



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK—In view of Miss Alice Marble's recent arrival here after successful exploits at Wimbledon and elsewhere, it would seem that the reported association of John McCormack, the eminent Irish tenor, with the fair Wimbledon and United States national titleholder in London as a singing teacher was someone's flight of fancy. Miss Marble, as may be recalled, made her debut as a night club soloist last winter, and, after the current tennis season is over, she will go to Hollywood to make a motion picture—provided the entrepreneur with whom she has signed is able to place her to advantage.

The first woman to hold three Wimbledon and three American titles at one and the same time, designer of sports clothes, singer, potential actress, Miss Marble's versatility is not confined to these things. She could, if she had not to her expressed regret—got beyond such things, play softball baseball with facility equal to that of most men. Also proficient in basketball as a member of the Polytechnic high, San Francisco, team, she was likewise a track athlete of no small ability. And, before that, sandlot football with her brothers and other boys claimed her enthusiasm. As a six-year-old she started playing hard ball baseball with a younger brother, Harry (Tim) Marble, who later joined the Pacific Coast League Missions team as shortstop.

It is said that Marble Pere, a farmer in Plumas county, Calif., at one time doubted whether he ever could wean the girl from a baseball bat which she swung on clubs otherwise composed of male players. But the gift of a tennis racquet at the age of 13 and subtle encouragements turned her thoughts to tennis. This happened when, in lieu of a career as a ball player, she had become the official mascot of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League.

Blonde, statuesque, with gray eyes, gracious in manner as she is in appearance lovely, Miss Marble won much favor wherever she went abroad.

ASSUMING Laurence Olivier's role in support of Katharine Cornell in a current Broadway hit, Francis Lederer, the engaging young Czech actor whose American fame has been gained in motion pictures, finds his facility for mastering native pronunciations serving him well. In this connection he recalled that, when he made his first stage appearance in London four years ago, he was unable to speak a word of English. Nonetheless, by aping the diction of the coach, later resorting to the dictionary to learn the meaning of that which he had said, he succeeded admirably in rendering his role.

He is passionately devoted to the cause of world peace through the World Peace federation, which he himself organized—it now has branches throughout the civilized world. His advocacy of peaceful adjustment of international issues resulted from experience in the World war, in which he served as a lad of 12, winning two medals for gallantry. Entering the war to avenge the death in action of a beloved older brother, he found his age no bar to service. He asserts, indeed, that, at the time of his enlistment, the Czechs had boys who were but eight years old under arms.

His biography opens at Prague, where, at 18, he was playing walk-on parts at the Deutches Landes theater—a soldier in "Lohengrin," a servant in social comedy, anything, everything, of extremely subordinate character. Gaining a rather important speaking part through ability displayed in reading the lines of an indisposed actor, he subsequently received a scholarship in the Academy of Dramatic Art in Prague. He then went to Breslau, where Kaethe Dorsch, the German actress, discovered him and introduced him to the Berlin theater, where he became overnight the adored of feminine Berlin.

He married Ada Nejedly, an opery singer in Prague in 1923, from whom subsequently he was divorced. Two years ago, he married "Margo," Margarita Baland, stage and screen dancer. He is tall and slight, his features extremely delicate, eyes soulful. In his reading, he is addicted to the German philosophers and the French classics.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Hatch Bill, Lend-Spend Defeat Doom 3rd Term Possibilities; Congress Permanently 'Rebel'

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



GLOATING, JUBILANT REPUBLICANS (SEE CONGRESS) Michigan's Mapes, Massachusetts' Martin, Michigan's Wolcott.

CONGRESS: Rout

In one day the senate ground out 229 bills. The house turned out 244 in six hours. One of these provided \$2,500 for an oil portrait of ex-President Hoover, a Republican who fell into disrepute when Franklin Roosevelt came to power. In a way this was symbolic, for it was Republicanism's day to howl and Franklin Roosevelt's hour of gloom.

Passed by the senate, his emaciated lend-spend bill had limped from the hostile house banking committee, finally reaching the floor where a motion was made to consider it. Grouched the rules committee's Carl R. Mapes (Rep. Mich.): "I can see no justification for this legislation." Chimed in the banking committee's fellow Michigander, Jesse Wolcott: "This bill's purpose . . . is to circumvent the national debt limit." While the rules committee's Chairman Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois pleaded desperately, Republican Minority Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts smiled contentedly. The motion lost, 193 to 166, and Joe Martin's Republican-Democratic coalition had won.

