

Advertisement

## TIME AND CHRISTMAS WAIT FOR NO MAN

Santa is no mind reader, so give him a helping hand this Christmas. Silect the Hamilton you'd like to own (your jeweler will show you a wide selection), and drop a tactiul word to the "right person." Every IIamilton has $1 \pi$ or more fine jewels; is cased in the highest quality platinum, solid gold or gold filled. Hamilton Watches are equipped mith Elinvar hair.prings, safeguarding them against magnetic currents, temperature variations, rusty hairsjprings. (Exclusive licensee under U.S.S. Elinvar patents.) Hamilton aceuracy is also protected by the Time-Microscope (Reg. U.S. P'at. Off.). Hamilton Watch Company, 891 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.


Beauty:
Not only in transportation, science and business, but in the social world of the busy debutante is accurate time ensential. The new wrist Hamiltons for women ure as beautiful as they are true.

Clippers:
Thousands of miles across the sea in all kinds of weather, yet China Clippers schedule their arrival time as closely as the arrival of the Twentieth Century in Chicago. A miracle of accurate timing! And aviators, like railmad men, prefer Humilton Watches.


EEFT TO RIGHT: MARTHA. 17 jewels. 1 tk gold miled, white or natural sellow. \$si.50. SANDRA. 1i jeweln. 1 th solid gold. white or nutural sellow. \$5s. WATsUN. 18 jewels. Jok gold fllerl, natural sellow onls. With applied gold numeral dial, \&o. With bluck enumel dial, 8si.so. Itamilton oltersa complete line of men's strad watehes curved to the the wrist. Shown here is the buUNe. it jewels. 1sk gold niled, natural jellow onls'. Two-tone gilt dial (shown).850. Apdlied gold numeral dial \$58.50. (Ilamilton Watches range in price from wis. 50 to \$1500.)

the Watch of Railroad Accuracy

## COLDS

## go quicker when you do these two things:



## Sal Hepatica does BOTH!

"WHEN A COLD comes your way," modern physicians will tell you, "you can often throw it off more quickly by doing certain simple things." Here are two "first steps" to take:

1. Cleanse the intestinal tract
2. Help Nature combat the acidity that frefucutly accompanices a cold.
You can do both these things at once by taking Sal Hepaticu! For not only does this mineral salt laxative cleanse the intes-tines-quickly, gently, thoroughly-but Sal Hepatica also helps Nature fight acids in the system and restore a safe margin of alkaline reserve.

Ask your doctor-see if he doesn't stress
the importance of taking both a laxative and an anti-acid in treating a cold.

## Be modern-fight a cold

 the modern waySo whenever a cold comes your way, take two teaspoonfuls of Sal Hepatica in a glass of water. In addition, get plenty of rest and quiet-go to bed and call a ductor if your cold is severe. Watch your diet. Drink plenty of liquids. You'll find it pays to fight a cold the modern way. Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today.

TUNE IN: Fred Allen's "'T'own Hall'Tonight"

- Full hour of music, drama, amateurs, fun.

Every Wed. night - N. B. C. - coast to coast.




1 One fighting cock waits for his opponent to be set down.


## SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

UNTIL these pictures were taken. nobody had ever really seen a cockfight because the action was too fast for the human eve. In order to get this series in which the details of the cocks' technique may be clearly seen, an exposure of $1 / 100,000$ th of a second was used. Such enormous photographic speed is obtainable only with the strohoscopic camera which was invented and built hy Dr. Harold E. Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in association with Kenneth J. Germeshausen and Herlert E. Grier. Most people have seen other pictures taken with this camera: the golf ball flattened out of shape lyy the impact of a club head; the foot ball deeply indented by the kicker's toe: the humming bind poised apparently motionless over a flower. In this lathoratory cockfight the birds are in deadly earnest, but their sharp spurs are covered with leather muffs to keep them from tearing each other to pieces.
The stroboscopic camera gets its pictures at $1 / 100,000$ th of a second not by having a shutter which clicks that fast, but by having the subject lighted by an intensely bright flash of light that lasts for only $1 / 100,000 t h$ of a second. Next to his camera, which itself costs only about $\$ 40$. Dr. Edgerton sets up a series of condensers. These store up a tremendous amount of electricity which is released in a flash lasting only

1/100,000th of a second. The light given off in that infinitesimal time is equivalent in brightness to that given off by $\mathbf{4 0 , 0 0 0}$ fifty-watt electric light bulbs. Though the shutter of the camera is opened for 1,25 th of a second. the flash of light is so intense that the only image retained on the film is the image of what took place during that $1 / 100.000 t h$ of a second. In taking these cocks Dr. Edgerton used an ordinary film pack, operated by hand. The result was a set of intermittent action shots, rather than a continuous slow-motion cinema record.
I.IFE is glad to publish these cockfight pictures as good specimens of scientific photography, hopes to publish more strolio scopic camera photographs in coming issues. It would like to invite all photographers who take pictures at $1 / 50,000$ th or 1/100.000th of a second to submit their work for publication, but its editors know of only three or four cameras in the world equipperl for such high-speed work. Amazingly good and revealing action shots can he taken with cameras whose fastest shutter speed is $1 / 300 t h$ of a second. Many a photographer has exceptional photographs taken at this and even slower speeds. To the best of these, I.IFE opens its pages, urging photographers to submit their high-speed work for publication.

For some photographs-to-the-editor which have nothing at all to do with the strobsoscopic camera, turn the page.



5 Together they spring off the floor, collide in mid-air.


6 Stunned by the collision, one cock is down, the other striking with both mults.


## SHE SHOWED WOMEN HOW TO GO <br> "Cfmiling Shrough"

Everyone knows I.ydia Fstes Pinkham and her famous Vegetable Compound.

But few realize the courage it required to offer its benefits to womankind.

For those were the days when women were not the equal of men. When many thought that the use of ether was sinful. When the idea of relieving the suffering of women was dismissed with the statement: "Women were meant to suffer."

It took real fortitude to defy this tradition.
But Lydia Pinkham knew the effectiveness of her compound. For more than ten years she had been giving it away free to all who needed it. For ten years she had seen women come to her door, women harassed with the ordeals of their sex and pleading for relief. First her own neighbors; then women from all sections of her home town; finally travelers from the neighboring cities all around.
So she began to sell her preparation in order that she might have the money to advertise it
to all women, and inform them of its virtues.
What a furore that created! To talk in public print about the ordeals that women face! It was unthinkable! No wonder they sang songs about her compound! But then, th pionecr is always ridiculed.
Lydia Pinkham, however, would not be discouraged. Slowly her efforts bore fruit. More and more, women began to tell others how Lydia E . Pinkham's Vegetalile Compound was proving helpful and beneficial, how it enabled them to go smiling through the ordeals of their sex.
Today the compound is in use wherever humans dwell. Increasing millions are using it gratefully-young girls cross-

For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smil ing through" with L.ydia E. Pinkham's Vegetalile Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system helps Nature tone up the system,
thus liessening the discomfores which must be endured, especially during

The Three Ordeals of Woman

1. Passing from girlhood into eromanhood.
2. Preparing for Motherhood.
3. Approashing "Middle Age."
${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{funcrional}$ dijorders
ing the threshold to womanhood, wives preparing for motherhoorl, women approaching " middle age." And I.ydia F.. Pinkham's genuine greatness is finally being recognized.

Lydia Pinkham was a pioneer. She held to her vision and batted to make her dream come true.
Today her work is being carried on in a great laboratory occupying six modern buildings. But the real monument to her memory consists of the millions of letters written to her by women in every walk of life-women who had found relicf from pain-letecrs of gratitude to one who had had the courage to deny that
"women were meant to suffer."

One woman tells another how to go "Smiling Through" with Lydia G. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

## SPEAKING OF PICTURES

## LIFE HEARS FROM ITS READERS



Old Cat
Sirs:
Life No. 1 to hand. It is a humdinger worth a lot of real money. Kicpt me up all night looking it over, finally to sturly.
As a compliment I enclose you a photo of my family crat named "Skargs." cighteen years, we. Is lbs. Some rat!
More po a new find in newapajerdom. Captain, U.S.S.A., Retired San Franciaco

LIF'E gladly prints the aged Skaggs, first eat to come to IIFE's offices from a reader. 13nt LIIFE is already overrun with pets and hegs its other readers to keep their cats. dogs, rabbits, hirds, snakes and horscs athome, until further notice.

Philadelphia licture
Sirs:
Would a newspaper paint in a sailor's tonth and detract from a fine picture?
Mayhe. Would LIFE blacken n sailor's tonth to enhance a good picture and make lie resembinnce to Winston Churchill more striking? Mayte.

Philadelphia, Pa.
The Associated l'ress picture of a l3rilish sailor, with an upper right towth missing. was distributed to clients. LIFE printed it as it was (sec below, right). The I'hiladelphia Inquirer, fearful of offending its dental advertisers, painted in the sailor's missing toolh (below, lefl).


