

Use Secret Radio in U. S. Crime War

Undreamed of Enforcement Results Expected.

Washington.—A nationwide radio system, utilizing the mysterious ultra high frequency waves and dedicated to the elimination of crime, is in the making at the Department of Justice.

The federal bureau of investigation, under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, for weeks has been secretly operating an experimental radio station from the roof of the \$13,000,000 Justice building here. Police departments in 133 cities have obtained special licenses from the federal communications commission for similar experimental plants.

Ultimately it is hoped that a master station in Washington will coordinate and direct the whole system, so that, in effect, the nation will be blanketed by one police radio layout capable of law enforcement results hitherto undreamed of.

Operating at Low Power.

The present radio plant atop the granite and aluminum palace of justice is operating with comparatively low power, utilizing wave bands in frequencies up to 40,000 kilocycles for communication with Justice department cars traveling in and around Washington.

The network of similar experimental plants elsewhere is being used for the same purpose of perfecting wireless communication on wave bands which so far have been considered impractical, because of skip-distance characteristics rendering them useless for short-range operation.

Plans for the permanent station here have been approved by the fine arts commission and the communications commission. It is expected to be so costly, however, that congress probably will be asked to make a special appropriation for its erection.

Hoover has sought advice from several hundred police departments concerning the project. The federal manhunters are enthusiastic over possibilities of the plan. They point out that with such a national system in operation, a fleeing public enemy would have no chance. They say that roads in whole sections of the nation could be blocked off almost instantly, if necessary, while matters of identification and the like could be handled across the country in almost the time it takes to tell about it.

Ready to Grant Superpower.

Because of the ultra-high frequencies being used, the communications commission will grant the stations involved super-power, if need be, although none of them now is using more than 1,500 watts in experimental work.

This relatively powerful station is in use now by the Boston police department on the 30,100, 33,100, 37,100 and 40,100 wave lengths. Boston also has five portable stations using the same frequencies.

Other cities holding similar experimental licenses include Alham-

bra, Calif.; Amarillo, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Evansville, Ind.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Kansas City, Kans.; Long Beach, Calif.; Los Angeles; Oklahoma City, Okla.; San Diego, Calif.; Springfield, Ohio; Wichita, Kans.; St. Louis and Salt Lake City.

Horned Toad Is Pioneer of County in Oklahoma

Altus, Okla.—A horned toad is one of the "pioneers" of Jackson county.

R. H. Matthews first noticed the toad 18 years ago, and it has been on his property every summer since that time, and he doesn't know how long it had been there before.

Matthews says the toad feeds on two ant beds in his yard, and is distinguished from others of its species by a crippled leg. Dr. C. G. Spear verifies the fact that the toad is the same one Matthews first noticed in 1917.

Each year, Matthews says, ten or twelve of the toad's tiny offspring are seen with it, but they all crawl away from "home" as they get larger.

Acting Seen Cure for Mental Ills

Theatrical Treatment Tried Out by Hospital.

Baltimore.—Taking his cue from Shakespeare's immortal line, "All the world is but a stage," Dr. Douglas Noble, director of male patients, Shepherd Pratt hospital here, is developing use of the theater for treatment of psychiatric patients.

Working on the theory that mental patients are usually victims of lifelong dissatisfaction and inward tension, Doctor Noble believes dramatics gives patients opportu-

United States Inventors Are Busy Despite Slump

New York.—The activities of American inventors seem to have been encouraged by the depression, for as many patents are being granted in the United States in the past few years as in normal times. The ingenuity displayed by inventors, the seriousness of purpose and the value of their ideas is fully up to their high standard.

A patent is issued today in the United States for every 2,500 population. The average is higher than in any European country. This is explained by the natural inventiveness of the average American youth and the high monetary rewards for successful inventions. Despite the depression there are some fifty group patents in the United States which have earned \$1,000,000 and thousands of others which have brought inventors large incomes.

It now is possible for the inventor in the United States to be regularly trained in the art of inventing. The Inventors Foundation, a philanthropic organization, has established courses in training inventors in leading universities and by correspondence. The inexperienced inventor is taught by experts how to study the patent field and find just where new inventions most are needed. Since inventors often are inexperienced in business and law, the courses instruct him in the best plan for disposing of his patents so that he may be assured a fair return.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—For the third time, in the NRA decision, the Supreme court has tried to diagram for congress a pattern by which it can accomplish the desired New Deal reforms. Until now there has been very little effort to meet the ideas of the high court. But from now on there must be.

Until now many New Dealers have been saying privately that the high court would change its tune. What they really have meant is that there would be a change in the court within a year, and the slender five to four conservative lead would be wiped out.

