Clallam County Journal

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CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Crisis Is Near in Geneva Over Italy's Adventure

MATTERS in Geneva were rapidly approaching a crisis—a crisis for Italy and Ethiopia, for European peace and for the League of Nations itself.

Benito Mussolini

The Italian cabinet, in which Mussolini holds eight portfolios, announced in Rome that Italy would accept no compromise and would not retreat from the course it has laid out in East Africa; that its military preparations were being intensified, and that its forces were adequate "to respond to any menace whatever." Still more important, in the light of developments, was the cabinet's announcement of strengthening its military forces in Libya, where General Balbo has been establishing a strong line of air repots. This colony borders Egypt on the west, and there was immediately a lot of speculation as to whether Mussolini planned to attack the British empire in that region. Italian forces in Libya have received reinforcements of 40,000 men with tanks and field artillery, and are much stronger than the British forces in Egypt. If economic sanctions were imposed on Italy, Mussolini might well reply by threatening Great Britain in that quarter, by invasion and by arousing the native population to revolt.

Premier Laval's speech before the League of Nations was exceedingly clever but did not clear the situation sufficiently. While he gave assurance that France would abide by the league covenant and fulfill its obligations, he hinted that his government would demand in return that Britain enter a definite engagement to carry out the program agreed upon in London on February 3—an air Locarno with automatic enforcement and the conclusion of Danubian and Baltic security pacts.

One after another the nations represented in the league announced their support of the British stand against Italy. If the British do not back down—and that seems unlikely—and if Italy persists in its adventure, the league will be called on to apply article 15 of the covenant. This requires the submission of any dispute, likely to lead to a rupture, to the council which must then try to effect a settlement. The council also will adopt as its own the report of the committee of five, which has failed to find a solution acceptable to Italy. The parties to the dispute are obligated to keep the peace for three months in any event, which would prevent an Italian campaign before the rains set in again in Ethiopia.

If in the next three months either side accepts the council's decision, the other party is automatically outlawed if it starts a war at any time in the future. In that case, the penalties against an aggressor as provided in article 16 must take effect automatically.

It is believed in Geneva that the penalty easiest to apply would be a general boycott of all trade with Italy. In that case the course followed by the United States would be all important. The European statesmen feel confident that they can count on President Roosevelt, once a war breaks out, to interpret cotton, wheat, and other raw materials as war material and under the American neutrality legislation forbid direct shipment to Italy and Ethiopia.

New German Laws Bear Down on the Jews

SIX hundred members of the German reichstag, all fervent Nazis, met in special session in Nuremberg and at the demand of Reichsfuehrer Hitler passed two laws bearing down hard on the Jews in the reich. The first of these new statutes prescribes prison sentences as penalties for marriages between Jews and citizens of German or kindred blood, and declares such marriages void if performed in a foreign country. Extra-marital relations between Jews and Aryans also are punishable by prison sentences. Jews are forbidden to employ women under forty-five years in their households after January 1, on penalty of imprisonment. Jews are not allowed to hoist the national flag, being limited to the Zionist blue and white emblem.

Adolf Hitler

The second law provides that only a person who "belongs to the protective association of the German empire and is especially obligated to the reich" may be a citizen of Germany. This citizen must be of German or kindred blood and show that he is willing to serve the German people. Thus Jews and Germans of whom the Nazis disapprove may be excluded.

Hitler also put through a third law establishing the Nazi Swastika as the national and trade flag of Germany. The war ministry was instructed to adopt a war flag of black, white and red.

In his address to the reichstag Hitler said that by the laws adopted he hoped to deliver a fatal blow to Communism and Jewry. He also discussed the Memel question and warned Lithuania that justice must be done to Germans in Memel "before events take forms that one day may be only regretted."

Mr. Davis Tells President of Conditions in Europe

NORMAN H. DAVIS, American "ambassador at large," called on President Roosevelt at Hyde Park and gave him a clear picture of the situation in Europe. After leaving the conference, Mr. Davis said to reporters that war in Europe is extremely probable but he sees no reason why the United States should become involved.

There had been hopes, Mr. Davis said, for a conference on naval disarmament this fall. But the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has removed any such possibility.

Secretary Hull's Reply on Brodsky Protest

OFFICIAL annoyance in Germany over the remarks of Magistrate Brodsky of New York who called the Hitler regime "a throwback to barbarism" probably was allayed by the note from Secretary of State Hull. This explained that the federal government had no control over the magistrate, but Mr. Hull in it gave a sound verbal spanking to Brodsky for "indulging in expressions offensive to another government with which we have official relations."

Smetona Says Lithuania Will Fight for Memel

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S remarks about Memel aroused President Antonas Smetona to putting out the first interview he has granted in six years. In it he declared that Lithuania, relying to the utmost on the legality and justice of her stand and action in Memel affairs, is ready at any time to defend her position before the permanent court of international justice.

President Smetona

But should an effort be made to disregard legality and justice, in favor of force, Lithuania is prepared, stated President Smetona, to "defend Memel with all the means at her command."

Continuing, President Smetona said: "Memel is to us an economic necessity, not a political issue. We are too small a nation to engage in political bargaining, as we are too small a country to engage in contra-propaganda. Our only point is that Memel, containing Lithuania's only seaport, is an essential part of Lithuania. And the freedom and preservation of Lithuania is to her people a precious thing."

