



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Perhaps it is the heat, general, it seems, throughout the civilized world these days, or more likely it is one of those waves of human aspiration that sometimes sweep the world. At any rate in announcing intention to return to Antarctica to seek to learn some of the primal secrets hidden in the interior of the continent at the bottom of the world, Lincoln Ellsworth shares ambition with Admiral Byrd, as with British, Norwegian, French and Argentinian flyer-explorers. Difference is that, whereas Mr. Ellsworth's motives are purely scientific, in other cases international politics in their relation to geographical claims are the incentives.

Love of adventures manifested when yet in his teens sent Ellsworth forth to explore unknown regions in different parts of the world. Scion of wealthy parents, born in Chicago in 1880, he could have ordered his career, had he wished, along many lines less strenuous and of fewer hazards than the one he chose and in which he has become so distinguished. He came east to a crack seat of secondary learning, the Hill school, Potstown, Pa., and upon graduation entered Columbia where he won scholastic honors in the department of civil engineering. But, becoming restive under the sedentary routine of student life, he did not wait to be graduated.

Faring forth into the wild, he became an axman on the first Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey of the transcontinental route across Canada. For five years he saw the virgin land of the Northwest, lived among Indians, shared the hardships of pioneers. In 1907 he became resident engineer of the Grand Trunk at Prince Rupert, B. C.

But his work, filled though it was with hardship and adventure, was not enough. Restlessness was in his soul and the unknown beckoned. So 1909 found him in the Peace river district in northern Canada, prospecting for gold. Then the World War came and, seeking action, he went to France where he became an aviator long before the United States entered the strife.

The real turning point in his career came with his meeting with Raoul Amundsen in Paris in 1924. With the great Norwegian explorer he participated in various expeditions culminating in 1926 with the famous flight in a dirigible over the North pole. Since then subsequent trips of exploration won him enhanced fame and added thrilling chapters to a gallant life of action.

PROFESSOR J. B. S. HALDANE, the famous British biochemist, who just now offers to sit inside an air-raid shelter while it is bombed from the outside, is the only living test-tube—still unscarred.

Last month he sealed himself in an air-tight chamber for 14 hours to learn how the victims of the Thetis submarine disaster felt in their last hours. He once ate an ounce of ammonium chloride a day, survived it and learned a lot about tetanus and saving children's lives. Studying fatigue, he shut himself for long periods in a tight chamber, the air charged with carbon dioxide. Tracing effects of acid on the body, he ate daily three ounces of bicarbonate of soda, following it with a chaser of hydrochloric acid, diluted with water. Twice gassed in the World War, he seemed to enjoy himself a lot, writing down his sensations with gusto and later qualifying as an expert on mustard and other gases.

With all that, he hasn't a scratch on him and doesn't suffer even from indigestion. Husky and vigorous, he doubles as guinea pig and a writer, the latter pursuit greatly enhancing his fame, notably with his book Daedalus, which was quite a sensation in this country in 1924. He experiments on his mind just as he does on his body. He is moved mainly by the idea that we know precious little about life and death and the human body and mind, and that in the short time allotted to us we ought to try anything once, which he consistently does. He is a spirited writer, giver to epigrams, and is known as the G. B. Shaw of Science.

The son of a distinguished Scottish scientist, he was educated at Oxford and gained increasing reputation before he was 30. He is 47.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LABINE

Second Season of 'Ism' Probe Has Rough-Tumble Beginning; Hundred Witnesses to Come

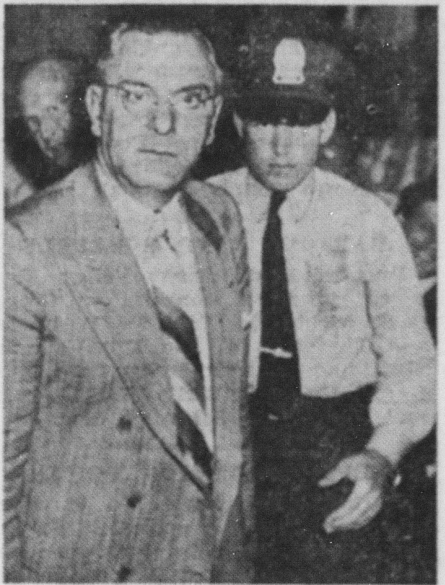
(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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DOMESTIC: Un-Americanism

Nearly beloved by congressional investigating committees are the hot days of a Washington summer when the slightest ruffle of news makes national headlines. Into this scene last summer came a new figure, Texas' Rep. Martin Dies with his loud-but-not-accurate committee investigating un-Americanism.

This summer Martin Dies came back with a new committee and a new appropriation. At its first session the committee gave reporters a story as newsy as last year's accusation that Shirley Temple was a Communist.