But in the NRA decision the court was unanimous. There has been a very apparent drift, even among the so-called liberals of the court, toward the "pattern" for progressive legislation on which the majority insisted in the decision throwing out the oil code, but to which so little attention was paid. Also toward another diagram as to authority revealed in the decision on railroad pensions.

The court is very positive about the method in which decisions must be made by such bodies as the interstate commerce commission, the NRA, the AAA, the federal trade commission, etc.

In each case, to put it in simple language, the body making a decision must conduct a fact finding investigation. It must recite the facts, recite the powers granted it by law, and then announce its findings. The last word is very important. The Supreme court thinks a lot of it.

The main purpose behind all this is to force congress to be very specific indeed about powers granted, to set up limits, and to specify who shall make the fact finding investigations and pronounce the "findings."

Follows Court's Ideas

If all the other governmental bodies would study the decisions of the I. C. C., they would discover that the railroad regulating body has been strictly complying with the court's ideas for these many years. As a result the number of times the I. C. C. has gotten its fingers burned by a reversing court decision has been so small as to be almost inconsequential.

There has been a lot of loose talk since the decision of the court, as to whether the effort would be to invalidate this or that, and to make rewriting this or that essential. Roughly, the court pattern would require the re-drafting of most of the New Deal legislation, but that part of it is generally recognized. What is not so generally appreciated is that the New Deal agencies must reform their methods of procedure.

They must conduct fact finding investigations. Granted this is done, and the story of the investigation is told in the final decision, there is no disposition on the part of the high court to go behind the record as to the accuracy of these findings. So it is not a question of heckling the NRA, or the TVA, or the AAA as to whether it has the facts correctly.

But it must state them, it must state the power under which it acts, and must then present its findings.

To some observers this fixed purpose on the part of the Supreme court may seem rather captious. But to the court it is enormously important. The court has made rather clear why it wants the decisions made in this way. In the first place it gives anyone objecting to them a chance for lodging an effectual protest, either by attacking the powers under which the action is taken, or by attacking the record of fact finding as revealed, or the conclusions reached from that fact finding.

In short, the Supreme court formula gives the constitutional right of appeal a reality, which under the methods pursued by the NRA and certain other New Deal agencies was and is not present.

Up to Soldier Lobby

What happens now on the soldier bonus depends, absolutely, on the soldier lobby. Col. John Thomas Taylor, his advisers and his superiors in the Legion organization, will determine, within fairly sharply defined limits, what will be done.

If they want to, they can put over something very close to the so-called Harrison compromise. At the time this compromise was first proposed, Senator Harrison stated that President Roosevelt would sign it.

Whether the President would sign it if passed now, following his veto's being sustained, is something else again. New elements enter into it. For example, if the Harrison plan had been accepted when proposed, the President might have been able to convince the conservatives he wants to stay with him that otherwise he might have had not only the bonus but inflation forced on him.

He can no longer make that defense to opponents of the bonus. So it is entirely possible that the President might veto the Harrison bill, if passed now.

But—the Harrison bill could be passed over the veto with ease. There is no argument about the house. That body gave far above

the two-thirds majority for the Patman bill. So the whole case rests in the senate.

Now the truth is that the apparent margin of eight votes, which the President had in sustaining his veto in the senate, was padded somewhat. It was not a firm margin. For example, close friends of both Senator Pope of Idaho, and Coolidge of Massachusetts report that each of these senators told the soldiers that if they could muster enough votes to override the veto with their votes, they would vote for the bonus. Otherwise not. Both, as a matter of fact, voted for the Patman bill on its first passage.

Kicks From Home

Reports also are that Senator Chavez of New Mexico has had so much kicking from his state on his vote to sustain the veto that he would feel obliged to vote for such a measure as the Harrison compromise if it were put forward, veto or no veto.

It is not necessary to go on with names to substantiate the point. Obviously the Harrison bill would avoid two of the points of attack made by the President in his veto message. In effect, it provides for payment only of present value of the bonus certificates, thus meeting the President's point that \$750 invested now in a government bond would produce \$1,000 in 1945 when the bonus certificates are due.

Also the Harrison compromise has no printing press money provision. These two important differences would be enough to change senatorial approval from the 54 to 40 vote sustaining roll-call to more than two-thirds favoring the bill.

Privately, everybody on Capitol Hill knows this. The only question is whether the Legionaires want to push their advantage now, or whether they think it would be better strategy to wait until the eve of election next year.

By waiting they could probably get a little more cash for the soldiers. By taking a little less now they would be sure. Naturally the representatives of the Legion are not loath to have something to keep on battling for. It justifies their existence. Not to mention their salaries.