F. C. Hoyt Is Appointed New Alcohol Administrator

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT appointed Franklin Chase Hoyt, former judge of the Children's court in New York city, to be federal alcohol administrator to succeed Joseph C. Choate, who administered the federal alcohol control act until that legislation was knocked out by the Supreme court's NRA decision.

Ball Player Is Killed in Fight on Flying Plane

LEN KOENECKE, outfielder for the Brooklyn Dodgers, was killed in an airplane over the Long Branch race track near Toronto in a fight with Pilot W. J. Mulqueeney of Detroit and his helper, Irwin Davis. Koenecke had chartered the plane at Detroit to go to Buffalo and it is said had been drinking. The pilot said the ball player persistently annoyed him and then engaged in a wild fight with Davis, and to save the plane from a crash Mulqueeney hit Koenecke on the head.

Kentucky Operators Fight Guffey Coal Act

LEGAL attack on the Guffey soft coal act has been opened by 16 coal companies operating in Harlan county, Kentucky, in Federal court at Louisville. They brought suit for injunction against its enforcement, charging that it violates the federal Constitution in these ways:

1. It violated the fifth amendment, which forbids taking property without due process of law.

2. It violated the tenth amendment, which reserves to the states, or to the people, all rights not granted the federal government or forbidden the states.

3. It attempts to delegate legislative power.

4. The section levying a 15 per cent tax on all coal production, with a 90 per cent refund to producers submitting to the code provided by the act, is "an unconstitutional attempt on the part of congress, under the guise of taxation, to punish those producers of bituminous coal who are unwilling to surrender their constitutional rights."

5. Congress has no jurisdiction over and no power to legislate upon certain matters covered by the act or the code.

The companies declared they would refuse to submit to the act and the code it authorizes.

President Settles Warm Hopkins-Ickes Dispute

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR ICKES and Work Progress Administrator Hopkins got into such a quarrel over the spending of the $4,000,000,000 fund that the President had to call them to Hyde Park, together with the third and neutral member of the works relief triumvirate—Frank G. Walker, the director of the national emergency council and administrator of applications.

Harry Hopkins

Others called to the important works relief parley included Daniel Bell, director of the budget; Charles West, under-secretary of interior; Corrington Gill, assistant of Hopkins; Fred Ironsides, administrative assistant of Walker, and Col. Horatio Hackett, chief of housing in the public works administration.

Mr. Roosevelt was determined to have peace, and told those present that the prime necessity at this time is to make jobs quickly, always keeping in mind the idea of turning workers back to private industry as business warrants. This looked like a victory for Hopkins, who favors quick jobs, over Ickes, champion of permanent public works. The President has declared that he hopes 3,500,000 persons can be removed from the relief rolls and put to work by the first of November.

Gift of $5,000,000 for University of Michigan

UNIVERSITY of Michigan is rejoicing over a gift of $5,000,000 for enlargement of its graduate school. The money is donated by the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham fund, based on the bulk of the estate of the late Horace H. Rackham, Detroit philanthropist.

One million dollars will be spent to purchase a square block of land adjoining the present campus and for a new building. The remainder will be employed as an endowment. The income will be used to promote research. By the terms of the agreement the school will be known as the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

Communists Are Barred by Commercial Telegraphers

THE Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, at its annual convention in Chicago, voted to bar Communists from membership. International President Frank B. Powers of Chicago and Secretary-Treasurer W. L. Allen of Winnipeg were reelected.

Remnants of Grand Army Parade in Grand Rapids

"WE WENT to war on foot, and we're joining the parade the same way," declared about 150 of the grizzled veterans who attended the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Grand Rapids, Mich. So these sturdy old men marched in the big parade while the rest, numbering some 250, rode in automobiles. Here were all that remained of the hundreds of thousands who answered the call to the colors in Civil war days, save for a few who were kept at home by extreme age and illness. Some of the states had no representatives in the line, but their flags were carried nevertheless. From other states there were but one or two. It was a pathetic but inspiring procession.

Oley Nelson, ninety-one, of Slater, Iowa, was elected commander-in-chief, to succeed Albert E. Stacey of Elbridge, N. Y.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Pasco — Sixty-five per cent of Franklin county's wheat crop has been sold. Prices ranged from 61 cents to more than $1 for milling wheat. The export varieties brought about 65 cents.

Wenatchee — The mysterious forage disease that killed many cattle in Douglas and Grant counties recently has made its appearance in Okanogan county. Stockmen are advised to change pasture, or put their stock on green feed if possible.

Zillah — The town of Zillah, which will have its surrounding farm acreage increased by construction of the Roza project, held a community celebration to express its pleasure over the $5,000,000 appropriation for the project by the federal government.

Wilbur — Renewal of operation of the Shamrock silver-lead mine near Keller was celebrated this week by 150 persons. A camp fire breakfast was the first event. In the morning mine officials and others spoke. A bus came from the coast bearing nearly a score of persons.

Kennewick — Farmers having alfalfa hay to sell are storing it, refusing to sell for the price offered, $5 a ton in the stack. The surplus of several years was sold last season, shipped out by buyers from the midwest drought regions. Growers expect better prices later in the season.

Pasco — When a gunny sack gets up on its legs and starts out across the country, that's news. So thought Levi Pyles, Pasco business man. He visited his ranch and saw a gunny sack running away from his pig pen. He investigated, and found it contained one of his pigs. Whoever attempted to steal the animal escaped.