## California Fun

Sirs:
Sirs:
After the annual Big Game rally the
fore the California-Stanfordgame (Nov21). five thousand University students ran berserk through the streets of Berkeley, disnhling sereet cars, blocking trnfic. nnd building fires al aimest every intersection . . Minerials for the fires

were gathered from restaurants, trash piles, nearby feners, and a flowersatand the herkeley fire depariment responded fires, and moved on to the next one. Di.cerythink "red"" was tilken down. One of my photographes shows the re moval of the chase cover of al sirect lightit. nhowe a fire alarm box. Which had ar red hand around it. Californi:a (Co-eds frargetful enough to wear red socks or srarls willingly responded in shouls of lasted till 1 :oo in the morning. Spisit worked upenabled us to sive Sitanford a Rond $2(1)-()$ Irnunding. $\quad$ MAERICF .J. CURTIS Richmond, Calif.
'This is the kind of newsplootography LIFE welcomes. If ('ontributor ('urtis had taken the whole university riot in narativeserpuence, IIFL would have gladly printed it in full. A suggestion: leet two or threc amateurs team up to cover such a news scenc from all angles.



ENNESSY Cognac Brandy has graced Yuletide boards for two centuries . . . the world over. As your after-dinner liqueur, enjoy its wonderful lavour, bouquet and "clean taste." Mark it on your gift list, and also don't neglect having your own supply in time for kitchen use in the mince pie and the plum pudding.

## 丸 $\star$ ネ <br> HENNESSY

## COGNAC BRANDY

soie u. s. agents, Schieffelin \& Co., new york city - importers since 1794

Editors of LIFE
Sirs:
LIFE is stupendous! If your future issues are as vitally alive. the magazine ought to sweep the country. Your subscribers ought to number millions.

John O. Waltiver Wichita, Kavsas

## Editors of LIFE

Sirs:
LIFE is great. My arm is sore holding the pen writing to relatives, friends and acquaintances to get it.
Margaret Stevenson-Hawkey Boothbay Harbor, Maine

## Editors of LIFE

Sirs:
I congratulate you on the marvelous success of LIFli. You have again hit on a great idea. I hear words of praise from many sources for the first two issucs. I think it is a marvelously interesting magazine.

Arthur Capper U. S. Sevator

## To John O. Walfner of Wichifa, Kansas - an open letter

To you and the thousands of LIFE's Charter Subscribers and early newsstand buyers our thanks-thanks for your letters of praise, for your subscription checks, for your single copy purchases of LIFE which, for three weeks running, have taken every copy off the nation's newsstands.

Well we know that we owe LIFE's sensational send-off to your early support and word-of-mouth advertising.

No new magazine's editors ever received such a heartening start as you have given us.

We will try to return the interest you have so strikingly expressed by making LIFE better and better as each week passes.

The Editors

The most superb picture maga-
zine I have ever seen. You have
admirably succeeded in just
what you set out to do, not only
to print interesting pictures but
to put over a definite news
story as well.
Edifin Blooky, Siamogin, Pa.
First copy of LIFE surely is a
marvel in workmanship, news
value as well as art. You have
accomplished more than I could
cver imagine.
Almbrt Hess, Pemlisikr
Arcadia Wisconstis Le.ader
Like LIFE? Briefly and emphat-
ically, Yes!
efarl f. Gates.
Middledurougin, Mass.
"LIFE" is the magazine par-ex-
ceflence for the doctor's wait-
ing room.
Dr. David Lewis, Boston

I belicve this $\$ 3.50$ will turn out to be the richest stake of the year.

Josepil I)mibintire
Commercial PIIUTUGRapher
It's magnificent! It is the answer to a crying need, in this rushing world-a scgregation of the vital current events, made doubly impressive by living pictures.

Alick B. Culver
LIFE is magnificent. I predict it will be the biggest magazine success of the decade.

Riciard Simon
Simon and Schester, Inc.
. . . If it succeeds as thoroughly as your first edition promises, LIFE will profoundly influence all journalism.
Fidiard A. Rtapbl. Managing Ed. Brooklyn Daily Eicle

It's the first time I ever bought a "pig in a bag" and received double value for my money. I'm sending the subscription price quick before the public shows you that you should advance the price.

Clara m. Blanciard
New bedford, Mass.
Words cannot express my appreciation and amazement. It is all you announced it would be and then some. The family is simply wild about it. It is indeed something new, something different. I'll acclaim it everywhere, any time and all the time.

Andrev J. Zimmerman, Jr.
Newark, i. J.
. . . Congratulations on a really stunning achievement!
Dr. Palmbr Findley, Oyara, Nbi.

All my family are enthusiastic about it. My two daughters of school age call it "Marvelous" -My husband thoroughly enjoyed every page-has looked it over three times, suggested keeping copics of it for the long distant future.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mrs. Ai.nert C. Hausman } \\
& \text { St. Locis, Missouri }
\end{aligned}
$$

. . . This masterpiece of photography and work of your editorial staff will fill a gap which our hurried population will grasp at once.
G. Arther Standpield Boston, Massacilesetty

The first number was much enjoyed-so much so I paid 12 cents postage to send it first class to a friend.

Col Nathan Dana Ely, Rtd.
Washington, D. C.


## We guessed 250,000, you bought over 400,000, newsdealers are asking for 200,000 more -

If everybody in the U.S. worked in a printing press, LIFE would not now be besieged with puzzled queries about why the presses don't simply add another 200,000 copies to their weekly output.

The point is that LIFE can be printed only by specially designed presses. If you saw the presses that turn out LIFE, you would see strange white overstructures on the black presses, you would see special fire-boxes generating the $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ degree heat through which LIFE's pages must pass to dry the extraheavy inks on the extra-heavy paper. You would see many a device ordinarily used only to print costly magazines on a leisurely monthly scheduleall modified, re-designed to turn out a weekly magazine almost at newspaper speed.

LIFE's present equipment was more than sufficient to meet the editors' own estimates of their needs.

LIFE's present equipment just plain wasn't designed to take care of what actually happened. (See caption above.)

Every emergency effort is being made to print extra copies until the new presses begin running. In the meantime, LIFE's editors can only urge newsstand buyers to become newsstand early-birds.

> My wife, after examining this frst issue, voluntarily said, "I'm just crazy about that magazine." Women are hard to please these days, but your magazine will please the old and young of both sexes and I think it will be a fine thing for any doctor's reception table.
> L. H. Kepford. D.C., Alva, Okla.

This is the first letter I have ever written to a publisher, during a life of continual magazine reading. The letter is prompted by my enthusiasm of your first issue of LIFE. My summation can be given in one wordTifrilling!
Aldert J. Slap, Pulladelpilia, Pa.
I made no mistake in subscribing sight unseen...

Enwarn Kaye. M.D.
Ray Brook, N.Y.

I want to congratulate you on this new venture. When I opened LIFE, I experienced a new thrill. Your new show book of the world is the most artistic and exciting book I have in my librars.
P. N. Constable. Home Svgs. Bavk Deman, N. C.

It made a tremendous hit will the entire family. Frankly, it's been so much in demand at our house that the "old man" has hardly had a chance to get in his innings.
F. G. Fhank, Vici-Phes.

Martin Advertising Acency
I have always enjoyed life, well done, half baked and in the raw; and the first issue of life-be. tween-covers has more than met my expectations.
Faith Balinin, Nen Canaan,Conn.

IIFE certainly fills a want at home . . . What especially pleased me most was the fact that my four children practically fought to sec it.

Raiph O. Halip, Attorney Leper Darby, Pa.

The new magrazine went beyond my greatest expectations. . . I would like to commend you highly, not only on the news and historic contents of LIFL, but upon the fine quality of its advertisements.

> Wh. L. M. Hi Mpirey
> GCIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

As a commercia! artist, hobloyist, amateur photographer, and something of a traveler, I believe I can qualify as an 'amateur critic' and wish to state I think the first issue of LIFE: is a TOII'.

Martin W. Atrinetek

It is "more than one could think to ask." I have decided to share my copies with friends in smaller cities.

Gehthude M. Cahroll, Cimcago
It is certainly the most spectacular publication 1 have seen. LIFL: eclipses even the finest of such foreign magazines and America should be proud of such a notable contribution to its art and letters.
Jimmy Enrigit, St. Palla, Minn.
I am quite confident this magazine is going to be a very powerful medium of advertising.

Mathy Hopking:
Wilson \& Co., Cincago
The second issue of LIFE was even better than the first, I thought. That is saying a good deal.
Join Cowies, Des Moines, Iowa

## THE PLAINSMAN

Preparing to film the life story of Buffalo Bill Cody, Hollywood's master spectacle builder. Cecil B. DeMille, read, re-read the story of Wild Bill Hickok, and Calamity Jane. As a result. DeMille's newest production for Paramount has fan favorites Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur re-living the romance of those two hardbitten characters of the post-bellum West against a Remington background of Indian fighting and pioneer pageantry.


Back from the war cromes Wild Bill Ilickuk to start a private war with Calamity Jane.


General Custer takes his orders from Chief of


She could lick her weight in wild cuts and shoot straighter than any man but Wild Bill himself: Calamity Jane.

This picture magazine idea is grand. But, frankly, we have to confess that no still pictures, however fine, can give you punch of Cecil B. Demille's You've go motion picture itself.

$\int$ A typical incident: Wild Bill battles one of the thousands of Indian braves.


## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WINS A CONTINENT,LOSES AFRIEND

DENEA'TH ant orchid bouquet in the Itamaraty Palace Dat Rio de Janciro sits Gus Gennerich, onetime New York detective, constant bodyguard and laval friend of Franklin Reoosevelt. Acresss the hall the President is bancueting. linnerless, Gus eyes his watch, keeps
"the Chief" on schedule. Six days later, when the trimmphant South American trip was finished, "the Chief" had been acclaimed as the moral leader of the hemisphere. But Mr. Roosevelt was sad. In Buenos Aires Gennerich had died of a heart attack.

ROOSEVELT WINS A CONTINENT


Preparations for the visit of the American President kept Brazilian officials up far into the night. Above is Minister-of-War Josio (iomes manfully wrealling with typical Iatin tangles of red tape.


Bright and early the Indianapolis dockel at Rio de Janeiro. Lined up on the dock were the Presidenlial band (fo right of gangplanti) and schoolchildren (at left) singing The Star Spangled Banner.


Something new in the way of excort accompanied the President (bareheaded) on his ride through Rin's streets. These cocknded fellows are the motoreycle machine-gun unit of the crack Independence Dragoons.

"There is no Ameriman prothlem," P'resident Rexosevelt tells the Brazilian Congress, "which cannot be settled by peateful menns."

"Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Now let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence."


He muffles a mugh from the miemplinne. Notice the tiny "lapel mike" which allows him to gesture freely with his head.


At the end of the speedl lie listens to wave after wave of upplause for the first I.S. President South Americans have ever liked.


THE PRESIDENT OF THE LNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE PRESIDENT OF THE LNITED STATES OF BRA\%I. AND S.000 ORCHIDS.

AT Rio de Janeiro I'resident Rexsevelt received the first of A three tumultuons welcomes on his south Imerican peace trip. From his landing at $9 o^{\circ}$ clock one morning until his sailing at 10) that night, it was a day of cheers, applause, warm Iatin embraces and roses Hlung into his open automolile. Even rain could not thin crowds which the crack momed police hat to force back with drawn sabers. Climax of the visit came when Mr. Roosevelt gave the Brazilian Congress a rousing specech, flung ofen his arms in the gesture of the (iend Neightor. That night the l'resident sat among 5,000 orchids as the guest of


Here the: are
When Gus Gennerich lonked into the banquet hall from his chair at the door, this is what he saw. The left chair-hack helongs to President Vargas, the right one to Mr. Roosevelt.

## Llife on the Amariean Newsiront:

## At Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan



Great Lakes freighters were warneyl lhal an carly Preeze might trap them in the ire of st. Mary's River between laties superior and Huron. The freighters, crammed with
the best cargoes since l!gen, tried lo beat the weather. l'resently lie temperature dropped to zero, with the result shown above. for two days the string of freigh-
ters was held fast in six-inch ice, close to the locks of Sault site. Marie. In the nick of time. the culd snap enderl, enabling tugs (o) break through and free the freighters.

## In Lawrence, Kansas



This fire was plowed up liy a farmer's som named Walter Heck Waller was driving his father : tractor across an alfalfa field when his phow slieed through a temporary gas pipeline. The pas, ignited liy: aspark when the steel plawshame struck the pipe. flared up, enveloped Iractor and plow in at sheel of flames, singerd the seal of the weralls of flecing Willer Ileck.

In Washington


Late season forest fires, whipped by high winds, swept over western Wisshington and Oregon, left 13,000 neres of hark trunks glowing in the night. One blaze turned on 30 CCC Boys who thought they were pulting it out, racerl down a canyon on a 50 -mile gale, chased the CCC buys as fast as they muld rur.

## In Juneau, Alaska



Huddied below Mount Roberts on Gastineau Channel, the city of Juneau, capitul of Alaska, lives in perpetual fear of landslides. On Nov. zz the averlanging slope. already riddled by gold-mine shafts, had lieen further
weakened by a soaking rain. That night residents heird a terrible rumbling. Down the mountain slid an avalanche which crushed houses and stores, buried Junean's main street (right) ev feet deep in mud and rock. In
one upartment house the slide interrupted a dinner party, killed host and guests. It took firemen two days to dig out of the delris a little girl, who died soon after. Me.mwhile they had found it corpses.

## Lie-Down Strikes



In Readiag, Pa., the nation-wide epidemic of "stay-in" and "sit-down" strikes culminated in a "lie-down." Flat on an icy sidewalk at the gate of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, pickets resisted tear gas, did not budge until police arrested 56.

## Secretary's Smash-Up



Harold L. Ickes was riding through Stafiord, Va., when his chauffeurdriven car sideswiped another, careened into a ditch. The Secretary of the Interior, whose son is noted for bad driving and whose wife was killed in a smush-up, cut his hand, thumbed a ride to Richmond, made a speech.


In Cumberland, Md., Strikers cumpel outside the plant of the Celanese Corp. of America. They closed the plant, seriously wounded a foreman, in two weeks brought the company to terms.


In Detroit, the Iinited Automothile Warkers Cnion, out to cripple the automolite industry by shutting off its parts, called a sucressful "sit-down" at the Midland Steel l'roducts Co. Workers slept on their machines.

## New Archbishop


"The Father of the Legion of Decency," the Most Kev. John J. Cantwell, is ceremoniously inducted at the Cathedral of St. Vibiana as first Archhishop of the newly created Cutholic See of Los Angeles.

## Shrinking Man



In Minneapolis Hans Nelson said that he had stopped shrinking. Painter Nelson shrank $10^{1 / 2} \mathrm{in}$. (see mark on door) hefore doctors checked his parathyroid trouble.

## LIFE on the American Newsiront: conruvus) Nuns at play



In Milwaukee the Catholic toceial Welfare Burenu engageen an instructur in children's game for the city's muns. (O), ject was not only to amuse the nuns but to leach them
games which they in turn crubld teach their pupils in parar chial scheosls, thus keeping the pupils out of mischief. In the pieture at the left Instructor deanne Barnes is leading
asister of Charity in a simging march. In the center is a Sister of Nite Datime latughing over the song (Ifd Mac Donald llad a Farm, and at right, two Carmelites in a pageant.

College Nightclub


To keep its students from driving away for week-cods, the Iniversity of tawa uperned a campus nightelub, The Silver Shamow, wfering all attractions except liquor. Stu-
dents put on their own floor show, Siar performer was highkicking sophomore Iatricia Ilughes (center). Who is alsist all expert performer on the tlying lrapeze. Wien the

Match Balancer


In the parlot of his Cleveland home one dull afternomen, Dr. Thomas II. B. Staggers, retired, began piling mateles on the mouth of a lieer hottle. Higher and higher the

Stagkers tower grew until by the nfternomn of the semnd day it held 3,58s matches. Its delighted ereator decided to pour glue aver it, make it a traveling exhibit. But
first he would build it a lithe higher. As Dr. Sitagers poised match $\mathbf{~}, 55$ 5, a posiman's heavy tread showk the staggers' parlor. Here is the result.

In Rochester, New York


How to land an airplane when your propelle: fulls off in mid-nir is illustraled in the picture ahove. One Fred Kinehnlein, an Eastınn Kirdnk film-coater who fies in his
spare lime, was cruising over Rochester at 1,500 feet when the propeller of his single-motored plane went tumbling groundward. He headed for an empty play-
ground, saw that he was going to miss it by 100 fect. eased his plane skillfully into an apple Iree. Then, slightly bruised, he shinnied down the tree, went home.

## SIX DAYS IN A GARDEN

 $H_{\text {E1.1) annually frme } 1891}$ to 1920 and twice y yar sinee then, Nev York's Six-Day Bicycle Race in Madison Square Garden sprinted to a finish at 11 p.m. on Dec. 5. Winners. Walthour and Crossley of the U.S. More than 100,000 people paid an average of $\$ 1$ each to see some part of this protracted sports event. Shown on these pages are seenes from the 1-6i-hour grind which few spectators witness. Hailing from seven different nations, the lis two-man teams spun round and round the board track at speeds varying from $5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. idling to $4.5 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{h}$. sprints. The individual six-day bicycle rider must keep on the go for a tutul of 12 hours out of every 24. He may relieve his team-mate whenever it suits him provided no man is out of the race for more than four consecutive hours. Slecping and eating in snatches, contestants usually relicve one another every few minutes, every lap or two during hard sprints.

A rider relieves his team-mate her entering the track and shoving lim like this. The latter consts to his bunk into which he tumbles for a nap.


Without stopping, riders snatel bottes of water from their landlers, drink them dry as they go around the track. toss the emptics into the arena.


Lining the track, the culbbyote bunks of six-day biececlists afford no privacy whatever. Here a handler watches his man as he rests on the eot.


Six-day racers have enormous appetites, consume steaks, chops and even naw meat as often as ten times a day. As a result some gain weight during the grind.


Spills like this usually follow a hot "jam" when several bicycles converge at high speed. Casualties include broken bones, foor burns, splinter pricks.


Thoroughly enjoying a liniment rub by his handler. this rider rests up in his cubbyhole bunk while his team-mate is out pedaling on the track.


Handlers must be expert masscurs, as well as frist-aid specialists to keep their team rolling. The sport's first and only fatality was in 1908


Between 5 and 6 a.m. and 5 and 0 p.m., six-day bicycle race spectators clear out to let these women clean up the Garden for the coming day.


This skillful handler is balancing his rider before sending him in to relieve his weary team-mate. Improper reliefs, not uncommon, result in fines.


A sun lamp over his legs, a towel protecting his eyes, this rider is suffering from six-day bicyeling's worst occupational disease, constipation.


