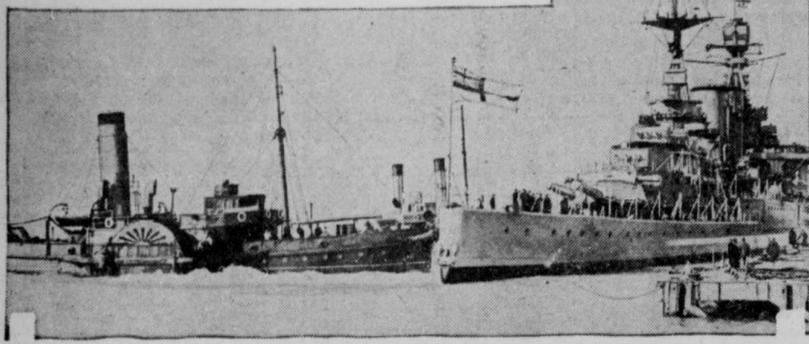


Collision Costs Her Commander His Job

A collision between H. M. S. Renown and the Hood in British naval maneuvers off Gibraltar caused the first naval court martial in many years. As a result the commander of the Renown was stripped of his command and ordered to report to the Victory, Nelson's old ship. The repair work necessary on the Renown will prevent that vessel taking part in the jubilee review in July. The picture shows the Renown arriving at Portsmouth for repairs.



Great Barrier Reef Real Jig-Saw Puzzle

Ships' Dread Menace Rich in Natural Resources.

Washington.—Australia's Great Barrier Reef, long regarded chiefly as a menace to ships rich in natural resources. A recent survey of this largest coral reef in the world shows that it possesses untold wealth in pearl shell, which may be made into buttons; and that its shallow waters are rich in turtles, food fish, oysters, and sponges. Phosphates, guano and lime from coral are also possible sources of income.

"If the sea went dry along the east coast of Queensland, in north-eastern Australia, a thousand miles of coral 'maze' would be revealed," says the National Geographic society.

"The Great Barrier Reef of Australia must not be imagined as a single structure, however, like the Great Wall of China; it is formed by myriad reefs, and a map of just one section resembles a jig-saw puzzle. In addition there are the scattered isles, high and forested, of the inner zone, and the atolls and cays, which are true coral islands.

Half-Veiled in Mystery.
"In all the Seven seas there is nothing so wonderful as this vast submarine 'curtain' of coral, the largest coral reef in the world, whose nature and origin remain half-veiled in mystery.

"Tourists from many lands and thousands of Australians have made the voyage through 'Australia's Grand canal,' the area between the mainland, with its purple hills, and the Outer barrier. A calm and pleasant trip during a portion of the year, it may be perilous in the cyclone season.

"Majestic is the meeting of league-long rollers of the ocean and the Great barrier. On days when the sunlit water behind the coral bastion is calm enough for a canoe, mountainous waves pound the reefs unceasingly. The surf on the Outer barrier at high tide, when the broad reefs' crests are hidden, presents an amazing spectacle. A 'long line of boiling surf, springing up in mid-ocean without any apparent cause,' is the late Charles Hedley's description. That great naturalist, whose knowledge of the Barrier was unrivaled, devoted the last few years of his life to the study of its problems.

"A lighthouse on Lady Elliot Islet marks the southern limit of coral-formed land, a broad platform of solid coral half a mile in circumference. Then comes an archipelago, the Bunker group, followed by the Capricorn group, popular resort now of naturalists, and almost a picnic ground of holiday-makers from the mainland.

"The Grand canal varies in width from 20 to 80 miles. There are two regions, however. The inner is narrow and fairly free from the perils which make the outer zone impossible for shipping. Only small

craft are navigated among the reefs of the outer zone.

Japanese Pearl-Seekers.
"Luggers are sailed along the channels, with coral fangs threatening destruction—sailed often where the reefs are uncharted, in quest for sea slugs and pearl and trochus shell. Japanese own many of these venturesome craft.

"The depth of the sea outside the Great barrier is profound, but in the zone where coastal steamers go safely it varies from about 10 fathoms to 20; the outer zone is much deeper, up to 70 fathoms (420 feet). "There is charm in the Grand canal trip, and life is pleasant on the favored islands, where a bungalow may nestle amid tropical fruit and palms, with a creek singing near on its little journey to the sea. Men have lived half a lifetime on a Barrier reef isle without desire to wander. It may be a lotus-eating life, or one of healthy work and play, as you please.