Seattle — William J. Muirhead is growing a mustache because his eyes bothered him. Following the loss of an election bet, Muirhead cut his mustache. He soon discovered his sight was becoming slightly blurred. An eye specialist informed him that nerves of the upper lip affected the eyes, so he discontinued shaving the upper lip.

Walla Walla — The city will reduce its bonded indebtedness $20,000 in the near future, announces John W. McGhee, city treasurer, calling for all outstanding water refunding bonds of 5 per cent, issued in 1919. The original issue of $75,000 was made to refund an earlier issue. Payment of $5000 was made last April. This retirement will leave the bonded debt at $721,000.

Olympia — A third liquor profits distribution of $400,000, bringing the total divided among the state, counties and cities to $1,200,000 under the state stores system, will be made, Admiral Luther E. Gregory, liquor board chairman, announced. The board will divide the $400,000 up 50 per cent to counties and cities on a population basis, 30 per cent to the state general fund and 20 per cent for old-age pensions.

Colfax — Crested wheat grass, an importation from Siberia, may prove a boon to wheat ranchers of the Palouse district in prevention of erosion by water and wind. An experiment with the wheat grass has been conducted by Ernest C. Huntley, St. John, county commissioner. Returns from eight acres show a yield of 5880 pounds. The price of the seed this year is 60 cents a pound. In 1934 it was worth 35 cents.

Salmon Run Heavy

Colville — Spectators at Kettle Falls have reported an unusual amount of salmon jumping this year. There have also been many fine catches of salmon running as large as 40 pounds each in weight.

Strike Closes Plans

Aberdeen — Three Aberdeen sawmills were shut down and about 550 men are again idle, due to shortage of logs through failure of boom men to settle labor differences with employes.

Find Old Strongbox

Woodland — A "treasure chest" will be opened here soon. Ray Bennett discovered an old strongbox in the Lewis river. It was identified as one belonging to the Forbes store, which burned at Etna 39 years ago. The safe fell into the stream during the fire. It has been turned over to Marvin Forbes, son of the storekeeper. A safe expert will be hired to open it. It is believed to contain a small sum of money and legal papers.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Check on Spending

Washington.—When President Roosevelt entered the White House March 4, 1933, every dollar of federal money that was expended was accounted for and the vouchers reviewed by the general accounting offices. J. Raymond McCarl, comptroller general of the United States, occupied and still occupies an independent position in the accountings he directed and the reviews that were made under the budget and accounting law. But with the arrival of the New Deal and the crisis in government and the nation arising from the depression, scores of new laws were enacted, new agencies of government were created and billions of dollars were appropriated, the bulk of it being spent without reference to the accounting act or the bureau of the budget. Congress, under White House direction, did not make these new agencies or their spending accountable to the comptroller general.

It was almost two years before President Roosevelt saw fit to make any of the emergency agencies, the alphabetical soup, amenable to the general accounting office. Consequently, millions upon millions of dollars were spent and only the spending agencies knew whether they were spent in accordance with law. Now, however, things have changed. Late last winter, the President began extending the broad wings of the general accounting office over emergency agencies and has continued to do so until, only the other day, the last of these were made responsible to the comptroller general. Thus an independent governmental unit—one with no axes to grind—again is in a position to say whether federal money is being spent as congress directed and in a manner which the taxpayers have the right to demand.

This spending of money in gigantic amounts always breeds suspicion. It causes people to inquire, whatever the form of government may be or whatever political party may be in control, whether there is waste or graft, whether the then office holders are feathering their own nests, and many another question of the like. It was true in the case of the New Deal. Observers here in Washington constantly were receiving information alleging that this individual or that had been displaying signs of unusual prosperity; that rumors were afloat concerning graft and crookedness in one agency or another and that "somebody ought to expose" the goings-on with respect to a named department of government. It was not an unusual circumstance because in every administration we here in Washington who attempt to see and to hear as much as we can, get the same kind of reaction. Only, it seemed to have been worse this time and well it may have been because the amount of money made available to President Roosevelt and his subordinates was so much larger. It is my belief, however, that there has not been more of this intangible thing called graft in government in the present administration than in most others. There has been some crookedness because there have been court convictions of some officials but I expect when and if the future lays bare all facts concerning the present administration and its handling of the vast sums of money available to it, it will be disclosed that most of the New Deal officials have been honest in their disbursement of funds. Their friends may have profited but, if they have, that is just a repetition of an old story, a circumstance always developing in a government managed under the two party system. To the victors always go the spoils.

* * *

Criticize Spending

If Mr. Roosevelt has been able to keep down straight-out crookedness, he is to be commended. It will remove from the forthcoming campaign some of the mud slinging that really has no place in national politics. But, while the President is entitled to commendation for the attempts at honest disbursement of funds, I hear more and more criticism of the way the money has been spent. Indeed, it appears now that the vast expenditures by the administration are likely to be as much of a campaign issue as is his proposal to alter the Constitution to fit New Deal plans.

Every one knows that when an individual's pocketbook is touched, he rises in revolt. By the time the next election comes around individuals will have had their pocketbooks touched rather forcibly by national and state and local taxes of an increased amount. Thus, it is easy to see how the criticism of Roosevelt's spending is growing and can continue to grow. The government has been pushed ten or ten or twelve billion more in debt and the end is not in sight, despite the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has intimated on several occasions lately that he proposes to curtail federal expenditures except for emergency purposes. Those announcements and any future declarations he may make are not going to soften the antagonistic feeling that people have for any public official who wastes money whether the motives be proper or improper.