Next day came two more defeats. Adolph Sabath reported his unmaneuverable rules committee could not reach an agreement on the bill to increase federal housing subsidies by \$800,000,000. (Later, when the administration forced a house vote, the President was again rebuffed 190 to 170.) A few hours later the house slashed Mr. Roosevelt's third and final deficiency bill from \$215,891,168 to a paltry \$53,190,059. Later, in the senate, this bill hit a filibuster snag when efforts were made to attach a rider restoring WPA wage cuts.

Heaped atop his earlier neutrality board investigation, the President's lending, housing and deficiency setbacks spelled but one thing to observers: Congress is permanently anti-White House, and the historic 1934-39 era of pump priming is over. Calm in defeat, Mr. Roosevelt donned a seer's robes to tell reporters an economic slump can be expected now that lending-spend legislation is dead. Next two days the stock market rose.

(Meanwhile a survey indicated that even minus pump-priming, government agencies have some \$1,600,000,000 available for loans like those outlined, compared with \$1,950,000,000 which the lend-spend bill would have spread over three years. Available: Reconstruction Finance Corporation's \$1,360,000,000; Export-Import bank's \$44,000,000; Rural Electrification administration's \$40,000,000; Farm Security administration's \$199,000,000.)

The President signed the Hatch bill to remove all but top-bracket federal officials (i. e., senate-confirmed appointees) from political work. This, too, was a setback, for the President thereby slashed the throat of his huge nationwide organization which might help re-elect him in 1940. But sign he must, for obvious reasons, and with his signature went a message urging thoroughgoing (and thoroughly practical) amendments next year to clarify the measure and extend its sway to state and local employees.

But the week's biggest result was this: Franklin Roosevelt's congress

Flying High

HEIGHT—U. S. air corps plane carrying 11,023-pound bomb load, soared 33,400 feet, compared with Germany's former mark of 30,551 feet.

SPEED—Another U. S. air corps plane took the bomber record from Italy by flying 259.398 m.p.h., compared with Italy's 251.878. Previously, a "flying fortress" flew from Burbank, Calif., to New York in 9 1/4 hours, a new record.

ENDURANCE—Flying 219 hours, 43 minutes and still going on, Hunter and Humphrey Moody set a light-plane record at Springfield, Ill.

DISTANCE—Flying a 600-mile triangular circuit, Italy's Col. Angelo Tondi went 7,763 miles for a new distance record. Former record: Japan's 7,239 miles.

went permanently obstreperous. And even though he might win a third term, the President knew he could do nothing against such opposition. This called for thought . . .

Also in congress: Apparently killed for this session, controversial amendments to the wage-hour act, which would eliminate 2,000,000 processors of agricultural products. The White House objects.

Also deadlocked, amendments to liberalize and extend benefits of social security, pigeonholed after senate-house conferees failed to reach a compromise.

Summer Sessions

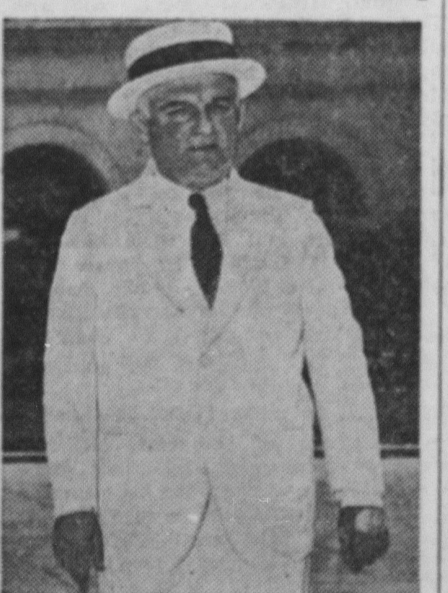
By custom, each pre-election year brings its quota of congressional investigations. While most weary senators and representatives were heading back home, a larger-than-usual group of seekers-after-the-truth remained in Washington for post-graduate work. Among them: (1) a house committee to study the national labor relations board; (2) a house committee to study proposed changes in the tax structure; (3) Rep. Martin Dies' famed committee on un-American activities; (4) Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney's monopoly committee; (5) a house merchant marine committee investigating Alaskan fishing conditions. Up for last-minute consideration were many others, including a new appropriation for the LaFollette civil liberties committee, a committee to investigate the status of aliens, another to survey the condition of American Indians.