"Romance among the reefs there is, and one sees relics of the old-time voyagers recovered from the sea. But treasure seekers, imagination fired by stories of lost galleons, were better employed seeking on 'pirate islands' than among the coral of the Great barrier. Coins have been found, Spanish ones, too; yet, in these waters, it is far more profitable to go pearl-fishing than diving for 'fairly gold.'"

Dick Turpin Prison Will Be Pulled Down

London.—The famous St. Marylebone Watchhouse of Tyburn, now Marble Arch, in whose dungeons highwayman Dick Turpin lay while en route to Newgate to be hanged, is to be pulled down. Magnificent luxurious apartments and stores will soon spring up hiding forever one of London's famous landmarks. The present building was put up in 1729 to house watchmen, whose duty was to guard travelers against footpads on the Oxford road.

Sun's Rays Are Hotter in Winter Than Summer

Cambridge.—The heat from the sun's rays is greater in winter than in summer, if measurements are taken with the sun at the same altitude above the horizon, according to observations made at the Blue Hill meteorological observatory of Harvard.

The cold winter weather is due to the few hours of sunlight and the low average angle at which the rays strike the earth, not to any cooling of the sun's rays, according to Dr. Bernhard Haurwitz, research assistant at the observatory.

Doctor Haurwitz attributes the increase in heat to three factors; the fact that the earth is nearer the sun at this season; the diminution of water vapor which absorbs solar radiation; and the decrease in the amount of dust in the air which also cuts off part of the heat.

Alaskan Bears to Get Square Deal

Better Opportunity to Enjoy Honey and Molasses.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is going to see that the famous brown bears of Admiralty Island, Alaska, get a better opportunity to enjoy their molasses and honey.

The Agricultural department has announced that the forest service, the biological survey and the Alaska

game commission will work co-operatively on a plan to co-ordinate management of the bears with a "well-rounded use and enjoyment of other commercial, recreational and scenic resources of the island."

Principal features of the plan include: Areas needed for protection of the bear will be closed to hunting. Closed areas will be extended, or replaced by others, as changing conditions warrant.

Closed areas will include general recreation areas; sections of outstanding heavy stocking of bears in the spring when the cubs are small; heavily stocked areas where bears may be observed by naturalists, photographers and the public; and lands in the vicinity of logging camps, trollers' camps and other centers of seasonal occupancy, where closure may be advisable to assist in controlling casual or illegal killing.

The department said limited bear hunting may be permitted, subject to bag limits and to closure for entire seasons to prevent jeopardizing the bear population. Permitted yearly kill never will be allowed to exceed the yearly net increase.

A system of trails, portages, shelter cabins and observation blinds will be constructed for naturalists and recreationists.

Pilot Completes First Million Miles of Flying

Chicago.—A million miles of flying in United Air Lines' service since he piloted the first mail plane between Chicago and the Southwest in 1926 was the record scored by Richard L. Doble, when awarded his eighth service star, signifying completion of his eight thousandth hour of company flying. He is a pilot on the New York-Cleveland-Chicago division. Doble is said to be the first pilot in the world to fly a million miles for a commercial line.

Prior to joining United's staff, Doble had 2,500 hours of flying time. This gives him a total of 40,500 hours and approximately 1,250,000 miles—equal to 50 trips around the world at the equator.

Doble learned to fly in the army in 1917 and was later an army instructor. Nine years ago he made the inaugural air mail flight from Chicago to Kansas City, in

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—This is the season for editorial comments and business men's explosions to the broad general effect that the senate should stop talking and act—that it is outrageous that the senate should work under such archaic rules, permitting almost unlimited filibustering—and that congress should attend to its knitting, pack its various bags, and go home.

There is nothing new about this complaint. It is almost as old as the senate itself. The criticisms, every year, are generally preceded by equally violent blasts about the house of representatives rushing through legislation without proper consideration. These come early in each session of congress. Criticisms of the senate for talking too much come later.

Certainly it is very irritating to a man in any particular line of business to be uncertain as to the future of the rules of the game under which he must operate—whether it be a code under NRA as at present, or a tariff schedule on his product, as often happens, or a tax, as happens once every few years. He is apt to grow very impatient indeed when he reads in his newspaper every day that this important—to him—subject is being held up in the senate because a group of senators insist on talking—either about that very question or perhaps something entirely irrelevant.

If the aforesaid business man has watched the wheels go around for any length of time, moreover, he knows perfectly well that speeches change very few votes. That the senate is never stamped by a silver-tongued orator. So that he may reach the conclusion that the whole performance is a silly waste of time.

