



**FAMOUS HEADLINE HUNTER**  
**FLOYD GIBBONS**  
**ADVENTURERS CLUB**  
*Hello Everybody*

**"Two Kinds of Men"**  
 By FLOYD GIBBONS

TODAY'S yarn comes from Samuel Brown of Dorchester, and I'll tell you the truth, I don't know of anybody who has ever had a more terrifying experience than Sam has.

You remember that old Civil war marching song that starts out, "John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave."

Well, sir, Sam Brown could have envied his namesake John at one stage of his adventure. He could have WISHED his body were moldering in some peaceful grave, instead of being BURNED ALIVE in blazing gasoline and scorching paint and white-hot metal.

You know, people have sat up nights for months at a time trying to figure out something that's meaner than a hit-and-run driver, and none of them have had any success yet.

**Hit and Run Driver Did It.**

It was a hit-and-run driver that started Sam Brown off on his adventure, but mean as he was, I think he'd have come back if he'd really known what a horrible fate he had left Sam to suffer.

It happened on the twentieth of June, 1936. Sam had been out in Ohio on a business trip and he was on his way back to his home. About four o'clock that afternoon he drove through the little town of Cherry Valley, N. Y., about 18 miles east of Syracuse. He had hardly passed through the town—had just reached the open road on the outskirts—when he saw, through his rear-view mirror, another car coming up behind him.

Sam was going about 25 miles an hour. The other car—well—Sam couldn't tell how fast it was going, but it seemed to him that it was just eating up the road. Just a glance—that's all Sam got of the other car. Then he took his eyes off the mirror to pay attention to the road ahead of him.

He drove along another few hundred yards—and suddenly there was a crash. The other car, passing him, had hit Sam's left rear fender.

**Car Headed for the Ditch.**

Sam felt the impact—felt it plenty. He saw the other car shoot past him—and then he was wrestling with his own steering wheel. His car was skidding! Heading for the ditch at the side of the road! In another second it was in the ditch—turning over!

Sam felt the car going, but he was powerless to stop it. Over it went, and suddenly, Sam found himself turned topsy turvy. WHEN HE COULD COLLECT HIS WITS AGAIN HE FOUND THAT THE CAR WAS ON TOP OF HIM, AND HE WAS PINNED, HELPLESS, BENEATH THE WHEEL.

"Can you imagine my terror," says Sam. "I thought of my family, who were expecting me at home—of my daughter, whom I had just left back in Ohio. I began to wonder if I were injured and if so, how badly. I was still half stunned and my body seemed numb. There might be any number of things wrong with me which I couldn't feel because of that numbness."

And then Sam looked up toward the front of the car and forgot all about possible injuries in the apprehension of injuries which—if he didn't get out of that car—were sure to come.

From under the hood came a wisp of smoke. In a matter of seconds it grew to a thick cloud and then, SUDDENLY BURST INTO FLAME. The engine was burning. THE CAR WAS AFIRE. If Sam didn't get out from beneath that imprisoning steering wheel he would be roasted alive in a matter of minutes.

Frantically, Sam tried to move. He couldn't. Says he: "In addition to the steering wheel which was pinning my chest, all the boxes and suitcases I had in the car had fallen on top of me when the machine turned over.

**Luckily the Horn Worked.**

"I groped around with it—found the horn button—pushed it. Thank God it worked.

"The horn let out a long, steady blast. "I kept my free hand on that horn with all the strength I could muster. It was my one chance.

"If I couldn't attract someone's attention in the next couple minutes I would be burned to death.

"In those moments I thought some pretty hard things of the man who had put me into the position—and left me there to die a horrible death."

The horn brought help. Three men heard it, and I'm giving you their names, because Sam thinks they deserve credit for the brave thing they did. They are Charles O'Donnell and Patrick Collins of Syracuse and Charles Hamilton of Lakeport.

The whole front of the car was a roaring mass of flames when they arrived. The fire was creeping under the car toward the gas tank and an explosion was due any minute. But they broke the glass in the windshield and started work to get Sam out.

**But His Wallet Was Burned Up.**

It was nip and tuck. Sam was wedged in there pretty tightly. The heat was blistering the paint on the body of the car—and blistering Sam and the men who were trying to rescue him, too. Now they had the boxes and suitcases off of Sam's body—and in another moment they were pulling him out bodily through the broken windshield.

As they dragged him out, Sam's wallet fell from his pocket and dropped back inside the burning car. That wallet had \$245 in it, but it was never recovered.

