

# Timely Topics for Women

BY BARBARA BAINES

DOROTHY THOMPSON

Dorothy Thompson is one of the most colourful personages of contemporary times. As a columnist, political commentator and lecturer she has a world-wide reputation. Her column, On the Record, which appears three times weekly, is published in 165 American daily papers, one in Canada and several in Australia and England. They have combined circulation of around 8,000,000. In addition she contributes articles regularly to magazines and other publications. She has received as many as 7,000 invitations to lecture in a year, but is appearing on the lecture platform less frequently because, as she admits, she is getting tired. Her annual income averages about \$100,000 a year.

Miss Thompson was born at Lancaster, New York, an industrial village on the outskirts of Buffalo. Both her parents came from England. Her father was a Wesleyan lay preacher, interested in the plight of the English miners. Dorothy was a precocious problem child, self-assertive, willful and mischievous. Her mother died when she was seven and when later her father married again, the house could not hold both her and the new step-mother. She was sent to Chicago at twelve years of age to live with her two paternal aunts, with whom she got along quite well. Here she attended High School and was thrilled to be living in a large city. Later she helped work her way through Syracuse University where she became an idealistic, serious, intensely-thoughtful student.

In 1914 she graduated. She didn't want to teach and didn't know what to do. She became organizer for the Women's Suffrage Party in Buffalo, and helped win the vote for the women of New York State. She worked in a New York advertising agency and did publicity for a social service organization in Cincinnati, but her great ambition was to go to Europe. In 1920, with only \$250 for a nest-egg, she sailed for Europe as a freelance newspaper correspondent on a mad dash around the Continent. She visited London, Dublin, Milan, Vienna, Warsaw. Nothing prosaic ever happened to her. Her melodramatics were equalled only by her resourcefulness, and she seemed destined to be on the spot when any important news broke.

As well as an instinct for news, Miss Thompson had an exceptional talent for drawing celebrities to herself. She set up in Vienna, and diplomats, adventurers, dispossessed nobles and refugees flocked to her salon. Stimulated by good food and companionship, the inside gossip of Europe flowed across her table.

In the spring of 1923 Miss Thompson married Joseph Bard, a Hungarian intellectual. The marriage soon foundered and they were divorced in 1927. The next year she met, and after a whirlwind courtship, married Sinclair Lewis, the popular novelist. They have led a hectic skitter life, living at their farm in Vermont or house in New York between trips abroad.

In 1930 their son Michael was born. In 1931 Dorothy had an interview with Hitler whom she despises. In 1934 she was expelled from the Reich because of her anti-Nazi writings. In 1936 she began writing her column, On the Record, for the New York Tribune. In 1938 she became a news commentator for the N.B.C. She returned six weeks ago from her last trip to Europe, when she visited the capitals of most of the countries affected by the war and was practically ordered out of Rumania at Hitler's command.

As hosts the Lewises are famous. Their New York home is a rendezvous for experts on finance, economics, government and foreign affairs, who debate the problems of the day. Miss Thompson depends, among others, upon John Gunther and Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for President, for information about current affairs. Grapevine information from Greater Germany is brought her by refugees. No wonder her column covers a wide scope or that it is provocative.

Miss Thompson believes the war is just one manifestation of a world revolution that has been going on for some time. She believes American interests lie on the side of an Allied victory which they should support with all their resources.

Miss Thompson's success has no parallel. At 46 she is tall, handsome, grey-haired, beautifully dressed. Vibrant and commanding, she is the centre of attraction wherever she goes. For combined intellectual, physical and emotional energy she has no equal. The impact of her personality is both exhilarating and exhausting. It will be interesting to follow her career to its end.

## WAR SERVICES

### Making the Best Use of the Things We Have

In Britain millions of dollars of waste materials have been saved through salvage operations to aid in carrying on the war. The value of garbage can contents alone has been rated at \$5,000,000. In Germany for years everything from toothpaste tubes to the grease from dish water has been salvaged to be turned into guns.

