

Floyd Gibbons'

ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"The Beast in the Glass Room"

HELLO, EVERYBODY:

Nina C. Marbourg of New York city tells today's yarn and it's a pip of a story, too. You know, Nina says she went to see that picture, "King Kong," that was playing in the movie houses a few years ago, and terrifying as it was, Nina took it without a single shudder. It didn't make much of an impression on her because—well—Nina claims she had a tussle with a real King Kong—in the flesh—back in the summer of 1908. And after that, no mere picture of the brute was going to scare her.

I'll have to admit, and so will Nina, that King Kong grew quite a bit in the years between 1908 and the showing of that picture. The King Kong in the movies was a great, ape-like creature about a quarter of a mile tall—big enough to hold an ordinary human in the palm of his hand. Nothing like that ever existed in real life, as far as I know, and I've seen all the big ones, from Jess Willard to Primo Carnera and Man Mountain Dean. Nina's King Kong came about up to her chin, she says, but he was just as hairy and just as bestial as the big brute that hopped out onto the screen from that strip of Hollywood celluloid. And Nina was locked up with him in a glass room!

Chimpanzee Scheduled to Pose for Pictures.

It all came about over a matter of some photographs. Nina had a job, at that time, that made it necessary for her to take pictures of the latest thing in chimpanzees. The chimp was in the Bronx zoo, and Nina made arrangements with his keeper to have the animal pose for her.

When she got to the zoo the obliging keeper brought the brute out into a big, glass-enclosed room where the light was ideal for photography. The animal shook hands with Nina, and she says that's the first time she'd ever met a chimpanzee socially. Then the keeper began putting him through his tricks while Nina took shots with her camera. She snapped him posing at a table, on a bicycle, and going through all his various stunts. She got all the pictures she wanted but one, and then the keeper realized that he had forgotten to bring the properties needed for that picture—the chimp's roller skates.

"Just a minute," he said. "I'll go and get them." He went out of the room, closing the door behind him. Nina heard the spring latch click, but she thought nothing of it at the time. Several seconds passed



"His other hand went to my hair and began to shake my head from side to side."

while the chimp wandered around the room. But suddenly he turned and began scrutinizing Nina with his beady little eyes—and at that moment she realized she was locked in a room with a chimpanzee, and no telling what the animal might take a notion to do.

As a matter of fact, the animal seemed to be taking some sort of a notion right then. He was advancing toward Nina at a slow, shambling gait, his little eyes leering straight into hers. "I remembered," she says, "that animals were supposed to be afraid of you if you looked them straight in the eye. I looked steadily at this one, but still he came on."

Chimp Draws Closer Despite Steady Stare.

"Closer and closer he came, and still I held his eyes with mine. The nearer he came the more panicky I grew. All I could think of to say was a silly, 'Nicy monkey—nice monkey!' Presently he was within a few feet of me. They say that a drowning person reviews his whole life in his last few seconds. All I could think of were the horrors of Poe's tale, 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue,' and all the other dreadful stories I had ever heard of apes at large.

"The chimpanzee took another step forward, raised one great, hairy arm, and let his hand drop on my shoulder. His other hand went to my hair and began to shake my head from side to side. It was before the days of bobbed hair, and mine was long. Hairpins fell tinkling on the cement floor, and this seemed to delight the brute. He bared his teeth in a horrible grin, took a firmer grip and shook harder."

More hairpins fell from Nina's hair. The chimpanzee began jumping up and down in front of her, pulling her head down and shoving it back. Then, to Nina's terror, his other hand came up. It caressed her cheek, then slipped down to her neck and she felt the animal's short, powerful fingers tightening on her throat!

Chimp Hears the Sound of His Keeper's Footsteps.

Nina held her breath. She felt pretty certain then that the end had come. "He leered up horribly at me with his glittering little eyes," she says, "and then gave my head a fearful shake that nearly threw me off balance. Then, suddenly, he stood perfectly still. His thick lips began to quiver. He snarled, whined and ground his teeth. And while I was wondering what was coming next, the door opened. His ears had been quicker than mine. The keeper had arrived and spoiled his fun."