At dawn when the Garden is practically empty, bicycle riders have a gentleman's ngreement not to hurry or start any jams. Abave: a perfert gentleman.


## THE BATTLE OF THE FENCE



THE King cattle ranch, in southern Texas, is the biggest in the country-about four-fifths the size of Delaware. Around it run 1.500 miles of wire fence to keep cattle in. trespassers out. ()n Nov. 18. Luther Blanton and his son Frank, truck farmers, crawled throngh the fence to shoot duck on the King Ranch. Shortly Mn. Iuther Blanton heard three shots and a neighhor's girl was so startled that she jumped off a fence post and tore her new dress. 'The Blanton men never came back from their hant. In a day or two. the neighhors' concern became a furious conviction that hard-hoiled King Ranch fence riders had murdered the Blantons for poaching. Plain 'Texans hate the King Ranch and its owners, the klebergs. The Kleleergs refuse to let hunters into their game-ahounding land, refuse to let main highways go through their vast acres, and are politically a law unto themselves. Armed posses formed to invade the ranch and search for the Blantons or their killers. 'Io the scene hurried Texas Rangers, more to keep the peace between citizenry and ranch than to find the Blantons in the dense scrubley woods. Reguests for action went up to Governor Allred who kept clear of the affair. (Wise Texas governors usinally leave the landed barons of South Texas to themselves.) 'The search went on in tain, the threat of war passed and the rangers kept one eye on the simmering cilizenrs, the other on the sky for buzzards who can find a dead body where men cannot.


Robert Justus Kleberg, Jr. is boss of King Rancli's 1.9:50,(Kא) acres, its 12:0,000) hioad of rattle, its solo emploves. "It lomks pretty hard to hold us responsible for people whon crawl through our fence," lie suid of the Blanton case. "We can't provide lounting for cverybudy. The whole thing is a newspaper buildup."


A threat of war hetween its neighlmors and the King Ranch brought Captain William McMurray of the Texas Rangers (almre) palloping to the srene. Captain Mc.Murray, who was once sent to Hollywood to represent the typical Ranger, held off a mass invasion of the rancll, pacified the citizens and propounded a theory: "The Blantons were killed and carried off the rancll or carried off the ranch and killed." Texans grumbled that, as always where the Klelergs were involved, the law seemed to fail.


Luther Blanton, 57, ran a not very proGitable truck farm near sinn Perlita, 30 miles nurth of the Rio (irande, 18 miles west of the Gulf of Mexico


His son, John Blanton, 24, helpeal his father on the farm and, like his father knew his way around the adjoining King Ranch too well to get host.


Through this wire fence, which separates the small Blanton farm from the huge King Ranch, the Blantons crawled on Nois. is to hunt ducks. Through this same fence, days later, went a searching party (center, abuce) to hunt the Blantons.


Governor James V. Allred of Texas found no The Blanton home is this three-room mitage near San Perlita. Robert Kleberg's Widows of The Blantons. Father Luther Blanton left reason to take sides or steps in the Blanton case. big white ranch house "Santa Gertrudis," near Kingsville is 80 miles away. three cliildren. Son John left one.

## AMERICAN DRESS DESIGNER

Nellie

AMoNG: the handful of American dress designers who compete successfully with laris. a topnotcher is Wholesaler Nettie Rosenstein of New York, who sells to such crack relailers as Bergdorf Goodman, Jay Thorpe, Lord 心 Taylor and 1. Magnin. Every year she turns out some 500 models, retailing for anywhere
 her girl models (right) Mrs. Rosenstein, almost unknown except to the trade, is here photographed at work for the first time.


Mrs. Rosenstein (left) deftly cuts a veil on a model in one of her dresses. This able designer often gets in as early as 8 a.m.; is in a perpetual "artistic frenzy."


Smart buyers from smart retail stores gather to inspect the Rosenstein line. This number of black taffeta-chiffon went to Bergdorf Goodman, sells for around $\$ 175$.


Mrs. Rosentein (right) adjusts a veil hefore the mudel parader hefore the buyers.

H
(ELI) for the trade without champagne or folderol, Nellic Rosenstein’s fashion shows take place six tinees a rear. In mid-November occurred the "little season" opening, with dresses designed for lady loiterers at resorts like l'alm Beach, Fla. and l'alm Stprings, C'aitit. Since such places require sports clothes as well as evening dresises, Mrs. Rosenstein's latest show supplied both, to the tune of 100 pieces. liuyers-most of them store owners-come from all over, sit on reserved chairs marked with their names, preserve a worshipful silence rarely punclual ed by applanse. 'Though some purchase their models then and there, most call back later after conferring. Says Devignet Rosenstein: "The biggest dients fuss the least about where their seats are."


## Nellic MRosenstcin (contruven)



In her slip this model, chosen partly for her symmetry of Ggure, waits while Designer Rosenstein (right) takes the goods of the bolt for another evening dress.


Alsn destined for winter rewhrts via Bergdorf (inodman this print dress must be cut, filted, basted, sewed, draped and hand-hemmed to perfection before it is shown.


Sumbolic is Mrs. Rosenstein's intimnte pose above. Her models call her "Miss Rosie," are glad to dine with her un rush days, rarely leave her except to get married.

AND A SPORTS DRESS BY NETTIE ROSENSTEIN


Palm Beach and Palm Springs mean sports clothes as well as evening dresses, but there is never anything slupdash about sports affairs from Nettie Rosenstein's salon. Con-
scrvative to her finger tips, she favors costumes along the lines of the one above, which she and her tailor expert to be worn informally in town as well as in the country.

Neltic Rosenstein's fertile mind
concrived this crinkle satin dress, her work-inop made it. he moxlels paraded it, athed from lier walon it was mid ta leredorf dimedman Buat when lie lady whor buges it far sigj takes it to Florida or ('alifarnia thas winer she will find in it not the Rasenstein label but Bervedorf onosumins alld bllese lie is a upersillart rostomer its orignt will be unknown fo heo


Page 23 IIFTE Dec. 14

## SURREALISM ON PARADE

TIIE biggest and best exhibit of Surrealism New York has ever seen opens at the Museum of Modern Art on Dec. 9. Reproduced on this and the next three pages are examples, good and had, of this cultish art which in ten years has moved some critics to cheers and most plain people to jeers. For its parade the Morlern Muscum has lined up some $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ works from 1.57 surrealists in the U.S. and abroad. The surrealist picture most familiar to those attending the show will undoubtedly be Salvador 1)alis Thie Persistence of Memar!! (sce apposite page), now part of the Muscum's permanent collertion. No surrealist painter has attained such heights of fame and fortune as this young Spaniard (see inset). Born 3! years ago in (atalonia. ) ali had little formal art training. He was expelled from the Madrid Academy and moved to Paris in 1957. There he joined the surrealist group to become its greatest apostle. Interested in prychoanalysis, he paints "paranoic images." interpreting each picture after he finishesit.



This is a surrealist house, designed by Emilio Terry and exhibited, in model form, in the architectural section of the Modern Museum's surrealist show. Terry, horn in P'aris $\$ 6$ years ago, calls his 18 -inch plaster moxlel "The sinnil," boasts that such a house would have all its moms on the outside. This surrealist architect has designed two houses in which people live.


This fur-lined teacup is a surrealist objet d'art on show at the Museum of Modern Art. It was made hy Meret Oppenheim, a 80 -year-onld (ierman girl. For the joh she used brown
rabbit fur. Meret Oppenheim has also designed fur-lined rings and hracelets for Schiaparelli whose new styles include dresses with surrealistic door hinges on the sleeves.


The Persistance of Memory by Salvador Dali is the most famous of surrealist pictures. Painted in 1931, it is here reproduced two-thirds actual size. In 19:3, New York's. Modern Art Museum proudly accepted it from an anonymous donor. Value: about $\$ 1,000$. Last summer Dali lectured a Iondon audience from within a deep-sen diving suit to show he was "plunging deeply into the human mind."


The Eye is by Belgium's Rēne Magritte. Present owner: Parisian Photographer Man Ray who swapped one of his own pictures for it. A hard worker with a naive terhnique, Magritte was a houscpainter before he began ten years ago to dabble in surrealism. Magritte's price: up to $\mathbf{i} \mathbf{j 0} 0$.


Woman Asleep in an Armchair is worth $\$ 10.000$ simply because Spain's celebrated Pablo Picasso painted it in 1927. Not strictly a surrealist, Picasso is nevertheless aped by that school.

Kabyline in Movement (right) depicts an uncarthly character called Kubyline, which appears in many puinting's by Austria's young Tictur Brauncr. He did it in 1939. Considereal an uneven worker influenced by radiral politics, Bramer does not command the ligher prices of better publicizell surrenlists.


Mental Calculus (below) by Magritte (see The Eye un preceding page) is based on the maxim by France's famed Pad Cézanne that all abjects can be depicted geometrically. Magritte was one of the first surnealists to use the realistic: method to convey his ideas


As the eye moves from right to left over Mental Calculus, Surrealist Magritte's houses and trees gradually merge into abstract spheres and cubes.

## WHEN YOU SCRIBBLE IDLY ON A TELEPHONE PAD . . .

. .you are settiag down your irrational sabconscious thoughts whith is the basis of Surrealism.