Now most of this criticism is accurate. What is overlooked in the criticism, however, is that a debate on any measure serves to center the attention of the country on that measure. That it forces into the consciousness of the senators who will vote on it the views—not of their colleagues—but of their constituents back home who will be affected by that legislation.

Filibusters Fail

The late Hoke Smith of Georgia, in opposing a cloture rule in the senate, was fond of observing that a filibuster had never in history beaten a really good measure. Regardless of the merits of this, it is certainly true, in the opinion of nearly every man who has watched the senate over a long period of years, that few filibusters, if any, have ever succeeded that ran counter to popular sentiment as demonstrated later.

For example, it is generally accepted that at the time Woodrow Wilson sent the Versailles treaty to the senate for ratification, the country as a whole was behind the treaty and behind the League of Nations. Had it been possible to force an immediate vote, the United States would have approved the treaty, and would have been in the League of Nations and the World court immediately.

As a matter of fact, when that fight started, there were only two senators—Borah and Reed of Missouri—who really wanted to kill the treaty. Before the vote was taken there were nearly twenty killers, and only a few who did not want reservations of one kind or another. Without that long-dragged-out fight, the later judgment of the people of this country would not have been served.

This may seem far-fetched at the present moment. But due to the long dragging out of the work relief bill, which has so distressed some commentators, much has been done behind the scenes on other legislation. The utility holding company bill, for example; the old-age pensions and unemployment insurance measures; and NRA continuance, which still requires, not voting, but time for crystallization of opinions as to the best thing to do.

Had the senate been operating under rules similar to those in the house, it is quite possible that the whole program would have been passed by now, in its various original forms. Even New Dealers now admit this would be little short of a tragedy.

Work Relief Troubles

President Roosevelt's work relief troubles have only begun. The nearly five-billion-dollar bill was steered safely through the rapids and shoals of congress. Amendments, which would have hamstrung it—boosting it beyond his ideas of what was possible or reducing it below what he thought would be effective, or substituting the dole or adding inflation—were all beaten. But the problem still remains.

Now the question is—how to make it work. How to give every "employable" person—the goal announced by the President—a job?

The difficulties are innumerable. For example: Total amount: This is not considered sufficient by any expert who has studied the problem. It is no secret that the President himself does not think it large enough. He made the amount what it was, not because that was sufficient, in his

judgment, but because it was as large as he dared even consider.

Ear-marking and promises: The ear-marking was not desired by the President, and his friends in the senate managed to make the language so elastic that, if the President desired, he could virtually disregard it. For instance, the discretion given him to modify any item, up or down, by 20 per cent of the total of the bill—not just the total of that item. But the ear-marking was made, and the President has no desire to provoke further troubles with congress later on by disregarding such expressed wishes so flagrantly. The same might be said to apply to all the private promises made to individual senators as to what would be done in their states. As, for example, the agreements calmly announced by the two Vermont senators.

Slow to Borrow

Hesitation of states, counties and cities to borrow: A considerable part of the money, under the general plans as announced before the introduction of the bill by the White House, was to be loaned to states, counties, cities, "authorities," etc. The idea is that these governmental units would borrow money for specifically approved projects, and would sometime not only pay interest but repay the principal.

All the information available here is to the effect that many of these local governmental units are heavily loaded down with debt burden, and would prefer the federal government to take their troubles off their shoulders. Hence there is reported a loathness to borrow which may handicap the working of the whole plan, or at least to make the eventual debt burden of the federal government much greater than the President had estimated.

Discriminations: This is one of the worst problems of all, the point being that states, counties, cities and authorities in many instances have already borrowed enormous sums from PWA, and are not only paying interest, but expect to repay the principal. How are they going to feel if—as many suspect—the federal government is forced virtually to make donations to other states, cities, counties and authorities for the same sort of work? In the one instance the federal government will be loaning money, getting a fair rate of interest, and expecting to get the principal back. In the other the federal government, for precisely the same type of project, will be making an outright gift.

Plenty of political trouble is in sight on this! Then there is what might be called the time lag. For the truth is and has been for some time that no definite program for the spending of the four billion odd dollars has been worked out. This is not mere supposition. It has been stated again and again by the President in talks with senators and members of the house; it has been stated by virtually every official of the administration testifying before congressional committees. It is only partially true, but there is going to be quite a lot of delay in getting under way.

Finally, there are the difficulties involved in the proposed fee system, awarding jobs without competitive bidding.

Japanese Cotton

Tremendous importations of Japanese cotton cloth, with resultant closing down of New England mills, has caused a sudden and peremptory demand on the part of New England senators and members of the house for action to stop it. Among the steps demanded are immediate boosting of the tariff duties, cutting off the Japanese imports on the charge of dumping, and stopping of all processing taxes on cotton products so that American manufacturers and workers will not be penalized.