But the keeper didn't see any fun in the situation. He stood in the doorway, his eyes bulging. "Don't move," he whispered. "For God's sake, don't move!" With that, the chimpanzee gave Nina's head one more fearful shake, screamed frightfully, and struck Nina in the chest—a blow that sent her reeling against the wall. Then, like the crack of a whip, the keeper's voice rang out. He barked a curt order, and suddenly the beast became the meek, docile exhibition monkey he had been before the keeper left the room.

Nina didn't take any more pictures that day. When the chimp had been put back in his cage, the keeper came back, drew her to one side, and began talking nervously. "I should have known better than to leave you alone with that animal," he said. "It's a wonder you weren't killed. Chimps are queer with strangers, and especially with women. Look here, I hope you don't say anything about this. Because if it ever gets out, I'll lose my job."

No Nina kept quiet about it for a long time. Now it doesn't matter, because the keeper isn't working at the zoo any more, so Nina is passing the yarn along to us.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

French Complete Construction of Observatory in Alps

Work has been completed on the new French National observatory, located in Provence, which is declared to be the largest in Europe and second in size only to Mount Wilson observatory in California.

For more than a decade, a committee of French astronomers and physicists had been seeking an appropriate site to build this observatory. Forcalquier was chosen because of its altitude, because of the unusual clarity of the atmosphere and because of the excellent weather

er which the region enjoys virtually every day of the year.

The French scientists who supervised its construction say it will be the "most favored observatory in the world" because 250 observation nights will be available every year.

Three years were required to build the new observatory. Its equipment is as modern as science and money can make it. Its 80-inch reflecting telescope is the largest in Europe and ranks third in size in the world. The observatory cost \$10,000,000.

NEW OUTLOOK

By R. H. WILKINSON
(Released by Associated Newspapers WNU Service.)

"I'll tell you a story," said Joshua Brown, "about a rich man named Derrell Graham. Graham was your typical self-made man. He started at the bottom with nothing, worked hard and got the breaks. By the time he was 60 he had amassed a fortune, and retired from business."

"It had been his life-long dream to retire at 60 to enjoy his income without working, to live peacefully and comfortably and happily. "But such was not to be his destiny. "Why? Well, because the old boy had a flock of poor relations and friends who were after his money. Day and night he was bothered and pestered by telephone calls, correspondence and personal visits of less fortunate members of his family who wanted financial aid."

"Graham became bitter and hard and cynical. Eventually he decided to go away, to migrate to a country where he wasn't known, to be taken at his face value, to hope for peace and contentment."

"And in Hillsdale he found the end of his rainbow, so to speak. Hillsdale was located in the back country, 250 miles north of the city where Graham had his home, and no one knew of his going there. He bought a small house outside the village, equipped it modernly, and settled down to enjoy himself, giving out that he was a writer, though a poor one. Within a week half the town's population had called to pay their respects, and the manner of equality with which they treated and accepted him was something to warm the cockles of his old heart."

"Among those with whom he became friendly were the Lefe Austins, who lived down the road a piece. Lefe operated a small farm, and when he wasn't farming he was fishing. It seemed to Graham that Lefe got more out of life than any man he had ever known. Frequently of evenings Lefe would drop over to his neighbor's and sit with the old man on his porch in the gathering dusk and talk of things that were far removed from the hurly-burly of existence to which Graham was accustomed."

"Once the old man said meditatively: 'You seem to be happy with your little farm here, Lefe. Haven't you often thought you'd be a great deal more happy and contented if you had all the money you wanted?'"

"Lefe shook his head. 'Nope,' he said, 'I reckon not. Money ain't everything, Derrie. It don't bring a feller happiness. Why, I hear tell about these rich guys a-worryin' and a-schemin' and a-frettin' all the time about this, that and the other thing an' it seems to me like they were plumb foolish. Nope, it's the simple things as counts in a man's life."

"Graham was pleased with this answer. It further stimulated the vague thought that had begun to take root in his mind. That thought concerned the making of his will. Who, he asked himself, would be better qualified to inherit his vast fortune than this self-same Lefe Austin? Who would do more good with the money? Certainly not one of the selfish relatives who wanted it all for themselves and whose only god was riches."

