cotton fiber in every cord in every ply with liquid rubber counteracting the tire-destroying internal friction and heat that ordinarily cause blowouts.

Why risk your life and the lives of others on unsafe tires? Join the Firestone SAVE A LIFE Campaign today by equipping your car with Firestone Triple-Safe Tires — the only tires made that are safety-proved on the speedways for your protection on the highways.

Firestone HIGH SPEED	
4.50-21 . . .	\$10.55
4.75-19 . . .	10.85
5.25-17 . . .	12.35
5.50-16 . . .	13.90
6.00-16 . . .	15.70
6.50-16 . . .	19.35
7.00-16 . . .	21.00
Heavy Duty	
6.00-16 . . .	\$18.60
6.50-16 . . .	21.35
7.00-16 . . .	24.70

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2. Complete this sentence in 10 words or less: "THE ONE THING I LIKE BEST ABOUT FLA-VOR-AID is . . ."
3. Attach entry to wrapper from 5c packages of FLA-VOR-AID or facsimile.
4. Add the Name and Address of Grocer where you bought FLA-VOR-AID.
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