

Make Zoo Animals More Comfortable

Popular Institutions Are Being Spruced Up.

Washington.—No longer are zoo animals to pad around in cold, bleak paddocks and even drearier cages. In many parts of the world zoological parks are being made increasingly colorful, and, what is more important, more comfortable for their guests.

A bulletin from the National Geographic society summarizes some of the amazing changes that have recently been made in these popular, educational institutions.

"The Province of Quebec's new collection of Canadian birds and wild animals reveals in a distinctly Norman atmosphere," says the bulletin. "The zoological gardens recently opened to the public at Saint-Pierre-de-Charlesbourg, about seven miles north of Quebec, contain a picturesque reproduction of an eighteenth century French Canadian village. A windmill, all the buildings that house animals, and a quaint stone bridge that leads visitors to the gardens, are of Norman architecture.

"Animals in the 'Picture Book Zoo' in New York city's Central park, which opened last December, are protected from weather by walls adorned with tiles, murals, and carved limestone friezes of animal groups. Since the zoo was designed to appeal particularly to children, each cage bears instead of prosaic signs, gaily decorated legends. 'L is Llama' and such phrases make balloon-carrying youngsters pause to read further.

Like Original Haunts.

"In the national zoological park in Washington, many of the animals' surroundings approximate those of their original haunts. Wolves howl from rock dens and goats climb a mock mountain peak. Most pampered of all are the reptiles who coil and uncoil against backgrounds colorful as a stage setting, painted to represent their native desert or jungle. Glass windows separate their heated cages from the public corridors. In the Milwaukee zoo, reptiles doze contentedly in warmth from electric heaters controlled by thermostats; while in the London zoo, they bask in artificial sunlight made by ultraviolet lamps.

"Ocean fish in the aquarium in the London zoo swim in salt water brought all the way from the Bay of Biscay. Elephants and giraffes of the Antwerp zoo live in elegant quarters. On the walls of their shelters are painted natives of far countries, leading to Antwerp, the most characteristic animals of their homelands. In the Berlin zoo, elephants retire at night with dignity to a domed Indian temple.

"Guinea pigs in the Hanover zoo live sumptuously. Their house is a 2-foot replica of a summer-resort hotel. When it was opened, zoo directors were afraid young Hanoverians might be tempted to step over the surrounding 10-inch-high fence and steal the guinea pigs. Instead, they swelled the hotel register by smuggling in their own pets!

An Animal Paradise. "Outstanding among model zoological gardens is the Hagenbeck zoo at Stellingen, near Hamburg. Animals owe a vote of thanks to the Hagenbecks, who were the first to take them out of barred cages and from behind high fences and release them for exhibition in natural surroundings. In this animal paradise, lions, bears, and other carnivora roam freely on steppes, separated from the public only by yawning moats. Since the opening

of this experimental garden over a quarter of a century ago, other zoos have removed many of their bars.

"The St. Louis zoological park also keeps bears, great cats, and simians in barless areas. In the Detroit zoo, elephants browse freely in unfenced tracts, and lions roar at spectators across a 30-foot moat. London, Chicago, San Diego, and Milwaukee exhibit many animals behind moats instead of bars.

"Planned model buildings for the exhibition of animals provides architects with hundreds of knotty problems. The houses have been as carefully regulated to their inmates' needs as a bath to the baby. Heating pipes placed too low will devitalize monkeys. Cage floors must be properly sloped to drain. Pugnacious animals require mesh panels between their cages, and lions and tigers a space at the bottom of

their cage frames through which keepers can safely push bones. Doors of cat cages must slide, never drop, as a dropping door might break a cat's back."

Old Lifeguard of Seine Rescues More Than 100

Paris.—Paris nearly lost one of its remaining picturesque characters recently when Father Chartier, as every one calls him, caught a cramp and nearly drowned in the Seine.

Father Chartier is Paris' unofficial lifeguard. All passers who have occasion to cross the Pont St. Michel regularly know his little boat, moored to its quays. It carries a blue pennant on the one small mast, with the white lettering, "Volunteer Lifeguard."

Life saving is Father Chartier's hobby. He has actually rescued from the treacherous and swiftly flowing waters of the Seine more than 100 persons. He has 40 life saving medals. He made his first rescue when he was thirteen. That makes 49 years he has been a life saver. He is sixty-two now.