Figures submitted to Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the tariff commission, by Senator David I. Walsh show a startling advance in cotton cloth imports from Japan. The Massachusetts senator points out that in 1933 a total of 1,700,000 square yards was imported; in 1934, 7,700,000, but that in January of this year alone importations mounted to 7,000,000 yards, in February, to 12,000,000 yards, and that on the first day of March alone the imports were 5,000,000 yards. Which makes a total of 24,000,000 yards bought from Japan in the first 60 days of this year!

"I am sure," said Senator Walsh in calling the attention of Chairman O'Brien to these facts, "you will agree with me that these figures are startling and that these imports have greatly added to the distressing situation already existing in the cotton cloth industry. Let me add that this industry is in a very desperate condition. I refer to the industry located both in the North and in the South. A leading southern manufacturer, who is a member of the textile code authority and a member of the Industrial advisory board of the NRA, approving code Number One (cotton textile code), has recently stated: 'All the best mills, no matter where located, are losing money. Many mills have closed, and others are reducing the pay of employees, in an effort to survive. Possibly a hundred or more have closed during the past two or three months, and more will close shortly.'"

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BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Busy Dictators Hitler, Peace Angel Lie Test for Hauptmann? All Heard the Moans

Europe's dictators borrow ideas from each other.



Arthur Brisbane

veils for women also.

Kemal says, "If Hitler can defy the league, and kick over the Versailles treaty, so can I." He will fortify the Dardanelles, in spite of the treaty that created a neutral zone adjoining the narrow water passage that separates Europe from Asia, at Constantinople.

Hitler, turning with a rapidity that would startle any worm, now declares himself guardian angel of Europe, offering to start a world peace guaranteed to last 20 years. That would depend on Japan and Russia.

There is a scientific test for lying. Try as he may to control himself, a man lying undergoes physical and psychological changes that a certain scientific apparatus reproduces in a "graph" when lying begins.

Mrs. Hauptmann, her husband sentenced to death for kidnaping the Lindbergh baby, suggests that her husband be subjected to the "lie test," adding, "he would be freed instantly."

He could not be "freed instantly" because the law does not yet recognize the "lie test" as conclusive, but the experiment would be interesting. The framing of questions, which should be put in fewest possible words and as startlingly as possible, would be important.

New Jersey's Attorney General Wileutz, who brought about the conviction, would be the man to frame the questions.

Consider the principal of the Schaff Junior High school at Parma, Ohio. The principal, having decided to beat five boys caught smoking in the school building, using his microphone, ordered all classes and all noise stopped throughout the school while the five boys were "paddled" near the microphone for the whole school to hear.

The story goes, "Startled students next heard the 'Whack! Whack!' of the paddles and the moans of the culprits."

A girl baby two weeks old, smiling, pretty, dressed in pink and white, found abandoned in a New York hallway, was taken to the Foundling hospital, a sort of "pound" for lost children.

If a good-looking chow, Boston bull or Irish wolfhound two weeks old had been found, there would be a thousand only too glad to take and care for it. Our alleged cousins the chimpanzees could hardly believe that.

There are miracles of various kinds, even in healing leprosy. It can be done, as the Bible shows, by supernatural power. It can be done by science. Jacintho Moura, Portuguese chemist, in Rio de Janeiro, smashed a finger, and while suffering acute pain accidentally dipped the finger in a liquid vegetable extract that he was preparing. This vegetable liquid, obtained from a wild Brazilian plant, mixed with chalmogro oil, according to Dr. Fernando Terra, director of the Rio de Janeiro hospital, has already cured 17 lepers.

Some accidents are valuable. The injured finger showed the way to an important cure.

At Kovno, Lithuania, four Nazis are sentenced to death on the gallows for plotting to separate Memel from Lithuania. Mr. Hitler, deeply grieved by the fate of four Nazis, is said to have protested to Sir John Simon, although it is not clear what that Britisher could do about it. The opinions of two ladies whose heads were recently chopped off, by order of Chancellor Hitler, would be interesting, but will never be known. Once the head is chopped expression of opinion ceases.

Mussolini says "Italy offers the world a spectacle of calm," and promptly raises his army to 600,000 men, promising to make it 2,000,000. He says, "Let it be clear that our desire for peace is backed by several million bayonets." That is calm for Mussolini.

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Soy Beans Differ in Various Ways

Pods With One Seed, Some With Two, Three and Others Four.