Up to the witness stand strode German-American Bundmaster



FUEHRER KUHN
Who's a liar?

Fritz Kuhn. After hearing his life story, Alabama's Rep. Joe Starnes made so bold as to ask Fuehrer Kuhn if his organization wasn't intended to establish a Nazi government in the U. S.

"That's an absolute lie—a flat lie!" shouted Kuhn. Flaming with anger, Joe Starnes jumped to his feet. Shoving reporters and photographers aside he strode toward the witness crying: "Don't call me a liar!"

When capitol policemen had put an end to these fighting words, the committee got down to more serious work. With calm deliberation, Illinois Rep. Noah Mason drew enough information from the witness to make German-American Bundism distasteful. When faced with the accusation that his bund is "a money-making racket based on the credulity of the American people," Kuhn countered by listing these strange objectives: (1) To unite the German-American element, (2) to fight communism, (3) to give the German element "political background."

The committee also learned Fuehrer Kuhn had visited Hitler in 1936, had given him \$3,000 for winter relief and had worn a Nazi uniform in a Berlin parade. His brother is a Berlin supreme court justice. His 20,000 bund followers (whose records have been destroyed) are pledged to defend the "good name of the mother country—Germany."

Most Americans, reading about Martin Dies' newest revelations, agreed the committee had made a good start. Still on the docket, however, was a list of some 110 witnesses whom agents have rounded up since last February. Observers hoped this summer's investigation wouldn't follow last year's pattern—a forum for unburdening grudges.

RELIEF: Wages Up

A key provision of this year's \$1,477,000,000 relief appropriation was that WPA wages should be juggled to prevent any more geograph-

In Paris . . .



ART—Watteau's famous "L'Indiferent," stolen from the Louvre June 11, was unexpectedly returned to Parisian police by 25-year-old Serge Bogouslavsky, an artist who admitted he took the \$200,000 painting to "bring back its original glory." Slapping the thief in jail, police called experts who found young Bogouslavsky's retouching had not only restored the picture, but "actually improved it."

ical variation than the difference in living costs necessitated. For the South, where labor is cheaper, this meant a raise. For the North it meant wage cuts. For big cities it meant elimination of the 10 per cent differential up or down, which was allowed for local conditions.

Cast into three regions, south, north and west, new wage scales were announced by WPA Commissioner F. C. Harrington:

Region No. 1 (wage range, \$39.30 to \$94.90 per month)—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Region No. 2 (wage range, \$44.20 to \$94.90 per month)—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Region No. 3 (wage range, \$31.20 to \$81.90 per month)—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Net result of the changes, observers figured, will be to raise the national monthly average from \$53 to \$55.50. In the South rural wages will jump from \$26 to \$35 in rural areas, and from \$40 to \$50.70 in big cities.

ARMY: Before the Battle

At the second battle of Manassas in 1862, famed Stonewall Jackson sent his men a-raiding General Pope's headquarters. They returned with everything but the general himself. Manassas again made headlines this month when the regular U. S. army units duplicated Stonewall Jackson's strategy, captured a brigadier general's outpost and advanced toward Washington against defending national guardsmen.

This was the first phase of spectacular military maneuvers unmatched in U. S. peacetime. The second phase began at Plattsburg, N. Y., where 36,000 national guardsmen and regulars began their battle, this invader piercing from the north to meet the invader coming up through Manassas.

Bigger than either battle, however, was the realism of Plattsburg's commander, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum. Night before the war began, stern-faced General Drum assembled 3,000 officers on the parade ground to present a few facts. Publicly scorned was the suggestion that his troops fight at "paper strength," i. e., with imaginary armament the army hopes some day to secure. The general demanded a campaign of reality, "to bring home the actualities of our state of preparedness." Only in tanks, he said, is the army up to strength. Other deficiencies: manpower, 77 per cent; machine guns, 67 per cent; trucks, 83; automatic rifles, 57.

Said he: "I do not intend to be little the advantages of speed. But mobility off the battlefield cannot compensate for inefficiency in the conduct of a fight. What we need to learn is how to fight."

BUSINESS: Oil

A simple law of economics is that prices drop as surpluses increase. No exception is crude oil, which in one week dropped a rough 30 cents a barrel. Major reason, thought oilmen, was the rapid recent exploitation of new oil pools in Illinois, which operate full-blast without production restrictions enforced by other states in the midcontinental area. Meeting in Oklahoma City, the interstate oil compact commission decided to let each state handle the problem in its own way. Five states (Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas and Arkansas) found a way. Production was stopped for 15 days.

In Tennessee . . .



UTILITIES — Wendell Wilkie's Commonwealth & Southern power corporation said good-bye to Tennessee, where its lines had been purchased by TVA. Said a full-page newspaper ad: "We still believe that the interests of the public are better served by privately operated utilities. . . . We could not stay in business and compete with virtually tax-free . . . plants." Next day TVA gave Mr. Wilkie \$78,600,000.