Big Gain Is Shown in Liquor Taxes

Twelve Million Taken in for Month of July.

Washington.—The nation's liquor bill is going up!

People are drinking more, the heavy flow of smuggled stock has narrowed to a comparative trickle, tax receipts from liquors are mounting, and everybody's happy.

At least that's the picture drawn by treasury officials after studying reports showing July receipts from taxes on domestic distilled spirits totaled \$12,156,659, an increase of \$4,740,183 over a year ago.

Revenue officials ascribed the increase to two causes, expansion of the nation's wet area and the government's relentless war on rum runners.

Within the last year nine states, previously dry, have lined up behind the wet banner. They are Arkansas, Idaho, Nebraska, part of North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Success of the drive against rum

PETIT POINT BAG

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The flair for petit point accessories becomes increasingly apparent as the season progresses. Schlaparelli is featuring most beguiling fantasies of every description that are done in exquisite petit point, including belts and even buttons, vanities and bags and endless other gadgets of this colorful and adorable handwork. The lovely evening bag carried by the young woman pictured adds a charming touch of color to her tailored, yet feminine and appealing white crepe evening dress. There's a cape to match swinging from her arm and the newest lines are expressed in the fullness at the back of the skirt. The college girl planning for formals could make no better selection.

smuggling is laid in large measure to understandings reached between this and other governments on means to halt the flow of illicit liquor.

Cuba, source of a vast share of the untaxed liquor which has been pouring into the United States, was prevailed upon to put an embargo on exportation of alcohol destined for illicit traffic. Newfoundland a short time later took similar steps to regulate her ports and the French government closed St. Pierre et Miquelon, a French colony off the Newfoundland coast, as a liquor supply center.

Besides the coast guard has succeeded in all but breaking up the new rum row off the Atlantic coast.

On a basis of \$2 tax per gallon, officials estimated 6,053,328 gallons of alcohol, worth at retail close to \$60,000,000, was withdrawn from bonded warehouses last month for consumption. This compares with 3,708,237 gallons withdrawn in the same period a year ago.

Chinese Officials Order Machine Strangulation

Peking.—Provincial police authorities are instructed to execute criminals with strangulation machines in an order issued by the Chinese Ministry of Justice.

The penal code provides strangulation as the means of carrying out death sentences, but up to the present it has been done by two men twisting a cord about the neck of the convict.

Such a method is declared less humane than the prescribed machine, which, however, will work on the same principle of strangulation.

In order to lessen the shock to the victim, the ministry further prescribes that the culprit be chloroformed prior to carrying out of the death sentence.

Authorities in most places continue, however, to execute some prisoners by the simple expedient of a revolver placed against the base of the skull of the kneeling victim.

Arrested as a Speeder; Posts His Wife as Bail

Akron, Ohio.—Arrested for speeding, William T. Jackson, twenty-seven, was unable to post bail. He was in a quandary, as were police, until he conceived the idea of leaving his attractive wife at the station in lieu of the required cash bond. She remained until he was able to get \$25.

Dog Suckles Fawn and Ground Hogs

Washington, Iowa.—The maternal instinct is strong in Blackie, a seven-year-old dog which this summer has mothered a fawn and three ground hogs.

Although Blackie has never had pups of her own, she gives milk abundantly, and at one time was suckling the fawn and the three ground hogs at the same time at intervals of three hours. The fawn is now on a bottle.

Blackie will be brought by her owners, Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson, for exhibition at the Iowa State fair in Des Moines.

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

Washington.—Latin-America seems to be following the example of the administration with respect to utilities—particularly utilities owned by the same general interests in the United States so vigorously attacked by President Roosevelt.

Mexico's president has called for government ownership of telephone, telegraph and railroad lines—the last an extra added feature, not on the New Deal agenda. Chile is making trouble for American and Foreign Power, having caught it trying to smuggle funds out of Chile back to American investors. And so it goes all the way down the line from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, with just a few exceptions, notably Brazil.

Senators just back from Cuba report that not only is there little likelihood that the Cubans will be able for some time to come to pay interest on the big bond issues floated for public improvements, but there is little disposition to pay. Privately these senators think this particular investment has just been wiped out, as far as American bondholders are concerned.