"Thus thinking, the old man practically reached a decision in the matter in favor of Lefe. Yet before calling in his lawyer to arrange the papers, he decided to first eliminate a faint doubt that persisted in his thoughts. He would test Lefe and assure himself that his analysis of the farmer had been correct."

"The problem of bestowing a moderate fortune on Mr. Austin without arousing that worthy's suspicion was easily settled. Mr. Austin was a fisherman and Mr. Graham was, ostensibly, a writer. Why, Mr. Graham wanted to know, didn't Mr. Austin set down on paper some of his experiences as a fisherman and submit them to a certain sportsman's magazine in connection with a prize contest they were running?"

"Mr. Austin thought the matter over and chuckled. The idea pleased him. He set down his experiences, submitted them, and because Mr. Graham owned the 'certain sportsman's magazine' he was awarded a prize of \$5,000."

"The day after the check arrived, Graham went away. He wanted to give Lefe full rein. He wanted him to use absolutely his own judgment in the expenditure of that money."

"Three weeks later Graham returned to Hillsdale. En route to his home he dropped in at the Austins' to pay his respects. With something of a shock he noticed that the farm had changed. The yard had been fixed up, the house painted and a second-hand automobile stood in the dooryard. Lefe and his wife had changed too. They greeted him with profuse cordiality. There was a sparkle in their eyes that hadn't been present before. They both wore new garments, and the interior of their house boasted new furniture, a picture or two, a new rug."

"Mr. Graham shook his head sadly. He had been mistaken. Lefe Austin had lied. He was like the

others. Money had made him happier than heretofore. The old man was bitter and annoyed. Without preamble he told Lefe of his disappointment, of the test to which he'd put the farmer. Lefe was incredulous.

"You mean you're D. D. Graham, the millionaire?"

"Yes, Lefe," said Graham sadly, 'I am.'

"An' you were going to will me all that money?"

"I was," said Graham, with emphasis on the 'was,' 'but now I find you are unworthy. Oh, don't tell me you're sorry,' he went on, as Lefe started to speak. 'The damage is done. You needn't pay back the \$5,000. It wouldn't do a bit of good, and I have plenty more.'

"You're damn tootin' you have!' said Lefe. 'And I ain't got no intention of payin' it back. If you weren't such a dam'd hog you'd a-made that \$10,000 instead of only five.'

"Mr. Graham gasped. 'Look here, Lefe, you told me that money didn't make a man happy.'

"Purely conjecture," said Lefe. 'How could I know whether or not it would make a man happy when I ain't never had no money? I ain't never had nothing, an' I was bitter about it. With me, like everyone else, it was a matter of sour grapes. But by jingies I've discovered that money helps a lot.'

"Mr. Graham opened his mouth to speak, but Lefe rushed on. 'You listen to me, Mr. Graham. 'Was you happy when you didn't have money? Like the devil you was! You was all the time trying to get more, squabbling and fightin' and bein' selfish, schemin' to take money from someone who had more'n you, just like those poor relatives o' yours are doin' now. But now that you've got your pile an' are old and want to retire you expect other folks to act like you didn't, to be like you weren't, simply because it would make you peaceful and contented and happy. It ain't fair, Mr. Graham. It ain't a bit fair, this condemnin' by you of others . . .'"

Joshua Brown paused in the telling of his tale and chuckled. "Maybe," he said, "you've guessed the end. Maybe you think Old Man Graham left his money to Lefe, after all. Well, you're wrong. Because when Graham died he didn't have a cent to his name. You see, Lefe had given him a new outlook on life all right. Too much of a new one for his own good. For Graham decided he'd been all wrong and pretty selfish, and before he died he gave his entire fortune away to his poor relatives—and made them happy."

Rabbits Are Afflicted

By Numerous Ailments

Rabbits, in common with other animals under domestication, are subject to many pests, diseases and ailments. Being raised in close confinement from the time of their birth renders them especially susceptible to parasitic diseases.

The mother may harbor a few parasites that do not materially affect her health, but the transmission of the parasites to the young may give the latter a serious setback by stunting their growth, lowering their vitality, or the young may die as a result of injury from these parasites.