From this point, one may look into the crystal of the 1936 campaign and it takes no stretch of the imagination to visualize what a pounding the New Deal opposition will give the Roosevelt administration on this question of spending.

When Mr. Roosevelt began spending, he declared it was justified because hundreds of thousands of citizens were starving. His next pronouncement on this subject by way of explaining continued expenditure was that if the government spent freely, it would serve as a priming of the economic pump; that the circulation of federal money would allow industry to sell and that industry would replace by manufacture the things sold. That, too, brought little or no result. Then we entered the current stage where the spending was to be closely supervised and only projects that held promise of actually developing manufacture and retail selling would be approved and financed by federal money. It is regrettable but it is a fact that almost nothing has come of this program.

And to make matters worse, lately, Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, and Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins have locked horns on the bulk of the projects on which federal money was to be used.

It is not strange that these two men should differ. Mr. Hopkins, being trained, a professional, welfare worker sees things only from the standpoint of the individual who needs food. Mr. Ickes has a conception of federal spending that embraces the use of money in ways designed to start the great industries in motion. He figures that if these industries get going, they will employ workers; the workers will spend their wages and the retailers will profit thereby and, as the retailers sell from their shelves, they seek replacements from the manufacturers. The controversy between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes, therefore, is not one to be settled by compromise or by soft words. In fact, it may never be settled until one or the other gets out of his place in the government.

* * *

Potato Control

Agriculture adjustment administration officials are about ready to present to the farmers of this country a detailed plan for control of potato production. It will provide means for boosting the incomes of the potato farmers something more than 100 per cent, and will increase the cost of this item of food to consumers by a proportionate amount, of course. Conferences soon will be held between the AAA and representatives of farmers' organizations to work out phases of the plan reqpiring farmer approval.

Various thoughts arise if one reflects upon potato control. First, control of potato production marks the fourteenth agricultural crop brought under regimentation and it presents, probably, the toughest of all of them in the matter of enforcing its provisions.

Adoption of the potato control program represents attainment of a point in the life of the AAA where one step has led to another until control of potatoes was essential, or the whole plan of crop control flops. It will be recalled that the declared purpose of the AAA at the beginning was only for the control of cotton. Land withheld from cotton then was planted to tobacco and tobacco had to be controlled; when tobacco was controlled, and the land withdrawn, farmers in some sections turned to peanuts and peanuts had to be controlled.

I understand the AAA is considerably worried about the job of enforcing the potato control law. That law provides compulsion against overproduction in the form of a tax club—a tax of 45 cents a bushel. In addition there are penalties of an amazingly severe kind—$1,000 fine for the first offense and imprisonment for not more than a year for the second.

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Tea and High Tea

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High Standard of Living

The people of New Zealand have, it is said, a general material standard of living higher than that of any country in the world.

Demand for Panama Hats

Ecuador's leading industry is the so-called "Panama" hat. So great is the demand that the manufacturers are never able to fully supply it.

Heat of Sun's Interior

How hot the interior of the sun may be is estimated variously from 20,000,000 degrees centigrade to 100,000,000 degrees.

Donkey Before Horses

Hundreds of years before wild horses were tamed the donkey was being used as a beast of burden.

Discovered Appendicitis

The cause of appendicitis was discovered by two American doctors less than 50 years ago.

New Orleans to Shanghai

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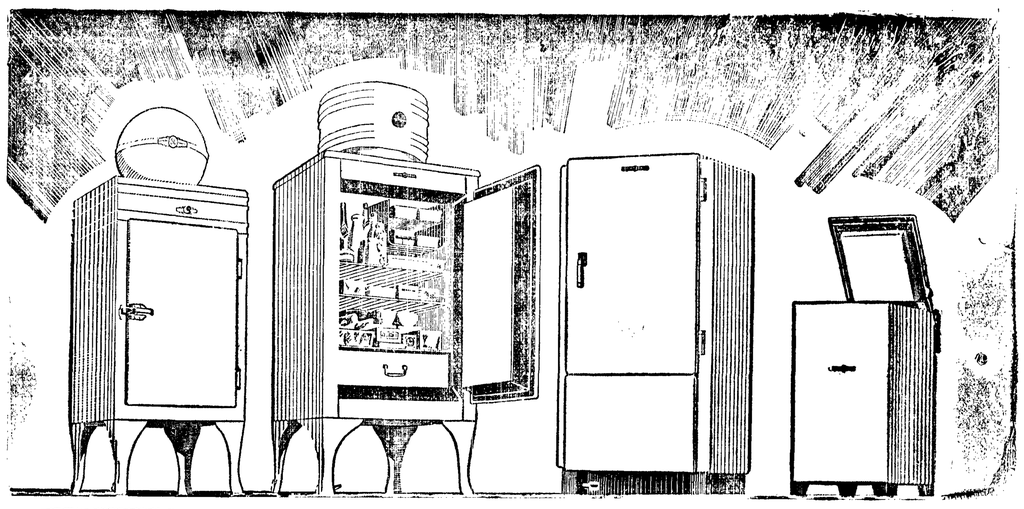

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THE NEW 1935 G-E refrigerators are on display this week—a dozen models to select from—*any style! any size! any price!* All three types of refrigerators are here to see and to compare . . . Monitor Top, Flatop and Liftop models. Beautifully styled . . . equipped with all the modern convenience features . . and, most important, all powered with the "ageless" General Electric sealed-in-steel mechanism that carries 5 years performance protection for only $1 a year.