Tons of literature containing the attacks made on American holding companies in the utility fight have been circulated through Latin-America. It is blamed by some students of the situation for stirring up the present movement. Central and South American officials figure that it gives them a splendid excuse for stepping in, nationalizing the utilities, and keeping the profits—if any—in their own companies instead of sending dividends back to the United States.

Latin-American officials are quoting glibly from the attacks sponsored by the administration, demanding why their people should be taxed to pay dividends on watered stock, and to pay service charges by holding companies out of all proportion to the service rendered!

Coercion Not Expected

They feel confident that no strong arm methods will be used to coerce them, or to protect these American interests if the plants are taken over by the government. Further, they feel that the Roosevelt administration will not be harsh about it if the values fixed in the condemnation proceedings are very low indeed. In fact, they think it would be rather difficult for Secretary of State Cordell Hull to frame a strong argument against valuations so low that the American investors would think they were being murdered.

But that isn't all the gloom from the investor's standpoint. Plans fairly under way in some of the Latin countries contemplate making payment for such utility plants as may be taken over by governments in bonds, issued of course by the government, federal or local, which takes the plant over.

No stockholder in any of the big American companies with investments abroad would throw his hat in the air over the idea of taking payment for anything in bonds of the foreign country concerned. Market for any such bonds is at a very low ebb, without much prospect of improving. American investors have taken such a beating on foreign bonds in the last few years that they do not hanker for any more.

All of which presents a very gloomy picture indeed to a good many American shareholders. And bondholders.

Textile Troubles

A net loss of \$438,062.92 despite the largest sales in the company's history, nearly \$29,000,000 while taxes amounting to \$1,874,705.62 were paid, is alleged to be typical of the entire textile industry. This is the report of the Pepperell Manufacturing company, with headquarters at Biddeford, Maine, regarded as one of the most successful textile concerns in all New England.

These operating results, Treasurer Russell H. Leonard said, are "typical of the industry as a whole for the same period" (fiscal year ended June 30 last), and moved him to ask the stockholders "wherein lie the reasons for an essential industry remaining profitless under a governmental plan presumably dedicated to its rehabilitation?"

Overproduction, Mr. Leonard said, was the major difficulty of the cotton textile industry and the primary cause of its losses. He said that consumption of cotton textiles has not been far below normal.

"This economic principle was, in fact, at work in our industry for some years," Mr. Leonard's report continued. "But the National Recovery act upset the working of this principle and facilitated—indeed encouraged—increased production. Paradoxically, shortening the weekly running time to 40 hours expanded the output. Because the overhead costs of a mill on one shift of only 40 hours weekly operation became increasingly burdensome, mills running one shift per week were forced to increase

to two shifts in order to compete with mills already on a two-shift basis."

A single shift of 50 hours, Mr. Leonard contended, could supply all the consumptive needs of the country.

This statement is highly interesting in view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is even now preparing to do battle in the next session of congress for a 30-hour week law, a fight which it abandoned in the last session because the Federation for its own reasons was much more interested in concentrating on the Wagner Labor Relations act.

Great Handicap

Mr. Leonard also paid his respects to the AAA and processing taxes.

"The market prices of cotton goods during the year were so low," he said, "that it was not possible to pass all these taxes on to our customers. This recovery measure therefore was a great handicap to recovery in our industry."

"The floor stock taxes and processing taxes paid by this company since the agricultural act went into effect have amounted to about \$4,000,000.

"Spindle capacity must be reduced or production of existing capacity controlled," Mr. Leonard continued, "if the industry is to become even reasonably profitable over an extended period."

"Possibly some method to solve the later problem may yet be devised, but it becomes increasingly difficult, after surveying the maze of such experiments under the National Recovery act, to determine how even governmental planning, or planning under the sanction of the government, can make unecomic principles work for any extended period. It is difficult for even an omniscient government to thwart economic law! Assuming that two shifts of 40 hours weekly were continued, the soundest solution that has come to our attention would be to eliminate the surplus spindle capacity. There is some disagreement as to what this amounts to, but the figures are probably around six to seven million spindles out of a total in place of about 31 million.

"A great deal has been said about the industrial problems of New England and inability of its manufacturers to compete with those in some other sections of the country in production of cotton textiles. It is certain that they cannot compete indefinitely unless the total costs, including labor, are on a competitive basis. The solution of the problem lies with the people of New England. If it costs more to produce a yard of the same cloth in Maine than it does in the South, then, eventually, the goods will be produced in the South."

