

SPEAKEASY NIGHT CLUBS
TRAP THE EASY SUCKERS

With what type of germ is the atmosphere of Broadway laden? What causes stary eyes figuratively to become dimmed and shrewd minds of visitors to become gullible? It's an old story—and always interesting. An impromptu clinic was established the other day as three friends met in casual conversation in the lobby of an uptown hotel.

Two of those three men did not live here. The third was a New Yorker. One of the visitors was from Detroit, the other being from Cleveland. The man from Detroit was just recovering from the shock of having a bill for \$121.30 presented to him at a night club of the speakeasy type on the night before. At home the Detroit was known as an intelligent business man and a man about town. He was familiar with all phases of the routine usually employed in the average take joint and yap trap. Yet he had been made to look like a yokel of the first water. The same thing, in identically the same circumstances, never could have happened to him in Detroit. Yet it happened in New York. Why? It was an answer to that question which the conversation sought to disclose.

His First Visit

The Detroit, who was on his first visit to New York, readily admitted he had sought something new in entertainment in the widely heralded night clubs here. At least he thought he had been in a night club until corrected by the New Yorker, who sympathetically informed him he merely had visited a speakeasy night club where price lists are not in accordance to the cost of production. Then the man from Cleveland, who had an experience similar to that of the Detroit several years ago, but who has been making regular trips to New York every other month since that time, spoke up.

"It's the same old story," he laughed. "Curiosity serves as a blindfold to the average man on his first visit to New York. He refused to allow his good judgment to govern his actions. He takes it for granted that no racket, such as the speakeasy night club, could have its stock in trade so widely heralded and continue to attract out-of-town patronage of the more intelligent and experienced class. He concludes with confidence that, since the fangs of the speakeasy night club have been bared and made public knowledge, no one would try to play him for a sucker—not him, a worldly wise man from Detroit. Therefore, he concedes it to be unnecessary to have his guard up. He accepts the reference of a taxi driver concerning one of the better class night clubs. The taxi driver concerning one of the better class night clubs. The taxi driver lets him out at a darkened doorway somewhere in the Forties. A mumbled word or so through a peep-hole in the door from the taxi driver readily gains admittance for the visitor, who is ushered into what seems to be a brilliantly decorated and lavish night club.

"A hostess, with a wax-smile, sits down at the table and engages the visitor in conversation about his home

town. Yes, to be sure, the hostess formerly lived in that home town—so long ago, however, that she cannot remember the name of a single street or building there. She is invited by the cordial visitor to have a drink. Out of a corner of her mouth she orders a bottle of champagne from a bored waiter. At least the label on the bottle hints that it contains champagne instead of sour ginger ale. After a few hours of conversation, just when the visitor thinks he is on the verge of striking up a real acquaintance with the hostess, she informs him she has an engagement she must keep. The waiter slips up and lays an innocent looking bill face-down upon the table. After bidding farewell to the hostess and promising to drop around on the following night, the visitor picks up that check and finds an itemized account of four bottles of champagne at \$25 a bottle—despite the fact that he feels the effect of it no more than soda water—and two rather hearty dinners at \$21.30. If that were to happen in Detroit he would grab the first telephone and call up police headquarters before he paid such a bill. But he remembers he is in New York and concludes, with sickening realization, that it must be New York's way of doing things. Little does he realize that he probably would see a zebra in that club before he would a native New Yorker. He reasons with himself that his curiosity has been satisfied, even if it did cost \$121.30.

"The truth of the situation is that the most entertaining and legitimate pleasures of New York do not require the reference of any taxi driver. Broadway offers a wide variety of entertainment for any visitor. It's when one tries to do some exploring and find something new that the price comes high."

"Amen!" concluded the Detroit.

CATCHES WHALE
ON A LINE

London, England, May 1—Honest anglers, cast aside your rods, pull up your stairs and listen to the fishiest of fish stories.