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Liked Artistic Weapons

Early in the Nineteenth century the making of artistic weapons in France was encouraged by Napoleon, who presented armes de recompense to all his marshals. The luxury of making such weapons ceased with the downfall of the empire and shortly after the English gunmakers took away the superiority from France. During the second dacade of the Nineteenth century the tendency of the gunsmith was to become a painstaking mechanic rather than an artist, and this tendency has persisted ever since, the enriched, yet not always reliable firearms giving way to the severely plain but highly efficient guns of today.

Record Dustfall

The record dustfall in historic times is undoubtedly that which is associated with the terrific volcanic eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 in the Strait of Sunda. Over a radius of a thousand miles dust ruined down and formed a stratum measurable by inches. For three days the skies were red over a great part of the earth—an optical phenomenon caused by the Krakatoa eruption. In fact, these red skies made it possible to determine how far Krakatoa's volcanic dust had been flung. It took years for it all to settle. It had to fall by its own weight, a fall much retarded by friction.

Bay Rum

The original bay rum is made by distilling the juice of the leaves of the bay berry, a tree which grows extensively in the West Indies. No particular attention is given to the cultivation of the tree. The making of bay rum was formerly chiefly a seasonal, local industry in the islands. The distilled oil of the bay, however, is only one ingredient of the commercial bay rum of the present day. It includes also alcohol, water, oil of orange peel and oil of pimenta. Most of that sold in the United States is mixed in this country by drug firms, hair tonic manufacturers, etc.

Deckle Edge Paper

A rough, untrimmed edge of paper is called deckle edge. This is the edge left by the deckles, which are the curbs on the sides of the apron of a paper machine confining the flowing pulp, this determining the width of the paper. The deckle edge on note paper is usually an imitation of this.

Arizona's Wild Horses

Despite the encroachments of civilization there are still some 50,000 wild horses roaming over the state of Arizona.

Early Pharmacopoeia

The greatest landmark in the history of pharmacopoeias, is a work published in London in 1617. Ten committees to compile it had been appointed twenty-eight years earlier. This work listed 1,028 simple drugs and 932 preparations and compounds. Among the substances it recommended were cream of tartar, flowers of sulphur, calomel and sugar of lead. And it told how to prepare goats, blood, young swallows, earthworms, millipedes, coral and precious stones, how to purify wool fat and how to dry the lungs of foxes.

Plant Life of the Ocean

Plant life in the ocean swarms thickest near the surface. Usually the greatest number of diatoms are right at the surface, where the sunlight is strongest. The top 600 feet or so of the water contains practically all the plant life of the ocean and the next 600 feet below that contains all the rest.

Kingston, Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica, is the only island in the Caribbean where English is widely spoken. It was discovered by the Spanish and taken from them by the British in 1655. It is to this day a British colony. Jamaica is a mountainous land with hundreds of rivers and streams rushing down into the sea.

Over a Broomstick

To jump over a broomstick means to go through an informal or mock marriage ceremony. The origin of the custom of marrying by jumping over a broomstick is obscure. It is common among the gypsies in Scotland. It is mentioned in English literature as early as 1774.

Virginia's Mountain Peaks

Twenty-nine mountain peaks in Virginia are over 4,000 feet in elevation.

Depending on Other Ants

The Amazon slave-making ant depends upon other ants for its food and will starve to death in the midst of plenty if deprived of their food-bringing slave-ants.

First Railway in Europe

The first railway in Europe was opened between Liverpool and Manchester, Eng., September 15, 1830.

Ape Teeth Like Humans

It is almost impossible to distinguish with certainty between some ape teeth and some teeth from human jaws.

Origination of Hurricanes

Hurricanes that sweep the mid-Atlantic states are said to originate somewhere in the ocean between Florida and Africa.

First Passenger Railroad

The first passenger railroad in the United States (the Baltimore & Ohio, 14 miles long) was opened to the public May 24, 1830.

Better Hang Onto Job

It takes an act of congress to reinstate a policeman who has been dismissed from the Washington police force.

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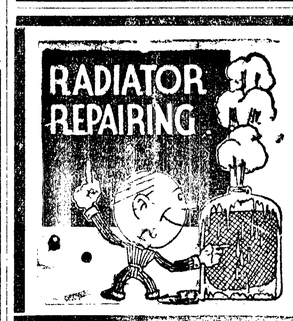

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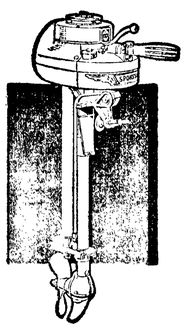

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West Point Cadets Get Artillery Practice

FIRST classmen of West Point military academy always have a summer tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and there they learn to operate the big guns that defend the Chesapeake bay region. Some of the boys are here seen firing the 155 mm. guns.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

THE MERRY LITTLE BREEZES HELP LIGHTFOOT

COULD you have seen the hunter with the terrible gun and Lightfoot the Deer that morning on which the hunting season opened you might have thought that Lightfoot was hunting the hunter instead of the hunter hunting Lightfoot. You see, Lightfoot was behind the hunter so as to keep track of him. As long as he knew just where the hunter was he felt reasonably safe.