Before anyone could reach for it, the gas tank, full to the cap, exploded with a roar and a sheet of flame. That was the last thing Sam saw. Then he lost consciousness.

The three men dragged Sam aside and started working on him. When they finally brought him to, all that was left of the car was a blackened, smoking iron frame. Sam had the suit he was wearing, but nothing else—not even a hat.

"But here I am back home again," says Sam, "alive to tell the story of two different kinds of men. Those who risked their lives to save me—I can never repay them for what they did for me—and the one who knocked me into the ditch and left me there to die."

**Aurora Borealis Varies; White, Green, Red, Purple**

The intrepid English and Dutch sailors who searched for the north-west passage, a supposed water route around the northern end of North America, failed in their main objective, but nevertheless supplied scientific men with a wealth of meteorological information. The one phenomenon that most impressed them, and one that has come to be regarded as typical of northern latitudes, is the aurora borealis or northern lights, observes a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

This is an unearthly display of light that appears in the sky at night. It may be seen as far south as the northern part of the United States. In the eastern hemisphere, however, it is rarely seen farther south than the northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Russia. It usually appears as one of several distinct patterns of light. It may be an arch, the lower side of which is sharply defined, with the upper gradually fading into darkness; or the lower

edge, instead of being arched, may be curved in irregular folds like the edge of a draped curtain. Sometimes it takes the form of radiant beams which may seem to spiral upward toward an infinite point at the zenith.

In color the aurora varies from pearly white to a pale green, although it has on occasion shown shades of red or purple. It may be easily the brightest object in the nocturnal sky, or it may be barely visible. It may last for only a few minutes or for many hours.

**Why Animals Hibernates**

The hibernation of animals is due to a slowing down of the pituitary gland, according to an authority. The slowing down causes an accumulation of fat from the unused energy obtained from foodstuffs, and is not due to any prudent precautions on the part of the animal in which advance arrangements to supply itself with heat insulation and food reserve see it through the winter period in its sleeping state.

**What John S. Cobb Thinks about**

The Origin of Sitdowns.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—With the Barnum show there once was an elderly lady elephant named Helen. Now, Helen had wearied of traipsing to and fro in the land.

Probably she figured she'd seen everything anyhow. So each fall, when the season ended, she went rejoicing back home to Bridgeport, Conn.

Nobody ever knew the date of departure the next spring. There was no more bustle about winter-quarters on that morning than for weeks past.

But always, when Irvin S. Cobb the handlers entered the "bull barn" to lead forth the herd, they found Helen hunkered down on her voluminous haunches, which, under that vast weight, spread out like cake batter on a hot griddle. She would be uttering shrill sobs of defiance. And neither prodding nor honeyed words could budge her.

So they'd wrap chains around her and two of her mates would hitch on and drag her bodily, she still on her rubbery flanks, aboard a waiting car. She'd quit weeping then and wipe her snout and accept what fate sent her.

So please don't come telling me that the sit-down strike is a new notion or that somebody in Europe first thought it up. Thirty years ago I saw my lady elephant friend, Helen, putting on one, all by her four-ton self.

**Taxes and More Taxes.**

JUST when everybody is taking comfort from the yodelled promises of that happy optimist, Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee, that the government will be able to get by for 1937 without asking this congress to boost taxes, what happens?

Why, in a most annoying way, Governor Eccles of the federal reserve board keeps proclaiming that, to make treasury receipts come anywhere near meeting treasury disbursements throughout the year, he's afraid it's going to be necessary to raise the rates on incomes and profits higher than ever.

And meanwhile state governors and civic authorities scream with agony at the bare prospect of any reductions in Uncle Sam's allotments for local projects.

A balanced budget would seem to be like Santa Claus, something everybody talks about but nobody ever expects to see.

**Self-Determination.**

FORMERLY the states jealously guarded their sovereign perquisites. Once—but that was so long ago many have almost forgotten it—they fought among themselves one of the bloodiest civil wars in history over the issue of states' rights.

Now we see them complacently surrendering to federal bureaus those ancient privileges—and maybe, after all, that's the proper thing to do, if in centralized authority lies the hope of preserving a republican form of government.

Still, one wonders what Englishmen would do under like circumstances, since Englishmen are fussy about their inheritance of self-determination. Perhaps the distinction is this:

In democracies there exists the false theory that all men are born free and equal. So the Englishman insists on having his freedom, which is a concrete thing, and laughs at the idea of equality. Whereas, the American abandons his individual freedom provided he may cling to the fetish of equality.

Yankee tweedledee and British tweedledum may be brothers under the skin, but they have different skin diseases.