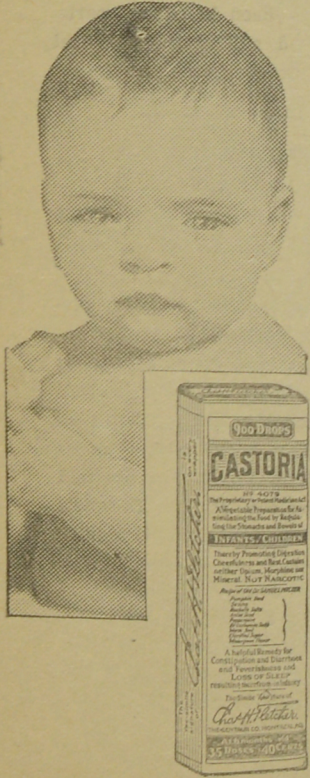
A whale was landed by an angler with rod and line off the beach forty miles from Durban, says a report from Johannesburg, South Africa. It was a baby sperm whale.

Having failed to hook the whale by casting his line, the angler swam out, inserted his hook in its nose, returned to shore, and after two hours landed it.

Still, Wall Street stocks are more hardly than stock in the drought area. They seem much healthier with the water removed.

Writer says the world's greatest need is some method of conserving and wisely expending youth. A Young plan for youth, perhaps.

WHEN CHILDREN CRY



CHILDREN often cry for no apparent reason. Many times we can't guess what is wrong. The crying may mean a touch of colic; the little bowels may be sluggish—or some other upset. It may mean any of the common little ailments that children suffer. To bring quick comfort to your little one, give a few drops of Castoria. Most upsets of children are soon soothed away by this pleasant-tasting remedy that children all love.

In five million modern homes, Castoria is a mother's first thought when a child is out of sorts, feverish, cross, doesn't eat right or sleep right. When bad breath, coated tongue, or languor tells of constipation. These five million wise mothers know that children should never be given stronger medicines meant for the fully developed systems of grown-ups. Castoria is gentle—safe, yet always thorough and effective for a child of any age. It may be given to the tiniest infant for any little upset. When buying, look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on wrapper.

WILD FOWLING
FEATURED IN A
U. S. MAGAZINE

The North Shore, that territory along the coast of Bay Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Miramichi Bay and Northumberland Straits, is coming into its own in publicity depicting the opportunities afforded for wild fowling which are annually attracting a growing number of sportsmen to that section of the Province.

Following the making of a moving picture entitled, "Goose Fly Low" under a co-operative arrangement between the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau and the Government of New Brunswick, there now appears in the April issue of Forest and Outdoors a lavishly illustrated article by Allan N. Longstaff, who accompanied the cameramen who filmed the scenes of "Goose Fly Low" with headquarters at Tabusintac.

"Traders from Tracadie" is the title of Mr. Longstaff's article, which is really a sequel to the motion picture, Goose Fly Low and is an absorbing depiction of the unexcelled opportunities offered to sportsmen for wild goose shooting. The name of "traders" is applied to the Canadian geese, it is explained, on account of their habits during the migratory period while they are en route from the tundras of far northern Canada to the lakes and bayous of Southern Carolina. The wild goose does not pursue his southward journey steadily day after day but takes it by easy stages between which he takes temporary residence in any of the myriad lakes and swamps which dot the coastline and each day flies or "trades" to nearby foraging grounds.

The story in "Forest and Outdoors" is introduced by a cleverly worded imaginary conversation among the members of a migrating domestic group of geese when the younger members dash headlong to join some hunters' decoys and during their frantic rush back to safety beyond the reach of the hunters' guns. The geese are then left to disappear, honking beyond a grey autumn horizon while the reader is transported to a position near a blind where he may overhear caustic snatches of argument between a gun hunter and a camera hunter relative to each being the cause for the loss of the other's sport. The author then goes into some detail at to the decoy layouts employed by guides and sportsmen in the Miramichi Bay district of New Brunswick.

TERM "IGLOO"
FOR ESKIMO IS
DECRIED

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, noted Arctic explorer, has entered the growing controversy over the proper use of foreign words in the latest issue of "Science."

Confining his views to the field in which he is famous, Mr. Stefansson has questioned the use of the Eskimo word "iglu" or "igloo" as synonymous with snowhouse.

Quoting Samuel Kleinschmidt an authority on languages of the Eskimo, Stefansson points out that "iglu" is derived from "ikiva" so that the fundamental meaning is, "some place where one can lay or shelter himself from the weather."