The Merry Little Breezes are the best friends that Lightfoot has. They

"It Was That Confounded Jay," Muttered the Hunter.

always bring to him all the different scents they find as they wander through the Green Forest. And Lightfoot's delicate nose is so wonderful that he can take these scents, even though they be very faint, and tell just who or what has made them. So, though he makes the best possible use of his big ears and his beautiful eyes, he trusts more to his nose to warn him of danger. For this reason during the hunting season when he moves about he moves in the direction from which the Merry Little Breezes may be blowing. He knows that they will bring to him warning of any danger which may lie in that direction.

Now the hunter with the terrible gun who was looking for Lightfoot knew all this, for he was wise in the ways of Lightfoot and of the other little people of the Green Forest. When he had entered the Green Forest that morning he had first of all made sure of the direction from which the Merry Little Breezes were coming. Then he had begun to hunt in that direction, knowing that his scent would be carried behind him. It is more than likely that he would have reached the hiding place of Lightfoot the Deer before the latter would have known that he was in the Green Forest had it not been for Sammy Jay's warning.

When he reached the tangle of fallen trees behind which Lightfoot had been hiding he worked around it slowly and with the greatest care, holding his terrible gun ready for use instantly should Lightfoot leap out. Presently he found Lightfoot's footprints in the soft ground and studying them he knew that Lightfoot had known of his coming.

"It was that confounded Jay," muttered the hunter. "Lightfoot heard him and knew what it meant. I know what he has done. He has circled round so as to get behind me and get my scent. It is a clever trick, a very clever trick, but two can play at that game. I'll just try that little trick myself."

So the hunter in his turn made a wide circle back and presently there was none of the dreaded man-smell among the scents which the Merry Little Breezes brought to Lightfoot. Lightfoot had lost track of the hunter.

© T. W. Burgess.—WNU Service.

QUESTION BOX

by ED WYNN, *The Perfect Fool*

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have lost all my money and am broke. A fortune teller told me that when the soles of my shoes wear out, I will be on my feet again. Do you believe it?

Yours truly,
CLAIRE VOYANT.

Answer: Well, I have to.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

Can you tell me how it is that so many men are bald headed?

Yours truly,
DAN DRUFF.

Answer: Men lose half their hair worrying if their sweetheart will marry them. After they are married they pull out the other half worrying how to get a divorce.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I see where they were recently playing Hamlet in evening clothes. I am trying to modernize Uncle Tom's Cabin. Can you offer any suggestions?

Truly yours,
I. NOEL OTT.

Answer: When the bloodhounds chase Eliza, have her do the Charleston on each cake of ice.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I owned a horse but had no hay for the horse to eat. I met a man who had a load of hay and I traded him the horse for the hay. Now I have no horse to eat the hay. What can I do?

ANN VILL.

Answer: Find the man you traded with and ask him if he'd be kind enough to lend you the horse to eat the hay.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

There is a man living next door to me who is very lazy. In fact he lets his wife support him by taking in washing. Shouldn't he be ashamed to let his wife support him in that way?

Sincerely,
ALEC. TRICKIRON.

Answer: I wouldn't blame the husband so much, if I were you. Maybe his wife is ignorant and can't earn a living any other way.

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MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

SECRET OF CUSTARDS

CUSTARDS are such good desserts for children and the aged as well as for those who have weakened digestion. The secret of a good custard is in the cooking.

Steamed Cup Custard.

Beat two eggs lightly until the whites and yolks are well mixed, add three tablespoons of sugar, a bit of salt and a generous grating of nutmeg. When the sugar is well dissolved add a pint of good milk, stir and mix well and pour into three custard cups if large—four if small. Set in a pan of hot water and put on to steam. Do not let the water stand too deep in the pan so that in boiling it will roll into the cups. Watch carefully after the boiling begins; test with a clean knife thrust down the center of the custard. When the knife comes out clean remove the cups at once from the hot water and chill before serving. For variety in flavor—melt a few tablespoons of sugar in a smooth frying pan and pour this caramel into the bottom of the cups before adding the custard. When cooked they may be turned out and the caramel will form a brown sauce over the custard.

Meringue of Rice.

Put a cup of rice to cook in a pint of boiling water. When the water has evaporated add a pint of milk, a tablespoon of butter, the grated rind of a lemon and four well-beaten egg yolks. Butter a pudding dish and pour in the mixture, adding a little salt. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, add a tablespoon of lemon juice and half a cup of sugar. Spread over the pudding and bake until brown.

Puffed Rice Pralines.

Heat until crisp three cups of puffed rice, stirring often to keep from scorching. Boil two cups of brown sugar with one-half cup of water, one tablespoon of vinegar, one tablespoon of butter, until the mixture makes a soft ball in cold water. Add a pinch of soda and salt and add the rice. Pour into pans well buttered and allow to harden.

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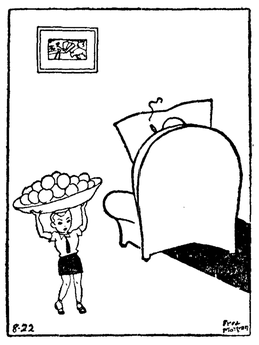
PAPA KNOWS—



"Pop, what is a gadget?"
"Gewgaw."

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ON LABOR DAY

By ANNE CAMPBELL

ONE never knows the satisfying taste
Of bread until he earns it . . . Better still
To plow the stubborn earth, to plant the waste
And carry the threshed wheat down to the mill.
Bread that one gains by sweat is better than
The proffered loaf . . . The gift of luxury
Will never sing into the heart of man
As will his triumph over poverty.