MEXICO:

Guffey and Oil

Simultaneously in late July appeared two articles, one a newspaper story by Marquis Childs, the second a Saturday Evening Post account by Ruth Sheldon. Subject of both: Mexico's expropriation of British-American oil lands. One heavily veiled allegation of both: That Pennsylvania's oil-operating Sen. Joseph Guffey, a Pittsburgh politician named Walter A. Jones and W. R. Davis, an American promoter, have had a hand in handling the expropriated oil.

Unimportant in themselves, the articles had important repercussions. In the senate West Virginia's Matthew M. Neely and New Hampshire's H. Styles Bridges both arose to ask an inquiry. Answered Joe Guffey: "I want to assure my colleagues . . . that I have nothing



JOE GUFFEY "I have nothing to conceal."

to conceal." At the same time he blasted Writers Childs and Sheldon.

Whatever the cause, Mexican oil suddenly became so hot that Ambassador Francisco Castello Najera rushed back from conferences with his boss, President Lazaro Cardenas, with new proposals for Donald R. Richberg, counsel for oil companies. "Minus official announcement, proposals were said to provide a 51-49 division of stock between Mexico and oil companies, respectively, U. S. technicians being rehired at their previous salaries. Damages would be paid.

A fly dropped into the ointment two days later when Mexican news reports hinted government expropriation of the 8,750-acre El Potrero sugar property American-owned.

News Quiz

Answer all these questions and your score is 100; four, 80; three, 60; two or one, don't tell anyone!



1. Map points to Croatia, part of Yugoslavia. It made news because: (a) a volcano erupted there, (b) the province threatened to secede, (c) quintuplets were born there.
2. Pan-American airways have applied for a new airline from the U. S. to: (a) New Zealand, (b) Moscow, (c) Upper Silesia.
3. Riots occurred the other day in Bombay because: (a) Mahatma Gandhi lost his sheet, (b) a C. I. O. union was formed, (c) prohibition took effect.
4. James Lawrence Fly, former TVA solicitor, was appointed: (a) member of the federal communications commission, (b) ambassador to Argentina, (c) one of President Roosevelt's six "assistant presidents."
5. True or False: The U. S. is building additional cribs to hold surplus corn taken as collateral for loans to farmers. (Answers at bottom of column.)

BRITAIN: Fancy's Flight

"If we could halt the war of words . . . if some action could be taken which would tend to restore the confidence of people of peaceful intentions of all states of Europe . . . if only that could be done . . . then I still feel I know of no question that could not and should not be solved by peaceful discussion."

Periodically, idealistic Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain goes on such flights of fancy. This one came when he, like the head of another government across the Atlantic (see CONGRESS), was anxious to send his pestiferous lawmakers



WINSTON CHURCHILL He smelled appeasement again.

scotching off on their summer vacation. Commons did not want to adjourn in the first place, and Mr. Chamberlain's plea made Laborites the more suspicious.

It sounded to commons as if its prime minister were going hunting with his umbrella again, bound for more appeasement. Up rose fiery Winston Churchill, whom Adolf Hitler's propaganda bureau has branded a "war monger." Said he: "Germany is massing troops at the Polish frontier and preparing for a speedy advance . . . We trust the prime minister's faith, but there might be differences of judgment. . . . Next day commons adjourned."

GERMANY: Bond Issue

Last March 7 the German government filed registration statement for a proposed \$73,000,000 issue of bonds in this country, to meet interest payments due American investors. About \$35,000,000 in bonds were to be issued at once, the remainder during the next four years. Always mysterious, Germany's economic status was immediately probed by the securities and exchange commission as provided under the securities act. When the Reich refused to supplement its statement and thus eliminate "deficiencies of data," SEC moved for a hearing in Washington August 15 "to determine whether grounds exist for issuance of a stop order suspending . . . the registration statement." Meanwhile, guessing wisely that SEC's move might be a continuance of the administration's anti-axis position, Germany's embassy merely protested, gave no information.

News Quiz Answers

1. (B) is correct. Croatia threatened to secede unless granted home rule. Negotiations were started.
2. (A) is correct. Pan-American wants to establish a four-day service covering 8,000 miles to New Zealand.
3. (C) is correct. Bombay's 8,500 bars and liquor shops were closed.
4. (A) is correct. Fly succeeded Frank R. McNinch.
5. True. Bids were opened on 30,666 cribs for 50,000,000 bushels.