The Sailors' Barratks, by Italy's Giorgio de Chirico. The colonnade is her trademark.

Surrealism is no stranger than a normal person's dream. Surrealists aim to express in prose, poetry or painting the irrational products and patterns of the subconscious mind. The movement was named in 1917 by Guillaume Apollinaire of Paris. In 192t it superseded I)adaism, a lunatic Wartime art in revolt against every cultural phase of the era. That same ycar André Breton. leader of Surrealism, issued his first attack against rationalism and a hodgepodge magazine called The Surrealist Revolution began to appear regularly in Paris. The first exhibit of Surrealist paintings was held in 1925, but attracted no great notice from the public. caused no riots among the critics. For four years Surrealism suffered inner strife and dissension, but by 1929, when Breton issued his second manifesto. the period of preliminary experiment and research had come to an end. Artists florked to the movement emulating Picasso, de Chirico (see abore) and other great painters who had been painting Surrealistically for years but who refused to take part in the new school. Today, largely because of Dali's enthusiasm and ability, Surrealism is held in good critical repute.


Two centuries before Surrealism, William Hogarth, England's great satirist, did this fantastic picture to show the alsurdity of drawing without a knowledge of perapective. Note how the sheep grow larger in the distance, how the man on the hilltop lights his pipe from a candle the woman holds out the window. In one tree is a lird as big as a cow.


The Elephant Celebes, liy Germany's Max Ernst, disciple of Picasso and forerunner of Dali.




THE LAST WHITE RESIIENTS OF A BURNING CHINESE CITY ESCAPE IN A IOUUGLAS AIRIINER.

## The beginning of the most convincing dream in modern fiction

TIlf. story of Inst Horizon hegins. as a modern fantasy should, with the most exciting airplane trip in modern fiction. Bandits have fired the remote South China town of Baskul. As its Hames leap high in the darkness, Ronald Colman, as the British consul, evacuates the last white residents in a friendly warlord's airplane. Aloft. the fugitives find themselves flying north instead of east. A strange Asiatic pilot sits at the controls, sets his course high over the Himalayas. Next morning the passengers are looking down on the snow:y wastes of 'Tibet. At length the engine sputters out and the strange pilot brings them skillfully down. But when Colman breaks into the control cabin, he finds the pilut dead. Presently over the snow comes a furred delegation of 'Tibetans. They take the stranded party to ShangriL.a. where Colman learns why he has been kidnapped: the High Lama wants to make him his successor.

## $\$ 2,000,000$ WORTH OF SCENES FROM

Lost Honizon

TIIGH among the mountains of Tibet. locked in by never-melting snows, there is said to be a wonderful Valley of Contentment. It is ruled by a colony of lamas, holy men who have found the secret of limitless life. Their lamasery of Shangri-la is a treasure house of culture, gathered against the day when the war-torn outer world shall wreak its own destruction.
The story of Shangri-La was magically told in the novel Iavt /Iorizon by a shy young English writer named James Hillon. Four hundred thousand readers called Losy IIorizon one of the best escape stories in decades. Among
them was Frank Capra. Hollywood's foremost movie director. Capra resolved to recreate Lost Horizon for the far greater audiences of the screen. Since he could not take his camcra to an imaginary valley in Tibet, he has literally huilt Shangri-La in Hollywood. Five months and $\$ 2.000 .000$ have heen spent in filming its exotic scenes. In the difficult role of the zio-year-old High Lama, Frank Capra, the perfectionist, has filmed two actors. Now he cannot choose between them. If Capra solves his lama problem, Lost Horizon will be released in January.


When the plane lands once to refuel, the buyonets of fierce nutive tribermen prevent Ronald Colman from escaping.


IN BITTER COLD TIBET THE PASSENGERS LEARN THEY HAVE BEEN KIDNAPPED BY A 250 -YEAR-OLD HIGH LAMA.



# MRS. SIMPSON OF BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT MEETS THE BRTIISH CONSTITUTION ON HER WAY TO WINDSOR CASTLE 

[ROM the moment last January when Edward Windsor let go her hand and stepped out alone on a St. James's Palace balcony to be proclaimed King-Emperor, his relations with Mrs. Wallis Warficld Simpson ceased to be a private matter. While the world press was being obtuse as to its importance. Tine proceeded to record the progress of this royal romance and was censored in London for its pains. Even when Mrs. Simpson, without her husband, went cruising with Edward in Balkan waters, most of the American press chose to regard the affair as trivial gossip without significance. Then Mrs. Simpson divorced her husband at Ipswich and by November there was no longer any doubt that His Majesty's dogged devotion to this American-born commoner was about to precipitate one of Britain's gravest constitutional crises. The great question was: Could Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his Conservative Cabinet prevent Edward VIII from marrying Mrs. Simpson who was born in a cottage at Blue Ridge Summit. Pa. (below), and keep him from installing her as his Queen-Empress amid the medieval magnificence of Windsor Castle (opposite page).
There were special mectings of the Cabinet to advise His Majesty ugainst such a marriage. The Times of London warned of a Council of State to govern the Realm. l'rime Minister Baldwin made a deal with the Labor Party whereby His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Loyal Opposition were united against His Majesty. The Archbishop of


Canterbury who appears on the front cover of this issue of LIFE was the first to protest. He threatened to withhold communion from the King if he married a divorcée and was told by His Majesty: "I'lease remember I am the head of your organization." The Right Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, spoke out on the sacred implications of next May's Coronation of the King. Said His Grace: "It would be improper for me to say anything except to commend the King and ask you to commend him to God's grace, which he will so abundantly need, as we all nced it (for the King is a man like ourselves), if he is to do his duty faithfully. We hope he is aware of his need. Some of us wish he gave more positine signs of his auvareness."

The British Constitution is not a written document. It is an interpretation of the customs and the laws of the realm. Since the British crown is hereditary, the marriage of the Monarch becomes a constitutional matter fraught with large public interest. A King's privileges are not the privileges of the ordinary man. Of all the inhabitants in Britain he alone is


forbiden be custom to take the stump in Ilyde Park and prate of politices The same rules of the game hedge his marriage about with uncommon restrictions. A new reign has by common consent the right to new bloord and new customs-and even a new favorite at Windsor Castle. But a King's joh remains the same. He is not required to be an able King. His duty is simply not to he a had King. His "pay" is several million dollars a year and the self-censorship of the British press will co-operate to let him do what he likes when he is not officially in the public exe. But sinee marriage is official and since divorce is offensive to millions of Edward VIII's subjects. the Baldwin Government feels it has every right to advise the King officially not to marry Mrs. Simpson and not to offend a part of
his people. By the rules of the game a British King is supposed to take the advice of a British Government recently elected by an over whelming majorit
'The two residences of British kings which suggest rovalty most strongl. to the British people are Buckingham Palace in London and Windsor (Gastle a few miles out. Mrs. Simpson has had the run of Buckingham Palace for weeks. For her week-ends with Edward VIII, she has gone to informal Fort Belvedere rather than to royal Windsor, shown above with its 1 bh Ch Century wall and turrets. its royal chapel in the foreground. it. round tower and royal living quarters farther in the background and it: air of ancient majesty and romance so dear to l3ritish hearts.


This yacht, the Nahlin, tonk the King and Mrs. Simpson on Mrs. Simpson's divorce from Mr. Simpson was the chicf busi- In n new house without a hushand, at her beautifully-run dith his first holiday no King in arest 1036 . On bix tripy ashore nesy before Mr. Justice Hawke, in crmine and full-bottomed ners for twelve, dainty, clever and charming Mrs. Simpson noir the King looked happy for the first time since his father died. wig, when he opened the Ipswich Assizes ()ct. 2t, 1030. can look out acrass the wide lawns of Cumberland Terme.


First holding hands in public, King Fidrard Buckingham Palace, the King's house of State, is always open to The red-coated Guardsmen do not salute. She drives around to declined to let his bodyguard destroy this pic Mrs. Simpson. Her car drives past the (Jueen Victoria Memorial the court at upper left, as police swing wide the big, nail-studded ture of Mrs. Simpson on their cruise in August. (in circle at top, left) into the main entrance just below the Memorial. doors of "the garden gate," visible in the detached wall at left.

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$$

## MRS. SIMPSON HAS MANY POWERFUL ENEMIES

(COntinued)


The Duchess of Gloucester, the King's newest sister-in-law and the daughter of a Duke, redoubles her goond works in public hospitals.


The Duchess of York, inother of two, prepares to be Queen by keeping in the public eye as a hospital-opener. On Dec. I. an Edinburgh crowd wildly cheered the Duke and herself.


The Duchess of Kent, born Princess Marina of (ireece. mother of one son, helps to show thal Ifritain's ruyal duchesises have a kcen sense of royal responsibility.


Laborite Maxton recanted on Mrs. Simpson.


Camrose publishes the Daily Telegraph


Rothermere publishes the Daily Mail.


Beaverbrook publishes the Daily Express.


QUEEN-MOTHER MARY AND GRANDCHILDREN: PRINCESSES ELIZA日ETH AND MARGARET ROSE, PRINCE EDWARD (ON LAP).

Almost inevitably the dark-haired little girl at the left will some day be Queen-Empress Elizabeth. Only two things can prevent it: a child sired by her uncle. King Edwand; a manchild sired by her father, the Duke of Yurk.