Once the soiled hands of Labor were not held
In high repute, but now our daily prayer
Is not for gifts of bread . . . Our pleas have welled
From weary hearts that have too much to bear,
But with new courage for the bitter moil,
We pray to earn our bread by honest toil.

Copyright.—WNU Service.

"If he remembers the bicycle built for two," says pertinent Polly, "he's old enough to be your grandfather."

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Do YOU Know—

That more than 3,500 tons of hair has been cut from the heads of American women during the bob era, it is estimated? There are 14,000,000 bobbed heads in the United States and about half this number spend $15.000,000 a year for waves.

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WNU Service.

Chic Tailored Suit

Black velveteen and black and gray striped corduroy are combined effectively in this tailored suit. The double breasted jacket has four patch pockets. The blouse is Chanel's new matelasse crepe in white with elephants outlined in gold lame thread.

MINUTE MAKE-UPS
By V. V.

If you have a short neck, pay attention to the arrangement of hair at the napeline. Make the curls go upward off the neck so that there will be a clear sweep from the base of the neck to the hairline. Hair curled high will give the appearance of a longer neck well poised on the shoulders.

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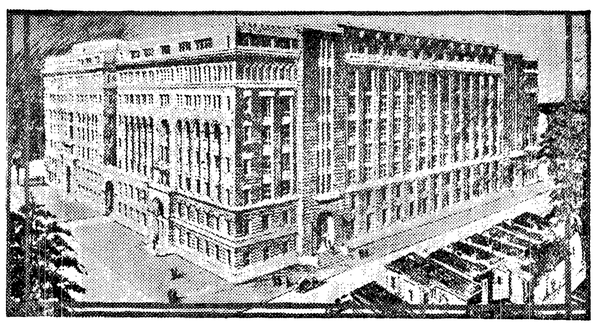
WNU Service.

Water Plants as Food

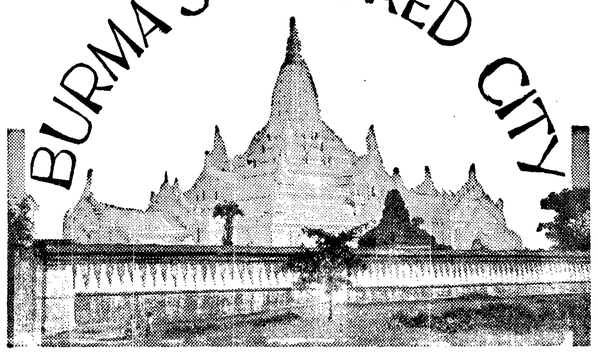
The pond lily has tuberous underground stems several feet in length which are rich in starch. In fact, the moose, largest of all North American mammals, is known to feed on these stems of the pond lily and other aquatic plants. The cattail and swamp grasses also have stems and roots of sufficient size to serve as food for an elephant. Here then was the food for this extinct race of curious beasts which ranged across the deserts of Asia and North America.

Uncle Sam's New Printing Office



THIS is the new government printing office in Washington. That is, it is the architect's drawing of the building which is to be erected to replace the present out-of-date and rather dilapidated structure. The new office will be on H street.

BURMA'S SACRED CITY



The Ananda, a Temple of Pagan.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

PAGAN, Burma's Sacred City, is solemnity and mystery; about it is enchantment. Here, 90 miles southwest of Mandalay, the traveler finds himself in the midst of a veritable forest of temples and pagodas, large and small, nearly perfect or almost unrecognizable because of decay. Before their vast bulks the traveler becomes painfully conscious of his littleness and insignificance. His mere presence seems an impertinence. The crumbling walls, the fallen pinnacles and the desolation are eloquent of the vanity of fame, the hollowness of glory, and the futility of human effort.

Of the 5,000 or more temples that are still to be seen, the Ananda, the Thatbyinnyu, and Gawdawpalin, standing all three within a circle of a quarter of a mile radius, are surpassingly beautiful and majestic.

The Ananda rises like a structure of foam. On its summit, like the flame upon some altar, a slender, golden spire gathers the radiance of the sun and flings it forth again to every quarter. It is the first of all the temples to command the traveler's attention; it is the last upon which he gazes as the swift steamer bears him away.

The Thatbyinnyu has suffered more from time and neglect than has the Ananda. Its walls are blackened and much of the detail of its ornamentation has fallen away. It is hardly beautiful; it is majestic.

The third temple has neither the exquisite beauty of the Ananda nor the sublimity of the Thatbyinnyu; yet in the perfect harmony of its proportions, the refinment of every detail, it has a charm of its own. It contributes with the others to the spell which Pagan casts over even the most careless visitor.

Lovely View From Circuit House.

Past the Gawdawpalin the path leads on to the circuit house. At every step is revealed some new grouping of effects, some new harmonies of proportion or felicities of detail, and from the spacious veranda of the resthouse the view is one never to be forgotten. Westward the river and the hills, silver and gold and blue in the sunset; near at hand the Gawdawpalin, with orange light and soft purple shadows mingling and shifting over its huge battlements; farther away the Ananda and the Thatbyinnyu, now indistinct in the twilight; and all around, the half-seen outlines of pagodas.

Heroic achievements, the basest villainy, successful subtlety—all these are mingled in the history of this ruined city.