Canadians, because they have grown up in a land of plenty, are naturally a very wasteful people. At present there is an abundance of food in this country, but there may be a scarcity in the future due to larger shipments overseas, shortage of certain crops, and the presence of increasing numbers of evacuees and refugees. It would be wise for women everywhere to make a more careful study of the preservation and utilization of food. Special courses are being given at the Ontario Agricultural College in nutrition principles as they are related to war economy.

Canadian women are well-known for their skill in canning, and already the Women's Institutes, in affiliation with the Red Cross, have pioneered the way in large-scale jam-making enterprises, that Canadian soldiers overseas may have their home-made jam as usual. Other groups are planning to follow their example that no food may be allowed to go to waste.

In many districts organized salvage campaigns are being launched. Regular collections of waste paper, cotton, magazines, rags, rubber, bones, bottles, tin-foil, etc. are being made at both homes and places of business. Usually arrangements can be made with a local dealer for their disposal. The proceeds may be donated to the government, Red Cross or some other organization to help prosecute the war.

Aluminum is very scarce in the United Kingdom. An urgent appeal has been made to housewives there to donate coffee pots, saucepans, frying pans, and other articles that the aluminum in them may be available for the manufacture of aeroplanes. Wouldn't a general clean up of scrap metal, iron, brass, copper, aluminum, etc. in this country yield worthwhile results. If undertaken by the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts or some such organizations?

Wool has been scarce ever since the outbreak of the war. Wool might also be salvaged by the collection of discarded woollen blankets, coats, sweaters and other garments. Did you know that for a very small sum of money you may have used woollens made up, at a mill in Ontario, into lovely blankets. They may be light or dark colours reversible or plain. For further information write to Barbara Baines, c/o Georgetown Herald.

Any means of adding to our national resources is helpful, and through organized salvage operations women are given a chance to do their part in preparing for whatever eventuality the future may hold.

## BOOK REVIEW

### World's End - By Upton Sinclair

Upton Sinclair's latest book, and probably his best, is a bewildering mass of people and peoples, minor

plots and lesser themes, inventions and historic descriptions, well-known passages and international society, all handled with the skill of the true artist.

Lanny Budd, son of an American munition maker is the central character. Brought up in European schools he makes friends with other boys from half a dozen countries. When the story opens he is residing in Cannes with his beautiful mother, who lives on the fringes of high society and makes many contacts with diplomats, government agents, armament representatives and straying cabinet ministers. Lanny visits his friends and becomes acquainted with the English aristocratic world. He visits Kut and "Christmas-Card Castles" and learns of the German dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles.

The story covers the period before the war and a Europe of cultural flowering; the war of 1914-18 and a world of violence and treachery; of bewilderment, agony and sorrow; and Europe of the Peacemakers when old values, conventions and standards go by the board. It is "World's End" when the people of our story are homeless set, and a new world comes into being with new problems, new despairs and hopes.

Lanny has a chequered career. His father sends for him to come to America and he is fascinated by the country. He returned to France as the youthful interpreter for the American delegation to the Peace Conference. He falls in love, first with the daughter of an English earl, who will not marry him because of social rank—and later with a budding actress in New England who prefers a sugar daddy who will buy her into a part, and not interfere with her career.

A number of other characters are introduced—Lanny's Uncle Jesse who is a socialist; Mr. Robin, who is a Jewish trader; Marcel, a French painter whom his mother marries. It is a highly diverting story covering a wide variety of scenes and interests. Upton Sinclair has lived long, and experienced widely and deeply. For many years he has been America's leading author in Europe in volume of sales. His latest book on munition makers and international affairs is both illuminating and entertaining.

## LET ME REMIND YOU

### Slaves and Free Men

If a man does only what he has to do he is a slave. The moment he does more than is required he becomes a free man. We all have work to do in this world; it is the doing of just a little more that leads to happiness and contentment.

—A. W. Robertson.

## NEWS ABOUT FOOD

Are you fond of chicken? Broilers and fryers are now at their very best. Do serve them as often as the family budget will allow. The following recipe will make even a small chicken serve for a company meal.

- Chickens Hawaiian
1 can sliced pineapple
1 medium onion
4 tablespoons salad oil
1 chicken
2 slices cooked ham
2 cups cooked rice
salt

# International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

## JOB'S REPENTANCE AND RESTORATION

SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1940

GOLDEN TEXT: "The Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends." Job 42: 10.