Among the parasitic diseases of rabbits which deserve special attention are coccidiosis, ear mange, skin mange and stomach worms. The common symptoms are weakness, emaciation, loss of flesh, and death.

Treatment of most rabbit diseases except in the case of valuable show animals should not be undertaken by the average grower. The sacrifice of a few animals affected with skin mange, coccidiosis, or worms is a safer procedure than to attempt treatment, with its danger of spreading disease to healthy animals.

There are four types of mange in rabbits—two forms of ear mange commonly known to the rabbit breeder as ear canker and two forms of skin mange.

Mange is produced by eggs which are laid under the scabs. These eggs hatch and the larvae have the same shape as the adults and are distinguished by the fact that they are smaller and have only six legs. The adult parasites are larger and have eight legs.

The treatment of ear mange consists of thoroughly cleaning with hydrogen peroxide and removing all loose scabs. It is followed with an application of oil mixture containing 20 parts of olive oil and one part of carbolic acid.

Skin mange in rabbits is also produced by two different species of mites. Unless the animals are valuable for show purposes it is not advisable to undertake treatment for skin mange. When the disease is definitely diagnosed it is best to kill the infested animals and to burn the carcasses or bury them daily.

New Chickens

A new breed of chickens, known as "Autosex," has been developed at the Oklahoma Experiment station, reports the Country Home Magazine. The chicks reveal their sex the moment they stick their heads out of the shells. Every male has a white spot for a topknot, while the females are free of them. This new breed was produced by crossing White Plymouth Rocks with Rhode Island Reds, and then back-crossing to the Reds.

FARM TOPICS

TURKEY PRODUCTION IS MAJOR INDUSTRY

Fifty-six Per Cent Increase Shown in Past 10 Years.

Nearly \$70,000,000 worth of turkeys (at farm prices) were produced last year, reports the bureau of agricultural economics. This figure was somewhat less than for 1937, but was larger than in any other year in the current decade, and probably the second largest in the history of the industry.

Since 1929 the production of turkeys has increased more than 56 per cent—from less than 17,000,000 birds in that year to more than 26,000,000 in 1938. Peak of production during the decade was nearly 28,000,000 turkeys in 1936. Highest prices during the 10-year period were in 1929, lowest in 1933. The 1938 average—\$2.66 per bird—was about 16 per cent lower than in 1929.

Principal turkey-producing states in 1938 were Texas (3,285,000 birds), California (2,625,000), Minnesota (2,145,000), Oklahoma (1,418,000), Iowa (1,386,000), North Dakota (1,265,000), and Oregon (1,265,000). About 40 per cent of the 1938 crop was raised in the 12 North Central states as contrasted with only 30 per cent in 1929.

Expansion of the turkey industry during the last 10 years is attributed chiefly to improvements in production and management methods which have lessened the mortality of poults and lowered production costs in competition with chickens and other meats. Production of turkeys in small farm flocks has decreased in most areas, but this has been more than offset by increased numbers of large flocks which are kept separate from other poultry and handled under improved methods of sanitation, feeding, and marketing.

Flexible Farm Lease

Aids Tenant, Landlord

The Farm Security administration has distributed within the past year 1,000,000 copies of its written lease form designed to improve rental arrangements between farm tenants and landlords. Both have applied in large numbers for this "Flexible Farm lease" which is intended to take the place of oral agreements that still prevail in many sections of the country.

The "rental rates" clause carries a suggested form for stating exactly the share of each crop or the cash payment the tenant is to give the landlord.

Another matter of concern to the landlord and tenant is the annual renewal of their contract. Leasing from year to year is a prevalent tenure practice. In many cases this procedure works to the disadvantage of both parties. Tenants hesitate to initiate crop rotations; landlords hesitate to make changes or repairs in buildings which may not be needed by succeeding tenants.

To provide for such cases the "Flexible Farm lease" contains an "automatic renewal" clause. This clause in effect causes the lease to remain in full force until either party wishes to terminate his contract. Termination of the lease is in accordance with a period of notice fixed in the contract.