This is what Englishmen mean by . . .


A 1)urhan coal scam ran out here in 19y\%. The workings shut down and a whole town was without work. The narrow coal seamy of South Wiales and northeast England were wastefully worked for a century.


In the dregs of a dead coal industry; Tyneside women pick over luw-grade coal and cinders to carn a pittance that only the starving would consider. Such work is not a solution but an aggravation.


This lunk-jawed nortli-countryman in England's Depressed Areas. is a goast cosil miner but he has not had coal to mine for 9 years.

TIII, real rul heetween King Edward and the British Calinet is not Mrs. Simpson but Edward's symptoms of turning into an aggressive King. (Old English 'Tories dismiss the King's liheralism as a rich playhoy's whim. But he touches them squarely on their rawest spot with Great Britain's 1)epressed Areas-South Wales, Cumberland. and T'yneside in northeast England. Fdward has publicly visited them all, Hagrantly emburrassed his Government by declaring that "something must be done" and having his pictures taken in front of surh sorry landscapes as those depicted on these pages. The Conservative (iovernment has Ied Great Britain out of Depression and into l'rosperity. Nevertheless its chief sin of omission has heen its fuilure to solve the heart-rending problem of the Depressed Areas.


Children find enough coas to dirty their faces but not to live on. But even in the Depressed Areas, people sometimes smile - and even laugh.


Hard comfort is the Parson's message of courage in despair.


Scratching coal out of the earth by hand is one recourse of the two million people in the South Wales Depressed Area.


This ragged young man with one bare font and a cold pipe bas never worked. He grew up and graduated directly into the Dole.


The wet desolation of a rainy day in England's Depressed Areas is unforgettable. Cursed towns include Durham, Jarrow and Gateshcad on the Tyne and Welsh towns in Glamorgan and Monmouth counties.


BRITISH rhildren in the Depresised Areas lisp their plans for the future. "Of course I'll be like Daddy and go on the Dole when I grow up." Some parents, notably Welshmen, have the gumption to move out. The Conservative British Government has widely pulblicized its efforts to move profitable new industries
into the Depressed Areas and to support physical training classes to keep idle men fit. But far more effective than moving anything else into this coal-depleted area is moving out the inhabitants, of whom some 50 , (0) O have been moved else where in the past two years. 'Total I3ritish unemployed torlay: 1.6000 .000


## c) (o) lal GHishioned $\mathfrak{W} O$ UF goes to toun!

That good old "homespun" favorite, chicken-noodle soup, which was born in the country, has come to town in a great big way Campbell's have captured all of the hearty, homey folksiness of this grand old favorite Captured it and glorified it, with a real veneration for its fine traditions and lifting it to an even higher-a modern -deliciousness. A resounding hit everywhere throughout the land is Campbell's Noodle with Chicken Soup.

In this Campbell's Soup, truly can it be said, 1936 reaches out its hand gratefully to quaint crinoline days and welcomes one of their home-kitchen triumphs.

As your appetite revels in the golden yellow richness of this soup, you can almost see the bygone soup-pot simmering long hours on the kitchen stove. Noodles were one of the special glories of those goodly housewives and they loved, above all, to steep them in stout chicken broth. Who could resist that? Few indeed, judging by the present-day popularity of Campbell's.

Have you tasted this rich chicken essence, with its abundance of those good-to-eat noodles and garnish of tender pieces of chicken meat? If not, hurry to the nearest grocer's and make its acquaintance. It's the kind of soup that just goes with a home and a family.

1 kinds to choose from . .

## Asparacu

Asparanus with bacun
Beef
Buaillan
Chery
Chicken
Clam Chuwder
Consommé
Mock Turele
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mulligatawny } & \text { Vegceable } \\ \text { Vegerable-Beef }\end{array}$
Look for the Red.and. White Labl


## THIS IS $\$ 2,000,000$ IN GOLD

CHOWN above on a hand truck are two tons of Government gold worth S $\$ 1,000,000$ a ton. They are part of the biggest pile of gold ever kept in one place; the $\$ 6,000,000,000$ in the U. S. Assay Office in lower Manhattan. This fabulous wealth, stored in subbasement steel-lined vaults that can withstand six weeks of direct blasting, is more than half of the U. S. gold supply ( $\$ 10,000,000,000$ ). About $\$ 4,000,000,000$ of it will be moved early next year
to the new gold fortress at Fort Knox, Kentucky (see LIFE, Nov. 23). Until then New York City remains the major U'. S. gold center, with Denver second and Philadelphia third. All but one of the 139 bricks in this picture weigh 29 pounds apiece. Each one you could smuggle past the heavily-armed guards would make you some $\$ 1 \pm, 000$ richer. Single exception is the 4 -pound paving block included for comparison. That would net you about 1 . .

Biggest gold handler in the world is New York's Federal Assay Office


Well barred is the entrance to the U.S. Assay Office which stands on the lower tip of Manhattan Island. A police station stands across the strect. Macline guns enfilade the only doorway. Guards stalk the passuges. Each guard earries a couple of guns and gns hombs. None of them will talk. The only man who talk: freely is Sigmund Solomon, the superintendent (right).


All gold from one melt is stamped with the same serial number. This batch is 1077 which, Mr. Solomon's records will show, came from the foreign melt shown in the photograph (abore right). Though three careful and independent assays have already been made from liquid gold to test the fineness or purity of the gold three more will be made from the solid gold here. Then all six nssuys must be checkerl against each other. Assaying is only part of the office's job. It must also melt, refine and store.


Sigmund Solomon, Superintendent of the Aseay Office. No man ever handlerl so much gold per day. The Roosevele laws which forced citizens to yield up their gold and attracted foreign gold by raising the price from 820 to 845 an ounce, have made Mr. Solomon far husier than any of his predecessors. On Dec. t, 1935, he had a recard day, signing reveipts for $\$ 100,0100,000$ worth of foreign gold.


Too hot to handle, these bars must be cooled off before stornge. Even after the fan has done its work, these hars are still too "hot" for the ordinary citizen to handle. If you were to purloin one, ns suggested on the apposite page. or even if you came by one honcitly, you would not only he $\$ 14,000$ richer but you would alio be linble to a fine of $\$ 28,0100$, double the bar's vilue. The (indl lleserve Act of 1936 fortids you to possess bar gold unless, as a licensee, you use it in your business.


This is a foreign "mell." Gold from overseas arrives in bricks of varying sizes, must he melted down and made up into the standard bars you see npposite. This furnace is a hig one. It melts 10,OKY) ouncers of gold at one time. Its temperature must he $\mathbf{z}, \mathrm{H}()^{\circ}$ Finhrenheit. At a lower temperature gold will not pour properly, at a higher one two much will go off in smoke and fumes.


Ready for storage-but these bars must first be weighed to see how much gold hus heen lost in refining. (ireat care is taken to keep the loss down Workmen's clothes, which cannot be worn home, are burned to recnver stray gold. Before he leaves every dny, a worker must take a shower hath and the hath water is treated to extract gold. Even from mops and scrap paper, and the dust on walls gold is recovered. A device inside the tall chimney catches \$10,1000 worth of gold a year from smoke and fumes.



GOLD (contruve): Meet Mr. French and Mr. Goldhammer

W
William french, on the opposite page, and John Goldhammer, above, are melters and they work for Mr. Solomon in the U.S. Assay ()ffice. "Frenchy's" face is so grimy because he stands all day over a $2,600^{\circ}$-Fahrenheit furnace, poking and stirring gold with a graphite stick that he holds in his asbestos glove. He meltsdown $\$ 750,000$ of gold in an average day. In a little over a minute he melts enough of the precious stuff to pay his yearly salary, which is $\$ 1.800$. John Goldhammer's name would be
perfect if it were his joh to hammer serial numbers on gold bars. Above he is shoveling scrap gold. mostly jewelry, into his crucible. Since the U.S. raised the price of gold from $\$: 0$ to 895 an ounce in 1983, the Assay Office has been deluged with old gold rings. brooches, pins, coins, cigarette cases, watches, tecth. A year ago, 1,000 ounces of scrap gold were brought to the Assay Office every day, and twice or thrice that much to old gold dealers in Manhattan alone. Today, only half that
amount comes in. Mr. Solomon accepts batches of scrap gold only if they contain at least one ounce of et-carat gold. Pcople bringing valued heirlooms and trinkets to the Assay Office do not get emotional over selling them. And neither Mr. Sulomon nor Mr. French nor Mr. Goldhammer have any more feelings over consigning an old locket with a wisp of hair still inside it to the furnace than they have when they throw in a set of shiny and well-worn gold teeth.


The Duke of Kent \& Son (abore) and a new London bar ballad
Disresperful Londumen have lately made a We ve had a gent, said the Duehess of Kent; Weंve had thar sturti, said the Durliess of Cork:
We:ll have a muster, said I) uchess of (ilomerenter;

Wh. hut just wait! said Fdward the Eight. "The caricature of the Duke of kent is from 'tony Wixned's show of cartoons in laondon.


Christmas card of the 1)uke of York, heeir to the IBritioh Ilifone. showing the arne in lae vear 1:3b, when a woman al Cinurt dropped her garler. The courtiors
 'Thus the motho of the reigning Ilouse of Eingland and the ()rder of the (iarter.