True, it is generally believed that as soon as the bonus has been finally disposed of the Legionaires will start working on pension legislation. But they do not like to talk about that.

G. O. P. Not Jubilant

Old heads among the Republican leaders—there are a few despite the fact that for one reason or another they do not seem to loom as possible candidates—are not as jubilant about the terrible jolting administration has been getting from the Supreme court, as most published interviews would have one believe.

There are reasons for their pessimism—so far as G. O. P. advantage from the situation is concerned. One is that they know perfectly well Franklin D. Roosevelt is a very resourceful person. They know that within a short time he will evolve some sort of substitute program. They know that the big propaganda machine of the administration will do a swell job in telling the people about its possibilities. And they are not sure that it will be demonstrated to be a flop in time to head off Roosevelt's re-election.

They are perfectly sure in their own minds that no program can be drafted to accomplish the New Deal aims—particularly as to planned economy, government control of production, etc.—which will not involve a drastic revision of the Constitution. But they are not sure the people will be convinced of this before election.

Their minds go back to the first days of NRA, to all the enthusiasm about shorter hours, raising minimum pay scales, eliminating child labor, benefiting manufacturers and other employers by checkmating the chiselers, permitting co-operation, and temporarily forgetting about the anti-trust laws.

Few, indeed, were the Republican leaders in those days who dared attack the whole scheme, either as unconstitutional or undesirable. Even those who privately disapproved the whole thing knew that it would not only be foolish, politically, but, coming from Republicans, might even be regarded as rather unpatriotic partisanship. For it could certainly be attacked as tending to prevent what then seemed to many as the only proposal to get the country out of the depression from having a chance to succeed.

Seems Strange Now

This view animated public opinion very generally when General Johnson was emitting blasts in the first blush of his enthusiasm. Which seems strange now in view of the chorus of approval for the Supreme court decision.

So what the skeptics among Republican leaders are worried about today is that something approaching that situation may be attained when the administration starts on its new tack.

The other angle for their pessimism is they fear a big reaction from the present wave of satisfaction over the court verdicts. They fear that the strikes now threatening, and various other conditions that may arise, may turn public sentiment all around within the next six months or more.

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AUSTRALIA'S BEAR



Australian Bear, the Koala.

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

If an imaginative child could be transported from a visit to an American toy shop to the midst of an Australian eucalyptus forest, and there shown for the first time the Australian native bear, or Koala, climbing among the branches and nibbling the leaves, he would be hard to convince that the teddy bears he had been inspecting had not been brought magically to life; for the Koala, with his round roly-poly body, short arms and pointed nose, is the living prototype of the jolly toy bear that helps make Christmas morning merry in many an American nursery.

Koalas are found in eastern and southeastern Australia, but do not occur on any of the neighboring islands or in the western half of the continent. They were probably once the most common animals in the Australian bush, but about 40 years ago a widespread epidemic overtook them and they died by thousands.

They also were hunted extensively for the sake of their warm, thick fur, and as a result are now extinct in New South Wales. A few hundred are still to be found in Victoria, in carefully protected localities, and a fair number remain in Queensland. Little is known of the nature of the disease that so nearly exterminated them, but study is being given the subject, now, with a view to preserving the remains of this formerly numerous species.

The koala is one of the most interesting of Australian animals. He has a thick, grayish-colored fur, a prominent black nose, and stands about two feet high. A good specimen weighs about 30 pounds. He is one of the most inoffensive animals imaginable, doing no harm or damage to anyone or anything.

He Lives in Trees.

Essentially an arboreal and mainly nocturnal animal, he spends his time in the branches of certain species of eucalyptus trees, where he feeds at night upon the tender young leaves. If approached, he will sit and stare at the intruder with a surprised expression, and only if danger threatens he will climb to the topmost branches. He is rather inactive, especially in summer, and often sits in the fork of a tree, sleeping the daylight hours away. The adult males are fond of perching themselves on a dead limb at the top of a tall tree, from which they appear to enjoy their survey of the surrounding landscape.

They have five toes on each foot, and each toe is armed with a curved, needle-sharp claw. The toes are in groups of twos and threes, the two claws being in the form of a double thumb. They are thus enabled to climb easily and also to grasp the branches of a tree and pull them down for the purpose of feeding on the leaves.

Even an iron telegraph post offers no obstacle to their climbing powers, and they have been seen sitting among the wires on top of one, although it is difficult to say what motive took them into such a position. A tall flagstaff seems to present an irresistible temptation, and even in the windiest of days they climb such posts to perch on the top.