LESSON PASSAGES: Job 42: 1 - 18.

To look and see the beautiful. This world holds to the view; To listen and to hear the songs Which nature sings for you; To know, to feel that God is real, To live within the hour!

A Deep Experience, 1, 2

After challenging the Almighty during long speeches, Job finally received his answer. His queries were not dealt with one by one but he had an experience of God that changed his attitude. He discovered that his chief need was not to know more but to be different. Instead of self being the centre of his life, henceforth God was to have first place. Instead of attempting to comprehend the mind of God he was to be ready to have God search his inmost thoughts. It is a great hour in our spiritual history when we discover our personal inadequacy and place our whole dependence upon God. What Job's voluble friends had been unable to accomplish with all their assertions and arguments, a vision of God was able to do. Job lost conceit and found peace; he ceased from self-pity and found victory; he ceased to blame God and by confessing his presumptuous sins, received forgiveness.

Seeing the Invisible, 3 - 6

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton asked: "What did the voice, speaking out of the storm, tell Job in answer to his questioning? Nothing, except that he did not know anything; and yet Job is subdued, satisfied, and healed! What does it mean? Did the genius of the author fall him where his light was most needed? No; only his words fall, as they always do, in the presence of unutterable reality; for what answered all the questions of Job was not a proposition, but a Presence! What he learns is that, though his suffering is neither removed nor explained, God is not a foe, but a friend. His doubts are dispelled, his wounds healed. He is at once awed and exalted. His old faith was unequal to the facts, not only because it was imperfect, but because it was faith at second-hand. Now his religion is no longer hearsay, but vision; it is an experience. The man who is a mystic is not a mere dreamer, much less a dabbler in the occult, but one who, in the struggle and bloody sweat of the moral life, has learned to know God for himself."

Better Thinking, 7 - 9

It may be assumed that Job's friends meant well in what they said to him. At least they gave time and thought in their effort to show sympathy and give comfort. They failed because they had only conventional ideas to offer. They sought to explain suffering without having passed through the fiery ordeal themselves. They were ordered to make atonement for their education. Nor are we exempt from the necessity of revising our convictions constantly. Judgments formed in youth may break down in middle life. They do not fit all the facts. The convictions may have been true in part, but in the tests of life they need to be enlarged. Life becomes a glorious adventure when it is a progressive discovery of the will of God. Even when we face the humiliation of admitting our mistakes and ignorance, the clarification of truth, the strengthening of convictions and improved personal relationships reconcile us to all the readjustments we have to make.

Job's Restoration, 10, 11

The Book of Proverbs stresses prosperity as one of the rewards of God's favour. The Book of Job teaches that there are higher evidences of God's love than material wealth. Yet the Book of Job records the return of double prosperity to the hero of the drama. Gifts were showered upon him and he spent the remaining years of his life in the security of plenty. It is interesting to contrast this point of view with the vows of poverty taken by many religious people in the nineteenth century. St. Francis of Assisi, for instance, left no such estate as the patriarch Job could bequeath. Their experience was part of through sacrifices and apostolism to wealth, yet we are agreed that St. Francis made a distinguished success of his life, judged by all spiritual standards. Christian people must soon come to a definite understanding as to the limits of acquiescence. Too often we idealize renunciation but practice the gospel of getting on in the world. It is stern discipline to love God for himself and not for the sake of expected gifts. Job's greatest heroism was displayed during poverty and pain.

Poetic Justice, 12, 13

As a story, the Book of Job has a happy ending. The tension is relaxed and Job is richer than at the start. The last picture shows Job surrounded by sheep and oxen, camels and asses. Another family was raised, seven sons and three daughters. The mood of the postlude is "all's well that ends well." But that is not the highest test of life. The New Testament tells of one who worked in a carpenter's shop, who often had no place to lay his head, who left no estate but

Mince onion; cook in salad oil until tender. Disjoint chicken, dredge in flour and salt and fry with onions until a delicate brown. Drain syrup from pineapple; add water to make 2 cups. Pour over chicken; cover and simmer 1 1/2 hours. Cook rice, dice ham and toss with rice. Sauce pineapple slices.