**The Parole Racket.**

IT IS astonishing but seemingly true that, of five young gangsters recently caught red-handed in a criminal operation, not a single one was a convict on parole. Is there no way to bar rank amateurs from a profession calling for prior experience and proper background? And can it be that the various parole boards over the union are not turning loose qualified practitioners fast enough to keep up with the demand? Maybe we need self-opening jails.

Those sentimentalists who abhor the idea that a chronic offender be required to serve out his latest sentence should take steps right away to correct this thing before it goes too far. Our parole system must be vindicated if it costs the lives and property of ten times as many innocent citizens as at present.

**IRVIN S. COBB.**

©—WNU Service.

**Fire Damage Slight**  
 Only 100 acres of national forests in Colorado were damaged by fire in 1936—the best record since 1925, when 71 acres were burned.

**Butterfly Bridal Veil Is Lovely**

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



THERE'S a spirit of romanticism and the prettily feminine being revived this season that affects the entire program of fashion for spring and summer. In no phase of the mode is this favor for the pretty-pretty type of dress and adornment so definitely emphasized as in the realm of bridal array.

If you are in quest of a veil and headdress that dramatically and picturesquely interpret a beguiling new theme just say "butterfly veil" to your milliner or utter the magic word in shop or salon where bridal array is made a feature and you'll forever after agree that dreams do come true. The bride centered in the illustration is wearing a most exquisite butterfly veil, so called because of the huge applique lace butterflies that flutter among the mists of tulle like butterflies winging their way in a garden of sweet scented flowers. The model pictured is a full, circular fingertip veil but if you prefer a long veil rather than short they are shown in either length. The tiara that makes this beautiful bride "look every inch a queen" is applied with princess lace.

The versatility of types in head-dress makes it an easy matter for any bride-to-be to find a style tuned to her individuality. Note the variety shown in this group. In the upper right corner a Margot style cap declares romance and poetry in its quaint picturesqueness. The pointed bonnet-like brim of stiffened tulle is appliqued with battenburg lace. A diadem of pearls and rhinestones is pictured above to the left. Her gown has a becoming latticed bead-work neckline.

If you covet a veil of Parisian chic note the classic cap in the panel below to the left. Hand-rolled satin rosettes trim this cap. The veil is cut to a double point in the back, finished all around with a four-inch hem. An exquisite veil and headdress are pictured in the right lower panel, featuring a most lovely halo of beautiful lace with quaint ruffle across the back.

Fashion this season is most kind to the individualistic bride who seeks outstanding originality. In the matter of color especially, exciting innovations are taking place. Many a bride will be a "perfect picture" in pale pink, or in an extremely delicate blue and the latest news for wedding gown and veil is beige so light it is just a degree or so from white.

© Western Newspaper Union.

This pale beige for the bride invites dramatic color schemes for the attendants, one of which is rose tones for the bridesmaids, from pale pink to American beauty with arms laden with roses. A more daring color scheme includes yellow, apricot and flame sheer frocks for the maids, contrasting the creamy beige of the wedding gown and veil.

And here's more news for brides-to-be who are planning a wedding scene that will ever linger in the memory of those who behold—the bridal veil fashioned of the identical chiffon or filmy mousseline de soie as that which makes the wedding gown; appliques of lace or flowers (either artificial or handmade) on satin or sheer gowns; net over silver lame for distinctive originality; wide use of the new summer velvets that pattern mousseline de soie of fragile beauty with tiny velvet motifs. The bridesmaids wear the same white fabric with the velvet motifs in delectable flower colorings.

Types of Overweight.  
 No one has been able to get out a height, weight and age table that will apply to every single individual. Insurance organizations come close to a good table that will apply in a general way to the "average" individual but there really isn't any average individual.

In trying to arrive at the proper weight for one of a certain height and age there are so many points to consider. Thus in children it is their nearness to, or farness from, the age of puberty when they attain manhood and womanhood. In young men and women it is the age at which they seem to "fill out," when they get an extra padding of muscle and fat.

After thirty, for some reason, it has been believed that it is quite the proper thing for them to fill out even more and attain "the middle-age spread." There is no "real" reason for putting on this extra weight at this time.

Then there are the three types of build: (a) long legs, short body; (b) short legs, long body; (c) medium length of legs and medium length of body. In addition to this there is the difference in bony structure; short and tall individuals with thin bones; short and tall individuals with heavy bones; and short and tall individuals with bones of medium weight.

