

Poinsettia Plant Source of Rubber

Discovery of Chemist May Revolutionize Industry.

Washington.—Discovery by a heretofore obscure St. Louis chemist that the poinsettia can produce more than 6,000 pounds of rubber...

ington carried the tests further and found that the plant produced juice containing 60 to 65 per cent rubber.

100,000 Acres Ready. Retaining a Washington lawyer to patent the process, Pitman proceeded with his plans to produce poinsettia on a large scale.

Rubber in Sap. Examining a poinsettia given to him a year ago as a Christmas decoration, Pitman found that the sap or latex contained a small percentage of rubber.

Drop Trout 1,500 Feet to Water Without Injury

Montreal.—A series of remarkable experiments, proving that fish can be dropped into water, or even to the ground from altitudes up to 1,500 feet without serious injury...

A number of trout first were taken up to a height of 200 feet and dropped into a pond. They swam on as if nothing happened.

Albino Deer Bagged. Raleigh, N. C.—An albino deer has been killed in Northampton county, and presented to the State museum.

New Drug Is Help in Malaria Fight

Four Times as Powerful as Quinine, Scientist Says.

Atlanta, Ga.—Malaria, ancient scourge of the backwoods dwellers of the deep South, is being fought with a new and potent weapon...

Atabrine—an amino-acridine derivative with alkyl groups if you are chemically versed—is the new magic in medical science's ceaseless warfare against the deadly blood parasite.

ERMINE TRIM

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



This swaggy kneelength coat is of black Lyons velvet. The fact that it buttons severely on one shoulder bespeaks a last-minute styling.

Chickens in Wyoming Uncover Gold Find

Cheyenne, Wyo.—If he hadn't happened to find several tiny gold nuggets in the crops of several of his chickens, Morris Willadsen, farmer, might not have recognized the presence of gold...

Dogs Attend Wellesley

Wellesley, Mass.—Dogs now attend Wellesley college. A Boston man has been engaged as instructor of blueblooded dogs sent to the college.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's selection by President Roosevelt to play a part in organizing the country so that it will be ready in all directions, should a war break out, is a most happy one for many reasons.

In the first place Johnson, while associated with Bernard M. Baruch, worked for almost ten years on this very idea. He did it at Baruch's direction. Baruch was much impressed, during the World War, with the chaos which resulted from this country's having been precipitated into that conflict.

So Baruch thought the thing to do would be to have a comprehensive plan, including every man and every bit of property in the country, so that at the outbreak of war the whole thing could be organized with that same efficiency that should characterize the mobilization of a European army.

Fond of Johnson

But there was another reason for the selection of Johnson, which was highly important. The President is very fond of the explosive general, and would like to employ his very great talents in the government.

Which is precisely what the President has done. Incidentally, seldom has a big piece of news been more distorted than announcement of this project.

Involves Knotty Problems

Further march of the power of the federal government as against the authority of the states is seen in the determination of Secretary of War Dorn, spurred on by Senator Loneragan of Connecticut, to give the federal government control over industrial waste disposals in streams, lakes and coastal waters.

Speakership Prospects

One of the big factors that is working to make Sam Rayburn the next speaker of the house, instead of Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee is that the last campaign showed that the old cry of "Southern Domination" is no longer effective politically in the North.

High on the Roof of the Tribune

So, from the Washington political viewpoint, Tennessee has not been regarded as part of the "Solid South" for many years. But Texas is, despite the fact that she slipped her political moorings in 1928, with Virginia, North Carolina and Florida.

No matter how the law is drafted, or what section of the Constitution is relied on to give the federal government power to go into a field which had always been supposed to belong to the states, a quick test will be made by opponents of the proposal, which will not be determined finally until it has been passed by the Supreme court.

Best possible advice will be supplied free by the federal government as to this, for a staff of engineers familiar with waste disposal problems will be maintained by the federal agency entrusted with this mission.

Talk of New Party

Conviction that the Republican party, as far as that label is concerned, is doomed, and that the new opposition party to the Democrats—more accurately to the New Deal—must not only be a new organization, but must have another name, was voiced by many old-line Republicans leaders who came to Washington, not for a political powwow, but on the excuse, at least, of attending the Gridiron dinner.

At the other extreme are Republicans like former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, and James E. Watson of Indiana.

They believe the Republican party is no further down the hill than the Democratic party was in 1928. They point out that of the total vote cast in the 1934 election, which was a Democratic landslide, of course, the Republicans polled 46 out of every 100 that went in the ballot boxes.

New Estate Tax

A new system of estate taxes, with very powerful support in the personnel of its advocates, is being urged on President Roosevelt, leading senators and members of the house ways and means committee.

The chief objection to the present tax, as viewed not only by its critics and by the treasury, but by recovery minded administration officials and business men, is that it prevents the most available money for investment there is—that owned by capitalists retired from active business—from being put into channels where it would produce employment, pay rolls, and spending.

Such a man worries not only about what would happen in such sacrifice sales from the standpoint of his heirs, but from the standpoint of his associates in any business enterprise of which he happens to own a large share.

Czech theaters put on their best artists to supplement the mighty drama of the Pan-Sokol Festival. Art Galleries vie with the living picture of a nation's strength. Concert halls furnish a musical relaxation after hours of suspense and emotional excitement.

High on the roof of the tribune, hidden from the most-favored spectators, are the group leaders; but the invisible director is the man whose centenary was celebrated in 1932, at the Ninth Pan-Sokol Festival, Dr. Miroslav Tyrš.