The Duke of Norfolk's fiancee, pretty lawinia Mary titrult, is currently tingland's favorite bride-tolbe, in contrast to twicedivorced Mrs. Simpson. "Ideal" Lavinia is
a tennis plaver (aborr. Ieft), a jucker with a Micker Monse embroidered on her sweater (aboie, right). Her father, Lard Belper, is only four generations away from the


Iorlediah Sitrutt of Derty who made his fortune with some improvements in the spinning industry's stocking frame. Invinia's mother is divorced from lier father.

## And The Indians



An Indian Dictator in the making is what Englishmen call the bare-faced Hindu in white cap in the front row-l'andit Jawaharlal

Nehru, who has lately led a rebellion against the "passive resistance" of Mahatma Gandhi by urging Indians to "Gight, not spin."


Pandit Nehru, son of a liberal Brahmin of Kashmir, has spent a quarter of his 43 years in jail as an Indian Socialist. He was cducated at Harrow and Cambridge, is President of the Indian Congress, pullished his autobiography this year and is the natural successor to Mahatma Gandhi.


Mahatma Gandhi, squalting imperturbably before a loud-spenker, lately spoke out of his semi-retirement to Indian's masses. Pandit Nehru (see left) said of him, "He is no peasant, but he is one whom peisints understand. What he has done is to get them to lift their heads. 'They no longer cringe to anyone."

## And The Italians



Benito Mussolini, Fencer, showed his skill in front of German journalist. visiting Rome, Nov. 20. He and journalist: had been watching cadets duel at the Fascist Phy-
sical Culture Academy. Suddenly he called for a sword engnged a cadet and routed him. Academy Director Rudulfo took the cadet's place, fought a prudent tie with

Il Duce. Mussolini is a competent, aggressive swordsman. In 1015 he fought a duel of honor with Anarchist Merlino. wounding Merlino and only getting scratched himself.


French Socialists in a frenzy of grief for a leader "driven to suitide."

Suicide by pas Nov. 19 was the only solution the Sorialist Minister of Interior, Roger Salengrn, could think of. The French Rightists had stubhornly accused him of deserting to the Germans during the War, even after Iwo veterans
orgunizations and the Chamber of Deputies had given him a cleun record. Ilis funcral in Lille turned into an impassioned Socialist demonstration. At top, Socialists keep vigil in I.ille hefore his portrnit and last message:
"If they have not succeeded in dishonoring me. they will carry the responsibility for my death for I am neither a deserter nor a traitor." Aloove at left, mourn his mother, brother and sister and at right, Lille socialists.


His wife's grave was filled last year when she died of heartbreak over slanderous accusations by the Communists, non friends. then politicul enemies of Salengro's socialists.


His coffin, fanked by young Socialists of Lille and a military color guard, fronted by an urn, was the center of a giguntic demonstration of the Socialists and Communists of the Ponpular Front.


His funeral carriage was followed by his brother, veiled mother and sister and the entire French Cabinet At left, Premier Blum

The Greeks at a Funeral


Reburial in Greece by archbishops of the Greek Orthodox Church was the reward Nov. yz of the late King Constantine ("Tino") of Greece who was twise kicked out of

Greere by Revolution. His lody had lain in crypt in Florence, with the borlies of his Romanov mother and his wife, a sister of Kiisiser Wilhelm. Beanuse Greek Mon-
archists lust year called back Constantine's son, (ieorge II, to be King of Greece, Constantine, his wife and mother were adjudged worthy to be dug up and reburied in Athens.

## The Spaniards at a Funeral



Barcelona's General Durruti led his comrades to the de fense of Madrid Nov. 10. Twelve days later he died of wounds and Barcelona had lost its greatest military leader.

The funeral of Durruti, back in Barcelona, took half a day to pass through the streets. Behind the draper coffin (right), borne by a detachment of Durruti's Anarchist
 bigwigs and the Russian Consul-General.



VIATORS MAY ENTER THE HOLSE OF COMMONS BUT THE KING MAY NOT

## MOTHER

OF

## PARLIAMENTS

## Ev

Eng Engh barons wrung the Magna Charla from King Juhn in 191.5. Britons had a rudimentary chamber of law-makers dating back to Anglo-saxon kings. Thercafter, for five centuries. P'arliament waged against the king a ceaseless strughle for power. Its greatest victory came when it took from King Charles I his power to tax, and chopperd off his head ( 1649 ). It clinched its triumph thirl y-seven years later when ('atholic King James II, cenbroiled with a Protestant Parliament. threw the Great Seal into the Thames and fled to France. It summoned William of ()range to the throne, forcerl him to abide by Parliamentary derisions. With the spread of popular government throughout the world in the 19th Century, this 13ritish institution won its provident title: Mother of Parliaments. Parliament has two chambers, the House of loords and the House of Commons. Since 1911, when Her bert Ancouith and I)avid Lloyd George dramatically nullified the veto-power of the Lords, the House of Commons has ruled supreme. This greatest debating sor'jet y in the world has sat since 18.01) in achamber which has a high reciling, but very little flowrsparce. Before that, for some 3(1) vears. it sal in the old Royal Palace, destroved hy fire in 1834. Dominating the chamber is the speaker's chair at the north end. below the reporters' and the ladies galleries.


The First Jord of the Admiralty is Sir Samuel Hoare limgland is now engaged in the grentest rearmament program of its history


THE OYERCROWDED COMMOSS IS ONIY 75 FEET IONG, HAS ONLY 450 GREEN LEATHER SEATS FOR GI5 MEMBERS.


The Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden is the youngest man in British history to hold what has been called the most important office in Europe.

His Majesty's Opposition


The Ieader of the Opposition, Ishorite Clement Richard Allee, is as loyal to His Majesty as His Majesty's Government.

PARLLAMENT'S PREMIERS
(CONTINUED)


Robert Walpole was lingland's first modern peolitical looss and I'rime Minister. He lield office for 20 years ( $1721-12$ ), a sitrong Premicer under two we:ik Monarchs ( (ievirge I aud (ieurge II). "Eivery man has his price," was his famous plirase.


The Earl of Chatham, William Pill, was Fingland's most acclaimed urator. He fought France, laid the basis for Britain's Fmpire, opposed with all his eloquence diclatorial King (ieorge III who made a fasco out of trying to run Eingland himself.



William Pitt, second son of the Liarl of Chatham, was lingland's youngest l'rime Minisler. He entered the House of C'ommons at $\operatorname{ll}$, hecame I'remier at 24 , led Fingland to war over Napoleon and, a famerl two-bottle man, died of gout at 17.


Robert Peel, first of a long line of great Xictorian Premiers, exemplified the integrity which the world attiches to tinglish puldic life. He repealed the corn laws, therely striking a blow at the landed gentry at the cost of his future.

DEBaTTES between England's great Parliamentarians take place in the narrow spare around the House of Commons talle (abore). This most famous of all formons is no bigger than a good-sized living room On the first bench to the speaker's right, called the Government Bench. sit-or rather, slouch-the leading pro-fiovernment constituents. their feet jacked up against the table. Lesser members crowd, as best they can, into rear seats. Across the aisle sits His Majesty:s Lopal Opposition. All may wear their hats in session, but unlike I..S. Congressmen, may not read newspapers. When one of

George III was the last English king who seriously challenged Parliament. Ne fought the two foremost Prime Ministers of his reign, drove one to hearthreak, the other to drink. As every wehoolboy knows, he caused the Anerican Revolution.


A CINEMA STIDIO BLILT AND PEOPLED THIS REPRODLCTION FOR THE FILMING OF "THE MASQUERADER"


Benjamin Disraeli was Queen Victoria's fuvorite Prime Minister. A christened Jew, an eccentric, a dandy, a stanch believer in church, throne, and aristocracy, he bought the Suez Canal, gave his admiring (queen the tille of Empress of India.


William Gladstone was the great 19th Century reformer. Four times Prime Minister under (Queen Victoria, he guined her respect, never her favor. Among many famous rivalries in Parliament, most famous is that between Clindstone and Disraeli.
them wishes to speak he stands beside the brass-bound dispatch boxes originally used for messages from the King. Though he may pace up and down-if protruding legs permit-he may not step bevond a red line in the earpet intended to keep him out of sword's reach from the Opposition. He is likewise forbidden to touch the mace, symbol of Parliamentary authority, which rests on two brass prongs at the end of the table while Parliament convenes. At other times it is hidden under the table. To vote, M. P.'s file into two lobbies flanking the chamber-the ayes to the west, the nays to the east.


David Lloyd George was the first re:illy poor hoy to get to No. 10 Downing Street. In obscurity he mastered Parliament's art of debate, fought his way up to become England's first Radical Chancellor of the Exchequer, later her great War Premier.


Herbert Asquilh typified a long century during which brainy young men went straight from Oxford to Parliament. With the help of Lloyd George and George $V$, he stripped the House of Lords of veto power, divorced it completely from the buiget.


BOADICEA, WARIRIOR QLEEN OF BRITAIN, DRIVES A CHARIOT TOWARD THE CLOCK TOWER


The House of Iards sits in the southern quadrangle of Parliament ( $\mathbf{L}$ ), on the opposite side of Central Hall (X) from the Itouse of Commons ( $\mathbf{C}$ ).