Save the Manure

Approximately 10 tons of manure are produced annually for each 1,000 pounds of live weight of stock kept on the farm. This manure contains plant food elements to make it worth around \$2.50 a ton at commercial fertilizer prices. Besides it provides organic matter for the soil, something essential to crop production. Of course, this value is dependent upon the manner in which the manure is conserved and applied. More than a third of the nitrogen and two-thirds of the potassium are in the liquid portion of the manure. This drains away unless sufficient bedding is used to absorb it. Also there is a loss where the manure is left piled up subject to the weather.

Farm Facts

Last year, according to the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics, approximately 1,000,000 persons moved off farms, while 800,000 moved from towns and cities to farms.

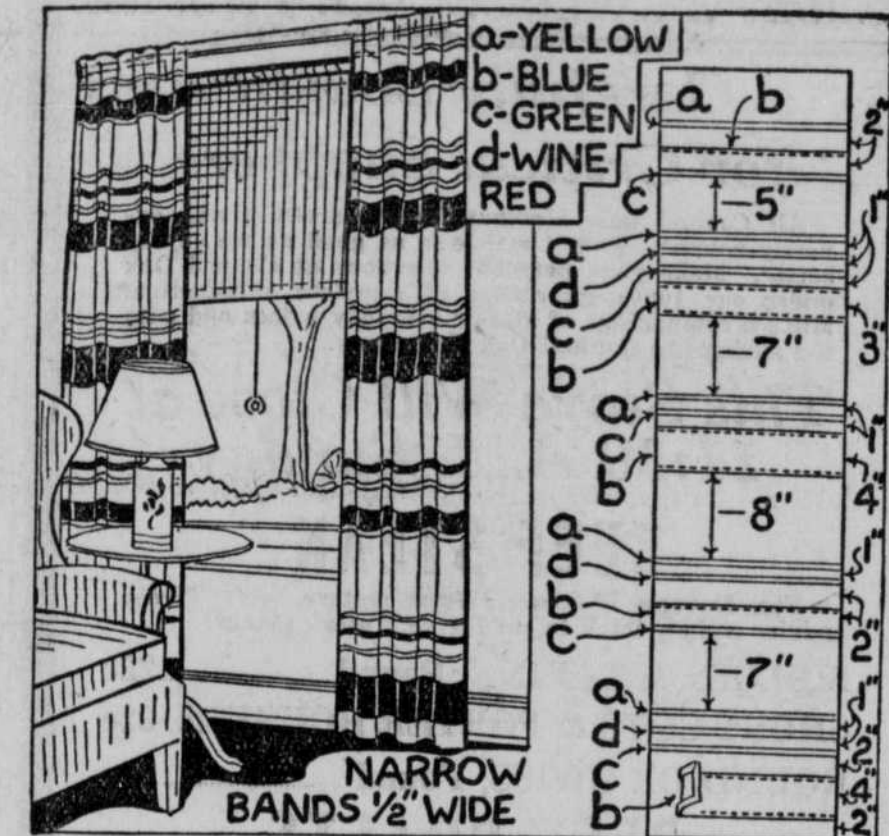
Land now either permanently ruined or seriously damaged by erosion represents an area larger than all farm land in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Oregon.

In the United States, breeds of swine are classed as lard-type or bacon-type. Lard-type breeds are the Duroc Jersey, Poland China, and Chester White, and bacon-type breeds are the Yorkshire and Tamworth.

Present information indicates that the 1939 pig crop, which includes both fall and spring litters, will total 83,000,000 head. This will exceed the 1938 figure by nearly 12,000,000, and will lack only 1,000,000 of equalling the record production in 1933.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



Curtains to fit budgets and color schemes.

THE first curtains of this kind I ever saw were made of the long pieces of good material left at each side of a sheet after the center part had begun to wear. These were dipped in dye to make a soft cream color for the foundation part of the curtains. Wide stripes of gingham and narrow ones of prepared bias trimmitig were then stitched in place to make stripes. The chart shows the colors that were used and gives the widths and spacing of the stripes.

Of course, you will have some ideas of your own about the stripes and colors. Perhaps you can copy the color scheme of the rug in the room or the wall paper. Or colors in a picture may offer a suggestion for colors for the whole room.