Guarding Roosevelt

The shooting of Huey Long is expected to result in much more elaborate protection being forced on President Roosevelt by the secret service, whether the President likes it or not.

Present protection, officials say privately, is excellent against cranks, and has proved satisfactory for the most part because as a rule that sort of danger to Presidents comes only from cranks. The man who killed Huey Long may have developed a persecution mania, but he is not classified as a crank under the standards considered when officials are protected.

As a matter of fact, while no secret service official would say this publicly, they do not believe the shooting could have happened—that way—if secret service operatives had been on the job instead of Senator Long's bodyguard.

Had Baton Rouge been Rome, and had Long been Mussolini, the attacker could not have been in the chamber through which Long was passing. It would have been impossible. In fact, best judgment of our own officials, who have studied Mussolini's protective service, believe that he could be killed only by a rifle fired from a considerable distance.

This writer attended a session of the Italian senate, back in 1927, which Mussolini attended. The writer rode to the building in an American embassy car, with the late Warren Delano Robins, then counselor of the embassy, and later minister to Canada.

Although the embassy shield was on the door of the rather distinctive car, guards about the senate entrance were not only nervous but impatient when the chauffeur attempted to stop.

How Italy Does It

The first consideration of Mussolini's guardians was that this street must be kept open. No chance for the first car to start a block was tolerated. So even an embassy car, driving up to the normal entrance to the diplomatic gallery of the senate, was not permitted even to pause. Shouted directions, more or less menacing, kept it moving.

Thus we traversed three streets leading to the chamber. Every one of them was lined with soldiers, police, and men so obviously plain clothes operatives that the most inexperienced of crooks would have recognized them for what they were.

Moreover, on the roofs of the houses lining these three streets, men were on guard. It is an old Latin custom. It goes back through the ages. And it is very effective.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Washington Said It Scaring Mussolini
Ethiopian War Fever
Not Even a Nest Egg

One hundred and thirty-nine years ago George Washington made his farewell address. It is mid-"Victorian" to drag in George Washington now, when so many are prepared to write a better Constitution than the one he signed. Nevertheless, some of the old-fashioned may tolerate a reminder that in his farewell address George Washington said:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

Also, with apologies to pacifists and high-spirited young college gentlemen who say they would not fight under any circumstances, you are reminded that George Washington said in 1790:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

If Mussolini can be scared by British gestures, he will be scared, with England sending her great battleships to the Gibraltar harbor. Other battleships and thousands of soldiers are sent to her island of Malta, and, imitating real war, she is putting "submarine booms" in the Gibraltar harbor on the assumption that wicked Mussolini might send submarines to blow up her battleships; and that is exactly what he would do if it came to war.

Mussolini is not alone in his desire for war. On Sunday in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, according to the Associated Press, "2,000 shrieking Ethiopians," yelling "We want war," gathered before the imperial palace demanding weapons. The Associated Press says: "The scene was so violent that police confiscated motion picture films of it." That was wise, because films might have convinced the outside world that Ethiopians and Italians are much alike "under the skin."

Sewell L. Avery, head of Montgomery Ward & Co., will tell you that the work of the tax gatherers in America is done thoroughly. His company, on its regular business in six months, made \$4,349,766. Taxes on this business amounted to \$4,600,000, or \$251,000 more than the concern earned. You might almost call that "discouraging business." When you take the eggs from the nest of the hen that would like to set, you always leave one egg, or at least a door knob, "to go on with."

Dispatches from Tokyo tell of planning political murder wholesale. The "god-sent troops" that have committed occasional murders in highest places are tired of "occasional" murders, and decided to wipe out the Japanese cabinet in an air raid with bombs, destroy the financial district of Tokyo, assassinate hundreds of industrial and financial leaders and "re-establish imperial despotism."

The burning of buildings to put the throne and Tokyo in a state of chaos was part of the plan.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, who took his giant English-built automobile to the smooth surface of the Great Salt Desert, west of Salt Lake City, and drove the car faster than 300 miles an hour, returns to New York advising motorists to "drive carefully."

Sir Malcolm, who has surpassed every speed record on the surface of the earth, selects the right place for speeding. At home he belongs to English organizations established to promote safety.