Now there are the few individuals who have a thyroid gland in the neck or the pituitary gland lying on the floor of the skull, which are not manufacturing enough juice for the needs of the body. In the case of the thyroid gland it means that there is a little less of the burning up or the use of all kinds of foods and in the case of the pituitary gland the starch foods are not completely used, thus allowing storage of fat. However, the number of these individuals would be less than 5 per cent of the total number of overweights.

There is also a number of individuals who are said to come from a "fat family"; they consider it only natural to be fat because their parents, uncles and aunts, or even their grandparents were quite fat. Most physicians are of the opinion that their parents, grandparents or other relatives were fat because they had the same diet habits—ate too much of the starch and fat foods for the amount of work that they did.

However, the great majority of overweights are overweight because despite the fact that some may not be big eaters, every one of them is eating more than he or she needs to supply heat and energy to the body.

**Dressmaker Details That Class as Important News**

The continued importance of embroidery is noted. Gold embroidery on black is much employed also fanciful effects on the new silk frocks. Much favor is expressed for applique felt motifs on black silk crepe day dresses. Dressmakers are making use of any amount of shirring and tucking and they delight in scalloped and sawtooth hemlines, thus trimming the dark silk sheers and crepes effectively. The skirts of the newest silk print frocks are frequently pleated or vertically tucked all around.

**Trains of Tulle**  
 New wedding gowns of satin have trains made of tulle flounces to match the tulle face veil.

**Treatment of Rheumatism**

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON  
 © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

SO WIDESPREAD is the interest in rheumatism that there are medical specialists who treat nothing else. It is known that there are one hundred of these rheumatism specialists in the United States aside from physicians at spas or "watering places" where the majority of cases being treated.

The idea is now general that rheumatism is not a local disease of a certain joint, but that something somewhere in the body tissues is causing the trouble and the organisms or substances responsible for rheumatism simply go to the joint or joints and develop the inflammation (arthritis) in the joint.

Just what are the causes is not known but it is almost generally accepted that infections, deficiencies and dampness, injuries, may all have a part. Something renders the tissues sensitive to, or unable to resist, the attack of certain organisms.

**Infected Tonsils.**  
 It is almost generally agreed that infected tonsils stand at the top of the list as a cause of rheumatism in children. It is therefore advised that the tonsils be removed in every child attacked by rheumatism. Statistics show that the child who has had his tonsils out is less likely to have rheumatism and therefore serious heart complications are less likely to develop.

Although diet and the use of the salicylates enter into the treatment, physical therapy—heat of various kinds, and massage—offers the most relief.

It is because rheumatism cripples the patient and becomes "chronic" that so many patients try various forms of treatment often given under unskilled supervision. As the exercise and the amount of time spent in going to institutions to get the joints "baked," massaged, or exercised prevents many from receiving this form of treatment, it has been suggested that teams of rheumatism experts—physicians, nurses, and those qualified to give physical therapy—go among local physicians and teach this type of treatment.

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**Household Questions**

**Cleaning Paintwork**—Glossy paintwork should never be washed with soap and water, as it usually leaves a smeary surface. A teaspoonful of turpentine in warm water will make the cleaning a simple matter and will not scratch the paint.

**Removing Tea Stains**—Tea and coffee stains can sometimes be removed from china cups by rubbing them with a damp cloth dipped in baking soda.

**Shining Saucepans**—Aluminum saucepans that have become discolored inside can be made to look like new by boiling in them water to which a tablespoonful of vinegar and some apple parings or lemon rinds have been added.

**Use Baking Sheets**—Baking powder biscuits and cookies rise better and brown more evenly on baking sheets than they do in pans.

**Stuffed Shoulder of Lamb**—One shoulder of lamb two tablespoons chopped onion, three tablespoons cooking fat, two cups soft bread crumbs, one teaspoon chopped mint, one tablespoon salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper. Have the shoulder blade removed. This leaves a pocket for the stuffing. Wipe meat. Fry onion in fat, add bread crumbs, mint, celery leaves, salt and pepper. Mix well. Fill pocket with stuffing. Then roast.

**To Remove a Tight Lid**—Tie a piece of string round the tin two or three times, just below the lid; then push a pencil between the string and the tin, twist the pencil over, and the resulting pressure will release the lid.

**A Mirror Brightens**—Many housekeepers have found that a hanging mirror will often brighten up a dark corner.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an effective laxative. Sugar coated. Children like them. Buy now!—Adv.

**A Great Gift**  
 The first great gift we can bestow on others is a good example.—Morell.

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**THE CHEERFUL CHERUB**  
 I have a very lonesome life. The friends I've never met I miss. It helps my work to feel this way—I write sad poems times like this.

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