EUROPE: War of Nerves

Last summer it was Britain's Viscount Runciman who volunteered to mediate the scrap between Czechoslovakia and Germany. Mediation—and Czechoslovakia's hopes—came to a sudden end when Viscount Runciman turned pro-Nazi.

This month there arose a new potential Viscount Runciman named Dr. Karl J. Burckhardt, internationally respected Swiss scholar appointed by the League of Nations as high commissioner of Danzig. Off to Hitler's Berchtesgaden eyrie he flew one day without notifying the League. There, while he listened in silence, Der Fuehrer lectured angrily and at length about Danzig. Why had he, as high commissioner, allowed "incidents" in Danzig? And why should Danzig not be returned immediately to the Reich?

Dr. Burckhardt had no chance to divulge his secret, that Great Britain alone knew about his mission and had empowered him to bespeak her official attitude on Danzig. Next day, back in Danzig, the commissioner forwarded a highly confidential report of proceedings to London. Significantly, neither Poland nor France got copies.

Meanwhile, grasping at the chance, the controlled German press started another war of nerves, pouring out rumors of British-sponsored "peace plans." Veteran students of propaganda decided this had two purposes: (1) To make Poland think the British are ready to desert them, and (2) to find out, via the report-and-denial method, just how far Britain really will go toward appeasement.

This latter point was indeed important. High German circles confidently expected Danzig would be returned to the Reich within a few weeks, since there was little chance Britain would aid Poland in rescuing Danzig from an internally inspired Anschluss. So great was the confidence that Der Fuehrer himself planned to cross into East Prussia late in August. Greater still, the press soon took Danzig for granted and began talking about German acquisition of Pomorze (Polish Corridor) as another aim in the appeasement-to-come. For the fourth time in one year, Europe remembered that Adolf Hitler only gets hungrier each time he's fed.

AGRICULTURE: Rail Rebellion

Expiring August 1 were loans on some 255,000,000 bushels of farm-sealed corn. Although the Commodity Credit corporation has offered to extend these loans, the consensus holds most farmers will turn their old grain over to the government, thereby making room for the 1939 crop.

Last month the department of agriculture saw what was coming. Bids were called on 33,000 storage bins for defaulted corn. Topping this problem came another—the railroads.

First rebuff was the carriers' refusal to let the government erect its bins without cost on railway property. Also denied was a reduced rate and elimination of demurrage charges on movement of the bins to their destination. The railroads thought they had good reason for being stubborn, because there was handwriting on the wall:

This autumn will see first practical application of the "ever-normal granary" program, designed to set aside excess supplies of grain in years of large production, to be held for lean crop periods. As it affects corn, this program will raise havoc with the normal flow of grain from farm to market via railroads. By buying its 33,000 bins, the U. S. will make storage at the farm end. Later, when finally moved, corn will be hauled as government property and will thus bring additional loss of revenue to railroads because land-grant statutes call for reduced (50 per cent) carrying charges.

In All U. S. . . .



THANKSGIVING—Cartoonists and columnists had a field day because President Roosevelt said he would proclaim Thanksgiving November 23, not November 30. While calendar makers moaned and college football officials complained that their schedules would be upset, the state department finally announced Mr. Roosevelt's proclamation affects only the District of Columbia. Each state sets its own.

Tot's Shyness May Result in Backwardness

WISE HANDLING NECESSARY to eliminate handicap of constant embarrassment. Parents should assist youngsters to rise above ever-present timidity and to enjoy social life with friends.

By MARGARET CONN RHOADS

WE ALL realize that the child who is shy and constantly embarrassed by bashfulness has a handicap that needs very wise handling. Many times a parent can help a child to rise above this timidity and become happily sociable, delighting in personal contacts.

"June started out to be one of those little children who hide behind their mother's skirts at the approach of a stranger; her lips quivered if she were singled out for attention and she evaded the mailman and the milkman when they came on their daily rounds," related a mother before a group of parent students. "I determined that she should never hear any of the family comment on her shyness. I also made up my mind to think of ways of helping the baby to overcome this handicap. I knew I should have to go very carefully along the way or I might make matters worse, but today June is such an unusually responsive child and meets people so easily that I feel my carefully laid plans were well worth while.

"I began with the mailman as he came each day. I allowed June to stick the stamp on my letter. This seemed such a big thing to her! Then, with the letter in her hand to give the mailman, she forgot her fear and ran out to meet him. He helped me by not getting too friendly with her all at once. And in much this same simple way I acquainted June with the milkman and the grocery boy. I let her put the tickets in the milk bottles and let her set the bottles out. That gave her an interest in the man who delivered the milk. I would empty the grocery boy's basket and hand her the empty container to give to him.