Sir James Jeans, British astronomer and physicist, whose "The Mysterious Universe" and other books you should read, has changed his mind about the age of the universe, and, like Professor Einstein, when he changes his mind he tells you.

He thinks the universe is about 10,000,000,000,000 or ten trillions of years old. That is a long time to Sir James Jeans and us, but, for all Jeans or anybody else knows, it may mean less than one hour in the life of some "super-universe."

Hitler, talking to his army about "iron discipline," blames Christianity and the Hohenzollerns for the rise of Communism that "I crushed when I came to power." Whether he crushed it or not remains to be seen.

A sailor from an American ship is locked up in Germany for humming "The Internationale," Communist hymn, and making the hymn worse by saying something unpleasant about Hitler.

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BEFORE THE GOLD RUSH

I doubt that any area or activity ever showed up the graft and chisel of civilized life and government more clearly than did the Klondike of the old days. Prior to the summer of 1898, when the rush was on full tilt, these towns got along without murder, thievery or graft; without jail, courthouse, post office, church or schools. There were no rules in general, except the Golden Rule, and justice was not only fast but fair.

Nobody had locks on anything until the influx of "civilization" in volume. I remember one instance of a door being barred from the inside in the absence of the owner, with complete written instructions outside on how to get in. Newcomers commented on this, but the old sourdough explained that it made sense. Only Indians couldn't read and were lousy.—Edward Dean Sullivan in Cosmopolitan.



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WNU—U 39—35

Watch Your Kidneys!

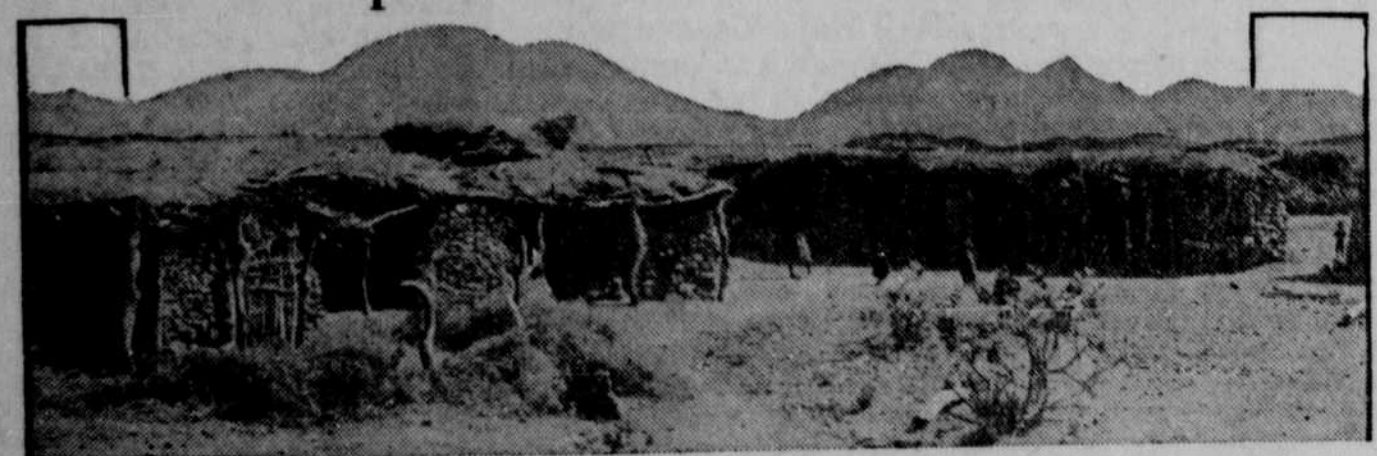
Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as nature intended—fail to remove impurities that poison the system when retained. Then you may suffer nagging backache, dizziness, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen limbs; feel nervous, miserable—all upset.

Don't delay! Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly functioning kidneys. They are recommended by grateful users the country over. Get them from any druggist.



Where Ethiopia's Fiercest Warriors Come From



Huts of Danakil tribesmen in the desert wastes bordering French Somaliland. The wild Danakil warriors were one of the main factors in the defeat of the Italians in 1896. They are regarded as the most barbarous of Ethiopian tribesmen. This scene was made in Aussa province, which Ethiopia offered to sell to Italy to avert a clash.