Wise Mothers Value Child's Individuality

CHILDREN OFTEN "conditioned" toward resentment and bitterness by unthoughtful parents. Childish initiative is often dulled by frequent and unnecessary interruptions while working.

By EDITH BRANDIS

STUDENTS of the human mind tell us that children may be and often are "conditioned" toward resentment and bitterness when they are very young, by—can you believe it?—their mothers. Later this conditioning which is an actual change in nerve structure is indicated by a bad disposition, an unpleasant personality. We say of such a person, "He has a chip on his shoulder."

There will be an almost infinite number of incidents in the early life of almost any child, which, if wrongly dealt with, will form fighting habits. Let us consider a simple, understandable, all too common example. A little boy is making something he calls a boat. He is happy and intent on his piece of work. His mother speaks to him. When he does not respond instantly to her bid for his attention she snatches the toy away from his hands in a surge of anger. She is, she thinks, teaching her child instant obedience to and respect for his elders. If he is a child of spirit he, instinctively, will respond to anger with anger.

If he cannot give vent to his resentment at being interrupted—of course he must never fight back at mother—he will have a thwarted feeling associated with the breaking of his concentration and the snatching away of his project. Should similar incidents repeatedly occur, the resentment he will feel and the entire train of reactions which will follow can hardly fail to become deep-seated. They are now involuntary—a fixed habit. When this stage is reached, nothing but a careful arrangement of situations in which the child receives sympathetic consideration and makes desirable reactions as a natural consequence will bring him back to normal behavior.

Now there is a hopeful thing about habit formation. If it be true that the child may be and often is "conditioned" toward undesirable behavior, it is also true that he may be conditioned for peaceful, harmonious and productive living.

Home Is First School. The mother, who is the child's first teacher, and his best if she be wise and resourceful, should understand the value of the early plans and activities he sets up for himself. They are his preparation for the larger plans, greater productivity and development of initiative when he is older. During his moments of intense concentration she must try never to interfere. She must see that a certain amount of his time is used by and for himself without interruption. Respect for his elders may be taught him in connection with other matters to which they are more properly related.

The child whose individuality is recognized and respected, whose initiative is encouraged, will form desirable habits of self-expression. He will enter the world with a self-confidence and an inner control that will enable him to meet his problems with courage and competence. Deep within himself he will know, he will remember, that he has planned, he has wrought, he has achieved. To successful living there is no greater asset than to be able to say, "In the past I have planned things and made my plans come true." Following such a statement will always be this: "What I have done I can do again."

National Kindergarten Association (WNU Service.)

Spotless Guatemala City

At an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea level, and with a 170,000 population, Guatemala City, capital of Guatemala, is an attractive spot in tropical America. The name, of Indian origin, means "permanency-place of ancestors." Of real interest are the palaces, temples, pottery, statues, monuments and burial places, mysteries of dead and gone ages. Broad streets and snowy houses are unusually attractive, for it is a spotless city. The market place attracts visitors who find most enjoyable the place where Indians of many tribes congregate. For many miles, these men and women have jogged along patiently, bringing their handicraft and pottery to be sold at very reasonable figures. One may determine, if educated in their tribal traditions, to distinguish which tribe they belong to by the aprons of the men and the blouses of the women, each having different weave and pattern.

Largest Canal Lock

The Davis lock in the Saulte Sainte Marie canal is not the longest lock in the world. Two of the locks in that canal, the third or Davis, and the fourth locks are 1,350 feet long and 80 feet wide. One of the locks in the new Welland canal, the guard lock at Humberstone, 1,380 feet, is the longest in the world. There are no locks at the Soo which will allow two 600-foot freighters to pass through at the same time.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What is the difference between an eclipse and an ellipse?
2. What is an ampersand?
3. Is black a color?
4. Does practice make perfect?
5. Which extends farther south, Texas or Florida?
6. What is the white part of the eye called?
7. Of what did our Constitution originally consist?
8. From where do we get chocolate?

The Answers

1. Eclipse means to obscure, ellipse is a geometrical figure.
2. The symbol for the word "and," as follows: &
3. No, black is the absence of color.
4. Possibly, if you are practicing the right way.
5. The most southern point of the United States is Cape Sable, Fla.
6. The choroid, which is seen through the conjunctiva, which is the transparent membrane over it.
7. A preamble and seven articles.
8. From the seeds of the cacao tree.



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