THE I.ORD CHANCEILOR
PARLIAMENT (continue)
The House of Lords
WhEN the King opens Parliament he sits in the Honse of Lords on the throne shown opposite. It stands on a dais at the far south end. beneath three frescoes: Pron the lises of English Monarchs. Statues of the 18 barons who forced king bohn to sign the Magna Charta fill niches above him. Before his throne. separated during sessions by a gilded railing. is the woolsack. a cushioned ottoman occupied by the Lord Chancellor, presiding oflicer over the Lords. At present he is lord IJailsham, shown above in official wig and robe. Britain's is0 peers sit on bright red leather benches down the center, each seat designated by a card. Should King Eidward marry, his fiueen will oscupy a second throne, an inch lower than his, on the dais beside him.


№ lovers of the humdrum, 150 members of the Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, bound for Pennsylvania
to sell the advantages of their city as a vacation sp travel in a special train whose cars are appropriate

## PUBLICATION

Among the camera's most inventive users are those who turn publicity into news pictures. LIFE would be remiss in its duty as a picture magazine if it did not present samples of their skill. Herewith a selection from several weeks' culling. More will appear from time totime in future issues.


To help out what might have been a conventional picture in the University of Minnesota yearbook, the Assistant Director of Athletics obligingly posed with a skeleton.

ainted with the Atlantic City sky line and a bathing girl. En route the boosters istributed five tons of beach sand to grateful kiddies.


Conservative England well knows the sweet arts of publicity, offers this shot of Miss Dorothy Henham, carnival queen of Haversham, Kent, kicking off in a football ge.


Elvin Hutchinson, Whittier College ace quarterback, may be a leading scorer and a triple-threat man on Southern California Conference's champion team, but the real purpose of the picture
(above) is to interest Whittier and non-Whittier men alike in Universal's new screen actress Marthan O'Driscoll, who has never caught a forward pass in her pretty young life.


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Vol. I, No. 4
Dec. 14, 1936

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this man climbed m. MYstery frist

EVERY mountain climber worth his salt wants to be the first to E reach the summit of an unclimbed mountain. Each year scores of hardy young adventurers go to the world's wildest places, there to put a virgin peak beneath their tired feet. American climbers have, within the last year or two, made the discovery that they have some of the toughest of unclimbed mountains right in their own backyard. Two weeks ago LIFE showed Mapmaker Walter Woxd's conquest of Mt. Steele in the Canadian Yukon. 'This week I.IFE records in pictures Fritz Wiessner's spectacular
scramble up Mt. Mystery, highest peak in the British Columbia Coast Range. No by-product of photogrammetry, this 13, $\mathbf{Q} 60-\mathrm{ft}$. climb proved nothing more than that unclimbed Mt. Mystery could be climbed. Discovered in 1025, and now called Mt. Waddington, this forbidding peak had successfully repelled 16 assaults in ten years. Down its icy side Alex Dalgleish of Vancouver slid to his death in 1934. Last July 21 st Mt. Mystery finally fell before the $\mathbf{2 0}$-year elimbing experience of Fritz Wiessucr who in the picture ahove is standing on its summit.


## THE CONOUEST OF MT.

"INCLIMBABLE," said experts of Mt. Mystery in 0 British Columbia. Lindismaved be this opinion were four members of the American Apine Club: Miss Elizabeth Woolsey, best woman skier in North America: William House, s3, liale graduate student: Alanson Willcox, 34, Washington lawyer, and leader Fritz Wiessner. All four were crack mountain climbers. Establishing a base camp on lawer 1)ais Glacjer in early July, they met another party alwo bent on being the first up Mt. Mystery. Mountain climbing's vague code of ethics gave this party prior right to risk their necks. As they made a brief. unsurressful attempt, Wiessner and his friends erected a shelter \&.JG0 ft. below the summit. When the other party failed to gain the peak, they sportingly waved Wiessner and House through. Roped together, this intrepied pair starterd up the main couloir between the two peaks, returneel that afternoon with reports of loose rocks, incredilly steep and glazed with ice. At z:t,i) a. m. the next day they attackerl the exposed south side along a steepp ice gulley. By. noxon they reached the final rock wall letlow the main tower. At $3: 40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., after scrambling up broken rotten rock and slippery overhangs, they reached the snow-covered wind-swept summit, so small that only one of them could stand there at a time. Twenty minutes later, after erecting a triumphant stone cairn on an exposed ridge, the successful climbersstarted down again.

William House (Irft) traverses a rock ledge. Fritz Wiessner (right) pauses to rest 150 ft . Welow Mystery's summit.


Alanson Willeox and I.e:der Wiessner construct a shelter (abore). Miss Wrolsey (below) follows them to higher places.

## MYSTERY



900 ft . from the summit, Wiessner changed his hob-nailed boots to rope-soled espadrilles, cautiously worked his way along the difficult rock of the upper part of the south face. This remarkable photograph was taken by William House.

Early morning photograph of Leader Wiessner pushing his way through deep soft snow with equipment for the small shelter ( X in top picture) at the foot of the south face of Mt. Mystery. In the background, veiled by clouds, looms his goal.



For lonely black boys Harlem's Savoy Ballroom provides these dusky hostesses, chosen for their looks, dancing ability and sense of decorum.


Currant favorite at the Savoy is the Lindy Hop, a complicated affair which gives the couple above a chance to do practically everything from solo steps to an Apache twosome. Like many another trick dance, including 'Trucking and the Susie-Q, the Lindy Hop originated at the Savoy, was namely, for no good reason, after Charles Augustus Lindbergh.
Life Goes to a Marty

## At the Savoy with the boys and girls of Harlem.

$M$

Most densely populated section of New York City is Negro Harlem. Most densely populated square block in Harlem-nearly 4,000 residents-is at 14 ind Street and Lenox A venue. A block and a half south is the Savoy Ballroom, Harlem's most densely populated dance hall. It attracts some 500,000 paying guests a year. grosses
$\$ 275,000$ annually, has 150 people on its payroll. pays its two orchestras $\frac{81,2(0) ~ a ~}{a}$ week, its black manager win a week, provides over $\$ 100,000$ a year for its white owners. Opened in 1926, the Savoy is noted for its barbaric dancing. its absence of brawls, its $15 \%$ white clientele. Harlern calls it "the home of happy feet."


The Lindy Hop in a stomping phase. Savoyites often turn profensiunhl, become cabaret dancers.


Saturday night brings a Lindy Hop Contest, sto in prizes.


Out-of-lown bachelors line up here.

Except for an occasional slumming party. Harlem's social set looks down its batck nove at the satoos. But porters, matids, rooks and elevator hoys flock there nighely to shufle, stomp and have great good fun in a weilventilated hallroom $\because 00$ her $7 . \mathrm{ft}$. Since Depression, the regular admission price has heen iropped from fioc to the (except Saturdays). Simart pat rons get in for suc once a werk bey joining elubs like the lindy: Ilop Club, the 400 Cluh or the Old Timers. which enjog. hatf-price privileges on certain nights. Redecorated lasit summer at a reputerl cost of wolooto. the saroy now hoasts indirert lighting, modernistic furniture and a pink color scheme which is supposed to be esperially llattering to black hacks.

Happy extraverts between 17 and 40 are Savoy habitucis like these.

Asignature which is the seal of protection for the four and one half million policyholders of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts.



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These single girls on pleasure hent at the Suvoy may dress as they please. make friends with whom they chowe. help judge dance contests. (Hfen they prefer to wated their friends cavorting than to dance themselves.


A jungle dance in its willer manifestations, the lindy Hop is hext done to swing musio-which, according to Harlemites, "makes one want to lindy." Chick Wehbis and Billy Hicks' hands alternately supply the music.
"The cats are hoppin'" is the way the lively stene at right is described at Harlem's premier ditnee hall. The Sivoy is open until 3 a. m., but around midnight a fine frenay is well under way and "the place starts to hop."



Just Published-the what, the why, and the how-to-do-it of successful public speaking

## Going to <br> make a Speech?

## By E. St. Elmo Lewis

TN thirty years of intensely active
Drofessional and business life, E. St. Elmo Lewis has made over 2,000 speeches, to audiences of every kind. He has watched several thousand fel-low-speakers "strut their stuff." And now, from this background of personal experience and observation, he has written Going to Make a Speech? This new book takes you behind the scenea and shows you what makea a apeech "click"
with an audience and what keepa it from get with an audience and what keeps it from get. ting acroas. It ia written from the viewpointioy getting the beat reault from whatever ability novice Worried about technique of "elocution"
with: "An audience will remember whaf you with: "An audience will remember whap. you
said long after it forgets how you said it." No said long after it forgets how you said it." No
matter how little your experience, by followmatter how hittie your experience, by follow interesting apeech, even though it may not be an oratorical masterpiece.
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## Tune in

## THEMARCI (1) TIME EVERY THURSDAY

10:30 p. m.-E. S. T.



Informal rather than rowdy is the Savoy, biggest and far and away the best-liked dance hall in Harlem. It caters mositly to younger Negroes, serves beer and wine but no hard liquor. But the black boys and girls, as this picture attests, require ro great alonholic stimul:ant in order to find ways to keep busy and amused between dances. "A kiss can be more dangerous than a bomb" a public health official announced resently. If so, the Savoy is a very dangerous place. As unselfmnscious in their kissing as in their danring. Savoy customers seek no secluded enrners for their fun.

## SanDiequ



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