To serve, arrange a portion of chicken on each slice of pineapple, around the outside of a platter. Heap rice with ham in the center; thicken gravy and serve separately.

# Mainly for Women

A garment, who rode on a borrowed beast and lay in a borrowed tomb, who became poor that through his poverty others might be made rich. The Book of Job closes with a description of a wealthy sheik, the Gospels close with the story of the Cross. The way of service and sacrifice is higher than that of amassing property. Christians must seek higher blessings from God than income and possessions. The Church must beware lest the holding of property and accumulation of endowments beguile her away from ministering to the souls of men.

Questions for Discussion

- 1. Is it really possible for every person to have a deep spiritual experience?
2. How may we see self as in the sight of God?
3. How often do I change my mind about important convictions?
4. Are you satisfied with the ending of the Book of Job?
5. What, for you, is "the offence of the Cross?"

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## Listeners to Entertain

A concert party provided by the R.C.C.S. at Barfield Camp, will provide a musical and variety programme for National Network listeners of the CBC on Friday, July 26th at 8:00 to 8:30 p.m. EDT from Kingston. The production will be under the direction of Alan Murray of the Canadian Legion War Services.

## Say It with Music

Sandy's Canadian Half Hour will be heard from London, Sunday, July 21 at 8:00 to 8:30 p.m. EDT with Sandy Macpherson, the well-known British stage orantist, playing songs for the Canadian boys in England and sending, on their behalf, messages to the folk back home.

A listener in Canisteo, N.Y., sent funds last week to John Adaskin asking for a copy of "There'll Always Be an England." The change was to be dropped into a Red Cross box. Mr. Adaskin ordered the music from the publisher, the publisher asked that the copy be sent complimentary, the Red Cross received the full amount as a donation, the lady received a letter of thanks, and so it goes. Every day some kind and helpful gesture from a cousin over the way to cheer Canada's war effort.

## The Real McCoy

When the attack on Zebrugge was re-enacted during a recent production in the CBC series, "They Shall Not Pass," an authentic ship's telegraph was installed to provide realistic sound effects. Toronto's famous harbour provided the telegraph after a search through all the better-known ship's chandlers of the waterfront. The instrument secured was made by J. W. Ray of South Castle Street, Liverpool, and has travelled thousands of miles on ocean-going service. Two studios were used, one for the bridge and one for the engine room. Frank Peddie, well-known Toronto actor, manned the bridge end of the instrument and James Finlay, CBC producer, the receiving end in the engine room. "They Shall Not Pass," retelling famous moments in British history, is heard Wednesday nights at 10:00 p.m. EDT. It is written by William Strange and produced by Sydney Brown.

## Every Little Bit Helps

"Carry On, Canada!" the war effort feature of the CBC heard Sunday nights at 9:03 p.m. EDT from Toronto and produced by Stanley Maxted, has made universal appeal to Canadians. Citizens throughout the country have raised important sums of money through its appeal; women have organized themselves under its leadership to provide Red Cross supplies and comforts. And latest to do his bit is a crippled peanut-vendor who has turned over his net earnings for one day each week to help Canada win the war.

## He Certainly Didn't

The Happy Gang of Toronto did their bit for the Dunkirk evacuation, according to a letter from a Saint John boy, serving with the Royal Navy. He writes: "I had to laugh at

one of my shipmates. He was across the Channel and said he was listening to the Happy Gang from Toronto (on a special overseas broadcast from Canada). They were singing "Don't Give Up the Ship" while he was in command of a motor boat being bombed by the Germans!"

## Remember the popular English

song of a few years ago—"Everything Stops for Tea"? The Englishman now has a real grudge against Hitler, for last week Lord Woolton, Minister of Foods announced tea rationing which allows only two ounces of tea a week for each person, which will cut out the long-established custom of afternoon tea.

Best word picture of Mussolini we have yet seen is that in the British periodical New Statesman and Nation, which said Duce was "clad in shining blackmail."

## Your Eyes

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