By Dr. C. M. Woodworth, Chief in Plant Breeding, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Illinois' rapid rise to the national leadership in soy bean production and the prospects for a still further increase in acreage during the coming year are drawing attention of farmers and plant breeders to marked differences between varieties of this crop.

The record crop of nine and a half million bushels in Illinois in 1934 was valued at more than eight million dollars and represented 54 per cent of the national production.

Soy bean varieties have been found to vary not only in seed color but also in many other characters affecting their commercial production. These differences will become increasingly important as the production of the crop expands.

One of the important characters in which varieties differ is in the number of seeds to a pod. There are some pods with only one seed, some with two seeds, others with three, and still others with four. Usually there are very few one-seeded pods in a given variety. Varieties also differ in the proportion of the different-sized pods. The Ito San is predominantly a two-seeded type and the Illini, a three-seeded type.

In experiments on breeding soy beans a type was found with a very high percentage of one-seeded pods. Two or three newly introduced varieties from the United States Department of Agriculture show a higher proportion of four-seeded pods than any commercial varieties now being grown. Tests prove that these varieties breed true for the particular proportions found, indicating that the character is inherited.

Contrary to what might be expected, the varieties having a high proportion of four-seeded pods are not as good yielders as many varieties with a majority of two-seeded pods. The four-seeded types usually produce small plants bearing a much smaller number of pods than the taller-growing, higher-yielding two-seeded varieties.

Furthermore, it is difficult to combine the four-seeded character of a variety with the good character of another variety. This is only one of the complications in improving soy beans for a still more important place in American agriculture.

Weed Seeds in Roughage, New Problem for Farmers

Seeds of many unwelcome weeds are arriving on farms in the dregs of straw in hay and other shipped-in roughage. These seeds, say forage specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, present a problem that should put a farmer on guard.

Most of these "imported" seeds will be deposited around barnyards or in feedlots. They will be carried to other parts of the farm by animals, mostly in manure. The longer barnyard or feedlot manure is kept from fields, the greater the probability that weed seeds will not germinate. One precaution is to put manure—from horse barns especially—into piles six or more feet in depth and allow it to remain there for 60 days or more. Farmers should be particularly alert to make sure that the few new weeds that do grow either around the barnyard or in fields are destroyed before they have a chance to propagate further.

Minerals for Hogs

Tests have shown that when pigs are fattened on forage, where corn alone is used as the grain supplement, each pound of suitable minerals used in proper proportions, exclusive of salt, will save approximately six pounds of grain. Under no circumstances does this mean minerals can be substituted for grain. It does mean, however, that live stock need suitable minerals, in addition to free access to salt, even when they are on good forage or pasture. For most conditions, a good practical mineral mixture, and one easy to remember is 100 pounds of steamed bonemeal, 100 pounds of ground limestone, 50 pounds of salt, or, if needed, approved iodized stock salt. Mix three pounds of this with every 100 pounds of grain used. Excessive use of minerals has no advantage and might prove harmful.

Resistant to Smut

The Pennsylvania experiment station recently announced that its agronomists have developed a high yielding variety of wheat and oats which are resistant to both loose and covered smuts. Sixty-seven strains of these grains were grown last year by the station which have shown no smut infection for three generations, although the seed was inoculated every year with mixtures of loose and covered smut. Several of the more promising strains, the station reports, are being multiplied, and if they turn out as well as they promise, a real contribution will have been made to agriculture.—Missouri Farmer.

BLOUSE TRENDS

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The suit mode so important for spring re-acts to the glory of the blouse. You will be wanting as many lingerie types as you will be wanting taffeta and other sorts. The models illustrated are worth while considering to add to your collection. The top sleeveless blouse is fashioned of an openwork embroidered white organdie. A ruffle about the neckline subscribes to the new vogue which declares in favor of frilly effects. Landowska sends the lovely little taffeta blouse from Paris. It is green checked with fine black stripes. The big bow and the flares shirred into the sleeves are piped with the black.

Death Valley Skull Shows Up Experts

Washington.—Discovery of the skull of a Titanotherium in Death Valley has proved that scientists may be wrong.

Noted scientists had predicted that no fossils ever would be found in the valley. The Titanotherium, a gigantic rhinoceros-like animal, apparently belonged to the eocene or oligocene period.

Members of the Death Valley national monument made the discovery. Shortly afterward, a group of scientists from the California Institute of Technology unearthed another skull of the same type of mammal.

It marked the first time that the skull of a Titanotherium had been found west of the Rockies. In addition, but once previously had any fossil of this family of mammals been discovered in the region.