The leaves of certain kinds of the Australian eucalyptus (gum trees) form their staple diet, although occasionally they feed on the barks of certain trees and on sphagnum moss, perhaps as a tonic or medicine. They never drink water in a state of nature, but are apparently able to obtain enough moisture from feeding on the juicy gum shoots from which the commercial eucalyptus oil is extracted.

Make Delightful Pets.

Koalas are such quaint and attractive little creatures that they are much in demand as household pets. They are very easily tamed, but as they grow older they are careless of the fact that their claws have needle-like sharpness, which will easily penetrate the thickest

and strongest cloth. Although when living in the bush they take no liquid, in captivity they quickly acquire a taste for weak sweetened tea and starchy foods. This depravity is the cause of their undoing, for if given such things in mistaken kindness they soon begin to lose condition and in a few months die from indigestion. Even when fed only on eucalyptus leaves, they are difficult to keep alive in captivity.

Because of their unique interest and the difficulty of keeping them alive in confinement, and because of their now decreased numbers, the Victorian government strictly forbids their capture. But, in order that they may be seen under normal conditions, they are gradually being established in suitable places where there is an abundance and variety of their natural foods.

It is now possible, within a two-hour run of Melbourne, with its more than a million inhabitants, to see the Koala in his native gum trees, and it is hoped, through the exercise of strict protective measures, to preserve this interesting little animal for posterity.

"Joey" Reared in Pouch.

The Koala is a marsupial, having a pouch in which the single cub—"Joey," in the language of the bush—after birth in a very immature state, is sheltered and fed for some months. When about six inches in length, it gradually leaves the pouch and spends its time in its mother's arms, not clasped by the mother, because she needs all her toes for hanging onto the trees, but clinging to her thick fur by means of its own sharp little claws. This is the usual position of the young until it is big enough to look after itself; but if danger threatens, necessitating active climbing on the part of the mother, the youngster quickly clambers around upon her back, so as not to hamper her movements. There it hangs on securely while she climbs to safety.

Koalas are, as a rule, silent, but when frightened or annoyed will cry very much like a child. In some of their habits they closely resemble human beings. A mother bear has been seen to cuff her little one, probably for some transgression of bush law, until it cried as if broken-hearted.

Contrary to what one might think, the bears are very unsociable among themselves. It is extremely rare to find more than one in a tree, unless it be a very large tree. Even where they are fairly abundant they seem to prefer a solitary life.

A few years ago a number were placed on an island for their better protection, and when visited later had scattered over the whole extent of the place, none being closer than 200 or 300 yards to another.

Cotton Seed Meal Good

Food for Farm Animals

Washington, D. C.—Farmers whose horses and mules have a healthy appetite for cottonseed meal should not worry about overfeeding, according to J. O. Williams, in charge of horse investigation for the Agricultural department.

Williams said farmers in the south or other areas where cottonseed meal is available at low cost now may feed more to the animals than was thought advisable in the past.

Recent experimental work at the Texas agriculture experiment station revealed no necessity for limiting horses to small daily quantities of cottonseed meal, provided the meal was fed as a supplement to pasture and proper roughages.

Smart Enough

Papa—Now, Bobby, if you only had a little more spunk you would stand better in your class. Now, do you know what spunk is?

Bobby—Yes, sir. It's the past participle of spunk.—Pathfinder Magazine.

New Hopi Village

Is Built on Ranch

Mesa, Okla.—A new Hopi village has been constructed here and craftsmanship of this picturesque and superstitious tribe from northern Arizona has been transferred to the southland for the first time in the history of Arizona.

A Hopi tribe was brought recently to establish new homes on the M. W. Billingsley ranch, construct a typical Hopi village and ply their trade of silversmithing, basketry, weaving and other arts and crafts for which the tribe is famous.

The community is expected to be self-supporting and has been established here for the advancement of the Hopi arts.

SILK MOUSSELINE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



In this quaint and lovely gown of brown mousseline de soie with white polka dot we read the message fashion would convey, that dotted swiss which was the pride and joy of grandma's day has come back. Being silk and worn over a silken slip formalizes this dainty frock into a dress-up gown of distinction. The dozens and dozens of bow buttons down the front add a charming touch in keeping with the youthful spirit of this dress. The circular-cut skirt interprets the very new silhouette designers are now advocating. The freshness which white always expresses is achieved in the white tailored collar and white border on the capped sleeves and the daisy boutonniere.

Showing the Country to City Children



To create a rural atmosphere for the benefit of city children, the New York park department has built the "traveling barnyard" shown above. It is mounted on a truck and visits the various parks and playgrounds, attracting crowds of little ones who never before have heard a chicken cluck or felt the soft nose of a calf.