So the prospect of having both houses of congress presided over by Texas, which is the picture at the moment, not only with the blessing but with the active co-operation of the administration, might have been regarded as political dynamite a few years back, but occasioned no concern to the Democratic candidates for the house anywhere in the North, Northeast or Northwest this year.

CZECH OLYMPIC



Macedonians in Praha for Czechoslovakian Olympic.

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

EVERY six years Czechoslovakia stages its own "Olympic." Praha (Prague) the capital city, dons party dress, puts out its welcome mat and moves to a heightened tempo.

The enormous stadium on Strahov hill, bleakly barren between meetings, bustles with barelegged athletes of both sexes with the fire of enthusiasm in their eyes, and eager youngsters imitating their elders in athletic prowess.

Outside the distant gateways long lines of performers await the signal to invade the 567-acre field in which the largest "big top" would be but a slide show.

Czechoslovakia's own Olympics return to the old stamping ground, and the greatest group drills on earth are fitted together out of hundreds of units, each a mosaic of all classes. This national concourse of gymnasts is not a mere physical culture exhibit. It is the mobilization of a nation's sinew, spirit, and dreams.

The Sokol movement affects all classes and all ages. Children of six move in uniformed companies. Mature citizens lift their centers of gravity to military contours. Country women arrive wearing so many bright petticoats that they seem to be smuggling woolen goods into a besieged city.

Scenes of Gaiety and Splendor.

Native arts, handicrafts, and songs take on new lease of life. The factory girl whose usual "best dress" is plain cotton brings forth old aprons strident with color and balloon sleeves bulging with embroidery. The society lady lays aside her clinging gown for such homespun finery as her mother habitually wore on festival occasions when costume was local rather than international in pattern.

Long before the main performance starts, the Charles bridge resembles an endless belt of ethnographic exhibits issuing from the archway of a fine Gothic tower and losing themselves in the long arcades beyond the Vitava. Costumes from Cechy (Bohemia), Morava (Moravia), Slezsko (Silesia), Slovensko (Slovakia), and Podkarpatska Rus (Ruthenia) make the crowded streets of the Mala Strana, or "Little Town," look like aisles in a dahlia show.

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including 696 Sokols gathered from 76 different units, was considered a great success.

The Seventh Sokol Festival in Praha in 1920, involving the mobilization of 70,000 trained athletes and countless spectators, was a major factor in the consolidation of a new nation in the heart of Europe.

From the air the great stadium on Strahov hill seems more like a village than an arena.

There were 140,000 participants in the meeting of 1932. From June 5 to July 6 the athletic colony was busy. Preceding the main adult festival, from July 2 to July 6, first the children, then the adolescents, displayed their skill and training.

Delegates from neighboring lands added even greater variety to the display, which took on characteristics of a fashion show of peasant handicrafts and needlework.

The Stars and Stripes wave over many a colorful procession and July 4 is celebrated as the "Fourth of July."

It is hard to understand how drill teams from 3,144 widely distributed units arrive at such perfection; but the Sokol organization has its own publishing plant and the music to which the movements are set is distributed long before the show.

Special gramophone records are made and sent to all parts of the country, and on Sunday mornings the Praha broadcasting station is used by Sokol instructors, who give directions and the words of command which are employed in the final exhibitions. Nothing is left to chance. That is contrary to the entire Sokol spirit.

Great Allegorical Pageant.

The festivals are distinguished not only by mass drills and colorful parades, but also by an allegorical pageant. In 1932 this allegory related this radio-directed spectacle with the original Olympic festivals which inspired Doctor Tyrš.

From the central stage a figure impersonating the Sokol founder expressed his aspirations for a healthy state composed of healthy beings. Time turned back to Olympia, where such ideals were so notably exemplified. Greek champions, warriors, priests, and poets engaged in spirited contests, and ancient Greece lived again.

These representatives of antique glories then turned into lifeless statues. There was a pause, during which one could sense the loss the world suffered when the glory that was Greece became a memory.

Then the statues came to life, cast aside the drappings of an outworn past, and appeared in the Sokol uniforms which had won new glory during the mass drills of the earlier days of the festival. The Olympic ideal, resurrected, took a place in practical, modern living.

All classes unite in this great exhibition of individual health and group efficiency. Visitors here see a unified nation in concerted action.

Many a Czechoslovak is getting an even greater thrill. Splendid as is the spectacle from the side lines, a part in the big game is even more moving. Every six years a hundred thousand players, trained away from awkwardness and self-consciousness to grace and group-consciousness during months or years of practice, win a rich reward for their efforts.

Small teams of athletes cannot attain this nationwide spirit of co-ordination. The Sokol Festival is the flower of an entire nation's growth.

During these golden days in Praha a highly industrialized and modern nation lives in the fairyland of beauty and dreams. There has a dream proved more practical than that of Tyrš, who, behind trained muscles, glimpsed clear, clean, thinking minds and the free state they were to build and serve?

Started in 1862. Doctor Tyrš built his dream on a drill squad of 75 Sokol members, who initiated his system of gymnastics on March 5, 1862. The First Pan-Sokol Festival in 1881,

Machinaw Trout Grow Large. The lake or Mackinaw trout, largest of all trout, may reach a weight of 60 pounds.

Department of Agriculture Payments to States

The following figures show rental and benefit payments by the Agricultural Adjustment administration made to the farmers of the nation up to November 1, 1934, as prepared by John B. Payne, comptroller. The figures given are by states and by products, showing a total disbursement of \$421,697,389.40.

Table with 6 columns: State, Schedule, Total, Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, Corn-Hogs. Lists payments for various states including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.