From a lifetime spent among the Eskimos, Stefansson points out that "iglu" is used as a term of a dwelling place of any semi-permanent form as long as the phrase is in the dialect.

Of the estimated 40,000 population of the Eskimo in all countries there are probably only 10,000 who have ever seen a snow house. Stefansson reasons that if we must use adjectives and qualifying phrases to indicate which type of house the Eskimo lives in, we should be specific in saying, snow-house, sod-house, earth-covered log house, pile dwelling or what not. This he thinks, will go far to overcome the storybook and motion picture presentation that all Eskimos live in houses of ice and snow.

It doesn't serve any good purpose for the pedestrian to look as if he'd like to bite the bumper.

Two dogs can draw a sleigh carrying 250 pounds a distance of 20 miles in 5 hours.

ALWAYS SUMMER
IN RUSSIA

Moscow, April 30—Getting on summer time schedule no longer disturbs the Soviet Union because it is always summer time, as far as clocks go. Until this year the country made the change when the days were lengthened, but last winter it did not bother about abandoning it, so summer time goes along when it is 40 degrees below zero as well as in the brailing summer.

In midsummer, daylight starts in Moscow at 3 o'clock in the morning and continued until 9 o'clock at night, while farther north the sun shines around the clock. In midwinter, daylight here is limited to some four hours about the middle of the day, while farther north a night is tree months long. Consequently daylight and darkness does not affect working hours and bothering about the change of timepieces is not needed.

Here and There

In 1930 a total of 9,272,480 cans of vegetables, exclusive of soups, were packed in Canada, an increase of 3,646,382 cans or 64.8 per cent. over the 1929 pack.

The annual harvest of maple sugar and maple syrup is now well under way. Last year total cash value of these products in Canada was \$5,250,620. Most of it comes from the province of Quebec.

"It's a long way to Mooi River," crowed six lusty cockerels on the railway platform at Nanaimo recently. It was their first transfer on a 50-day journey from Vancouver Island to Mooi River, Natal, South Africa.

In figures drawn from the provincial government statistics, it appears that motor accidents at level crossings during 1930 total only 1,0451 per cent. of all automobile accidents occurring in the Province of Quebec in that year.

Vanishing cream as a material to improve the complexion of grain kernels will not be tolerated in competitive classes of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina in 1932, the Canadian Seed Growers Association announces.

About the end of April wheat harvesting will begin at the Canadian Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa—in greenhouses. These have been built to complete two years' research work in one year and as a result, "we are two years ahead in our work," said L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, recently.

Installation by the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs of a new telegraph carrier system between Toronto and Windsor, increasing telegraph facilities by ten two-way channels, has recently been put in operation. It also provides Windsor and Walkerville with a direct circuit to Montreal over the new carrier system.

Marine history was made when members of the British Royal Academy were commissioned to decorate the interior of the Empress of Britain, 42,500 ton giant of the Canadian Pacific Atlantic fleet, which will make her maiden voyage from England to Quebec in May next. Sir John Lavery, Sir Charles Allom, Frank Brangwyn, W. Heath Robinson and Edmond Dulac were some of the artists.

Addressing the combined Board of Trade and Empire Clubs of Toronto recently, E. W. Beatty chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, pointed out that the total tax bill of his railway from incorporation to 1929 had been \$105,813,944, while the total value of the original Government contribution to the railway in cash, land and completed sections had been \$91,118,827.

The Strathmore Supply Farm, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, won the first five places in all Canada for highest milk production in 1930 for 4-year-old cows; three-year-olds took first and third places; and 2-year-olds took first four places. In the mature class the Farm took second highest milk record. The figures were issued by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. 724

SAVED IMPORTED DRESS

"After a little wearing, a lovely green voile—an imported dress—lost color so completely that it was not wearable. A friend who had admired it asked me why I wasn't wearing it any more. On hearing the reason, she advised dyeing it and recommended Diamond Dyes. To make a long story short, it turned out beautifully. I have a lovely new dress that really cost just 5c—the price of one package of Diamond Dyes.

"I have since used Diamond Dyes for both tinting and dyeing. They do either equally well. I am not an expert dyer but I never have a failure with Diamond Dyes. They seem to be made so they always go on smoothly and evenly. They never spot, streak or run; and friends never know the things I dye with Diamond Dyes are

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