Get Acquainted Gradually. "When guests came to the house I would ask her to open the door. She soon learned to ask them to be seated especially if their manner when they greeted her was not too familiar. Most little boys and girls like to get acquainted with a strange person gradually, but many older people are apt to gush over children, the moment they meet them. When June started for nursery school she was somewhat afraid of the experience. But each morning I let her take some small gift to the teacher and her joy in carrying the flower or the red apple or the cutout she had made lessened her consciousness of self and the problem was solved happily.

"Shyness or backwardness is often regarded by parents as a trait the child will outgrow and so they feel it need not be given special concern. I like to think that in our home we are always helping the children to develop the traits that will benefit them. They should be able to meet people happily, be sufficiently self-possessed to enter into child activities and reap the joy of personal contacts. They should have the assurance within themselves that they are capable of joining in a conversation with a group of their age or of playing games with as much vim as the other children.

"Shyness induces an inferiority complex in the child that later makes the grownup cheat himself of much advancement and many pleasures that are rightly his. Today June at five can meet the guests in our home pleasantly, totally unconscious of herself. What picture would she have presented had we ignored her baby tendency or constantly commented on it? She would have been timid still, and little by little would have become more certain that she would always be a shy person."

National Kindergarten Association (WNU Service.)

Indian Clan

The sachem was a functionary of an Indian clan—a common division of the Indian tribe. The clan had two distinct kinds of leaders, a sachem and a chief. The sachem was judge and administrator of ancient customs and his functions were those of peace time. He was chosen by the adult members of the clan and his election usually depended upon the influence of his immediate family in the clan group. The chief, on the contrary, won his title by individual prowess. He was chosen because of some special deed or because of some outstanding trait. The chief was the war time leader. In current thought the term sachem applies to the principal dignitaries of Tammany Hall—the New York political organization. The Society of St. Tammany, the name under which Tammany Hall was incorporated, takes its name from the Indian who is patron saint of the organization.

Span of Time

Probably the greatest time span between two important cities is that between New York and Hongkong. At 12 noon in New York it is 37 minutes past midnight in Hongkong.

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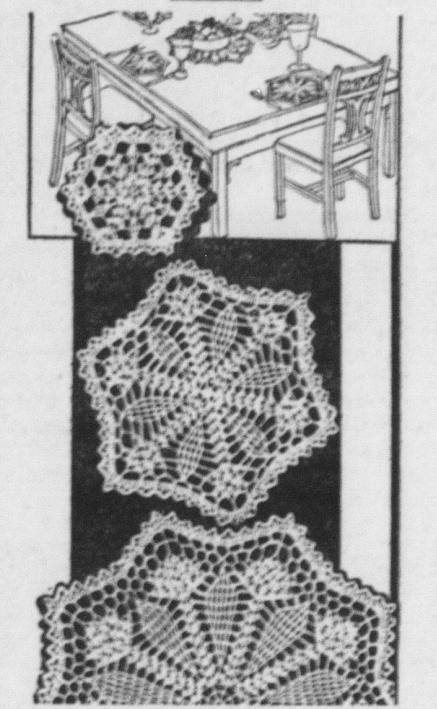
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Beautiful Crocheted Doilies for the Table



Pattern 1935

Add that touch of luxury that marks a well-kept home. Crochet a large lace doily for a centerpiece—a large and two medium-sized ones for buffet set—three sizes repeated for a luncheon set! The large doily measures 18 inches, the medium one 12 inches and the small 6 inches. Pattern 1935 contains directions for making doilies; illustrations of them and of stitches; materials required; photograph of doily.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 62 Eighth Ave., New York.

INDIGESTION

Sensational Relief from Indigestion and One Dose Proves It. If the first dose of this quick-acting little black tablet doesn't bring you the fastest and most complete relief you have experienced and sends you back to us and get DOUBLE MONEY BACK. This little tablet helps the stomach digest food, makes the stomach strong, builds up the body, and restores the normal tone of the system. It is the only stomach medicine that gives you relief in 15 minutes. It is the only stomach medicine that gives you relief in 15 minutes. It is the only stomach medicine that gives you relief in 15 minutes.

Real Nobility. If a man be endowed with a generous mind, this is the best kind of nobility.—Plato.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 42), when she'll lose her appeal to men, who worry about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moodiness. Get more from life, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, especially for women. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Father of Pleasure. Novelty is the great parent of pleasure.—South.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE. Cap-Bruh Applicator makes BLACK LEAF 40 GO MUCH FASTER. JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS.

WNU—4 34—39

Greatest Want. He that wants hope is the poorest man alive.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them! Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—leaky tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Get Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed by the country over. Instant Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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