Whatever the materials used you will have fun planning the stripes. In case you should want to use short lengths of goods for the foundation part of the curtains, stitch these together with the seam on the right side; then place a stripe over the joining.

There are 32 other homemaking ideas in the booklet which Mrs. Spears has just prepared for our readers. All directions are clearly illustrated. You will be delight-

ed to own one of these new booklets. Enclose 10 cents in coin with name and address, to Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill., and booklet will be postpaid by return mail.

A Late Hour

Uncle Lige bought a clock, so tall that it was almost impossible to get it into the house. The old man was extremely proud of it, and found it very good company. He would lie awake nights to hear it tick.

One night the clock got out of order and began to strike. The old man awoke and counted one hundred and two. He promptly sat up in bed, and calling to his wife said: "Cynthia, get up, get up. It's later than I've ever known it to be."

Pull the Trigger on Constipation, and Pepsin-ize Acid Stomach

When constipation brings on acid indigestion, bloating, dizzy spells, gas, coated tongue, sour taste, and bad breath, your stomach is probably loaded up with certain undigested food and your bowels don't move. So you need both Pepsin to help break up fast that rich undigested food in your stomach, and Laxative Senna to pull the trigger on those lazy bowels. So be sure your laxative also contains Pepsin. Take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative, because its Syrup Pepsin helps you gain that wonderful stomach-relief, while the Laxative Senna moves your bowels. Tests prove the power of Pepsin to dissolve those lumps of undigested protein food which may linger in your stomach, to cause belching, gastric acidity and nausea. This is how Pepsinizing your stomach helps relieve it of such distress. At the same time this medicine wakes up lazy nerves and muscles in your bowels to relieve your constipation. So see how much better you feel by taking the laxative that also puts Pepsin to work on that stomach discomfort, too. Even finicky children love to taste this pleasant family laxative. Buy Dr. Caldwell's Laxative—Senna with Syrup Pepsin at your druggist today!

Come and Go Alone

We enter the world alone, we leave it alone.—Froude.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Drying Woolens.—To dry the children's woolen articles quickly, put them on a clean cloth and put the electric fan near them. Turn the garments frequently.

Filled Green Peppers.—Green peppers, cut in halves and simmered for 10 minutes, make tasty cases for creamed or escalloped mixtures such as macaroni and cheese or escalloped fish. After the peppers have been filled put them in the oven for five minutes or so to brown the tops.

When Egg Is Cracked.—Before boiling a cracked egg rub the shell with lemon juice. The egg albumen is quickly coagulated by the acid.

Tempting Dish.—Candied sweet potatoes have a distinctive flavor if they are sweetened with honey. Sprinkle a few cashew or Brazil nut fragments over the tops just before serving.

Keep your body free of accumulated waste, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. 60 Pellets 30 cents.—Adv.

On Receiving End
That man may last, but never lives, who much receives, but nothing gives.—Thomas Gibbons.

666 relieves misery of Colds fast!
LIQUID-TABLETS
SALVE-NOSE DROPS

MODERNIZE
Whether you're planning a party or remodeling a room you should follow the advertisements... to learn what's new... and cheaper... and better. And the place to find out about new things is right here in this newspaper. Its columns are filled with important messages which you should read regularly.

WOMEN!

read how thousands have been able to GET NEW ENERGY

IMPORTANT Medical Tests Reveal WHY Famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Helping Weak, Run-down, Nervous Women For Over Half A Century!

If you feel tired out, limp, listless, moody, depressed—if your nerves are constantly on edge and you're losing your boy friends to more attractive, peppy women—SNAP OUT OF IT! No man likes a dull, tired, cranky woman.

All you may need is a good reliable tonic. If so try famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Let it stimulate gastric juices to help digest and assimilate more whole-some food which your body uses directly for energy—to help build up more physical resistance and thus help calm jittery nerves, lessen female functional distress and give you joyful bubbling energy that is reflected throughout your whole being.

Over 1,000,000 women have reported marvelous benefits from Pinkham's Compound. Results should delight you! Telephone your druggist right now for a bottle.

WATCH YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.