The greatness of Pagan, and with it reliable Burmese history, dates from the accession of Anawrata, about A. D. 1017. This truly remarkable monarch won by the sword a splendid empire and established a dynasty that continued in power for more than 200 years. At the beginning of his reign he devoted himself to the moral and religious uplift of his people. A corrupt and degrading "Naga-worship," or obedience to devils, in the form of serpents, had come through Assam from northern India.

Anawrata's Great Reform.

Soon after Anawrata ascended the throne Buddhist missionaries arrived at Pagan from the country of the Talaings, a people dwelling to the south and, as a result of the frequent and easy communication with India by sea, highly civilized. These Talaing missionaries found the king a zealous convert. He expelled the priests of the abominable cult that for so many years had debauched his people, strictly proscribed the Naga worship, and did everything in his power to further the efforts of the preachers.

His fervor had, however, one lamentable result. Hearing that there were in Thaton, the Talaing capital, copies of the Buddhist Sacred Books and several precious relics, he sent a noble envoy to beg for such portions as might be spared. His reasonable request was refused in a singularly insolent and shortsighted manner.

With characteristic energy Anwrata assembled an army and a fleet and moved against Thaton. He was completely successful, and as the spoils of victory he carried back to Pagan not only the books and the priceless relics but the king and queen of the fallen city, together with principal nobles, rich treasure, 32 white elephants, and a host of 30,000 artificers and scholars.

This signal success only fanned the flame of Anawrata's zeal. A fresh field for enterprise was found in Ceylon. There was in that island a most sacred relic, nothing less than a tooth of Gautama. Such a trophy was beyond price and its possession by Pagan would sanctify and enoble the king's name. Accordingly, with four trusty captains, mounted on matchless steeds, Anawrata hastened to the seashore and embarked for Ceylon at nightfall.

But unseen hands were fighting on the side of the sovereign of Ceylon and sacred tooth. The ship sped swiftly on through the night. Yet when the travelers awoke it was to find themselves anchored a little below Pagan!

Baffled but not defeated, Anawrata sent an envoy to Sangabodhi, the king, an envoy who bore many costly presents and who was instructed to demand the tooth of Guatama in return.

Gautama Supplied Teeth.

Sangabodhi, unwilling to surrender his most precious possession, yet fearful of arousing the ire of so dreadful a monarch as the king of Pagan, was in sore straits. In his distress he expressed the wish that he might have two such teeth. No sooner had he given utterance to this desire than the tooth produced a fellow exactly resembling itself! In fact, the two were indistinguishable until the original declared itself by rising into the air and performing miracles.

The duplicate was placed in a casket of gold and delivered to the envoy, who carried it back with great pomp to Pagan.

To solve the difficulty of choosing a site for the enshrinement of the prize, the casket was placed on the back of a white elephant, and it was announced that wherever the animal halted there should be the resting place of the tooth.

Much to the disappointment of all, the elephant bearing his precious burden crossed the river and knelt down near the Tangyi hills. This was very far from the palace, and the king expressed his regret that he also had not two sacred teeth. Here again the wish was father to the miracle. Immediately there were two teeth instead of one! The duplicate was placed on the elephant's back and the beast was bidden to move on.

Five times the elephant halted before reaching the neighborhood of the palace, and at each place the tooth was miraculously multiplied, until at last the site of the Lokananda was reached and the king professed himself satisfied. At each stop a shrine was built, and at the last was reared the pile which still remains as one of the monuments to Anawrata's greatness.

Anawrata's end was tragic. One day, as he was riding through the forest on an elephant, he struck his head against the branch of a tree in which dwelt two nats—Teinbin and his wife, Leinbin. In a fit of rage the monarch dragged Leinbin down from the tree and beat her mercilessly.

Teinbin, in his turn, enraged at the king's cruelty, lay in wait for Anawrata in the depths of the jungle. Taking the form of a huge white buffalo, he furiously charged the unhappy monarch and succeeded in impaling him upon one of his horns. The body was never found.

Conquered by the Chinese.

For more than two centuries the successors of Anawrata more or less worthily maintained the dignity and prestige of Pagan. But in the north was developing a power that was soon to engulf not Pagan only, but almost the entire continent of Asia. Kublai Khan in 1254 conquered what is now Yunnan, and the Chinese were thus brought into contact with Burma. To the resulting conflict there could be but one issue. In 1286 Pagan fell before invaders from the north, never again to attain historical significance. Of the great battle between the two armies on the plain of Vociam, Marco Polo gives a graphic and spirited account.

Though, under the circumstances, the fall of Pagan was inevitable, the last king of that unfortunate capital stands in pitiful contrast to the great Anawrata. Known to history as Tayokpyemin, the King Who Ran Away From the Chinese, he was utterly unworthy of his noble office. In the Mingalazedi is an inscription which commemorates his achievements at the table. Here it is recorded that he never dined off fewer than three hundred dishes!

While the Chinese host was yet a long way from the city, the cowardly king fled down the river to Bassein. When the cooks whom he had taken with him were able to produce only 150 dishes, the full horror of his position dawned upon the unhappy monarch. He burst into childish tears and exclaimed, "Now I am poor indeed!"

When the invaders had taken their toll of Pagan and retired, he thought of returning. At Prome, however, he was met by one of his sons, who offered him poisoned food. For a time the weakling hesitated. At last, convinced that it was better to die so than by the sword, he yielded and met a fate that, as few writers have avoided the temptation to remark, was singularly appropriate to his character.