Normal Life Span 140, Says Voronoff

Gland Specialist Outlines a Plan for Longevity.

Calcutta .- "The natural span of life is 140 years, and I have every hope that one day we may prolong it to this period," declared Dr. Serge Voronoff, the famous exponent of rejuvenation here.

"Everybody who dies between the ages of seventy and ninety is a person who is 'killed'," Doctor Voronoff added. "The problem is to humans. find out how not to be so 'killed.'

"Between sixty and seventy is a critical period. Death is awaiting us. Those who wish to survive in the unequal struggle have but one place their worn-out glands with young and active glands, which will impart a new impulse to the cells of all our organs, causing them to create new young cells and thus rejuvenate the whole organism."

His Methods Recognized.

Doctor Voronoff declared that the most eminent experts now recognized the efficiency of his methods and thousands of operations were being performed in Europe, and also in Japan. The only difficulty was procuring an adequate supply of animals for the purpose. The ordinary monkey was not suitable, the specimens of the genera required being the gorilla, orang-outang, chimpanzee or gibboon.

Together with his beautiful young wards he will go to Indo-China to uniforms.

conduct similar research on the gib-

Different Blood Types.

Recalling his early work, the doctor said that at first he presumed that the blood of monkeys was of one type instead of the four types present in the human being. Some of the early experiments were not very satisfactory, but after long research he found that the monkeys had four types of blood also, corresponding to those types found in

He therefore altered his methods to include tests of the blood both of the patient and of the animal to make sure that the types of blood corresponded. Then he graftmeans of gaining their end-to re- ed onto the human being the thyrold, pituitary and sexual glands of the monkey.

> The results, he claims, are "highly successful." The change observed in the aging human being could only be described as "something marvelous."

Paris Dogs Manicured at Own Beauty Parlor Paris.-A dog beauty parlor has

just been opened in the French cap-

While madame is having her beauty attended to upstairs, her pet may have his whiskers plucked, teeth cleaned, nails manicured and forelock curled. Turkish baths are also a feature of the "Institute de wife. Doctor Voronoff intends to go | Beaute pour Chiens," or, if pressed to Java, where he will spend some | for time, a quick soap bath, foltime conducting experiments on the lowed by a shower and alcohol rub blood of the orang-outang. After- | will be given by attendants in white

Plans to Explore Space by Rockets

Professor to Use Projectiles to Go 150 Miles.

Roswell, N. M .- Rockets equipped with automatic recording devices will be shot into the stratosphere to a distance of from 40 to 150 miles from the earth's surface from an especially constructed 60-foot tower near here this spring in science's latest attempt to penetrate the secrets behind cosmic rays, light rays and radio waves.

The experiments will be the culmination of months of work on the part of Dr. R. H. Goddard, head of the department of physics at Clarke university, Worcester, Mass., who expects they will yield data of great value to science. One immediate beneficiary would be radio broad-

The tower is rising in a shallow valley 25 miles from Roswell. In the meantime Doctor Goddard is carrying out preliminary experiments on a farm four miles from here, aided by a staff of assistants.

The Guggenheim foundation is financing the unique tests. Roswell was selected for the site of the experiments because of unique atmospheric and climatic conditions.

The type of rocket to be used is 12 feet long and approximately 2 feet in diameter at its widest point. It is equipped with a parachute designed to be released at the highest point of its flight.

There is no danger of the rocket causing injury, Doctor Goddard believes, as he calculated it will return to the earth almost vertically, and its flight will be under control from the tower at all times. The tower site is 15 miles from the nearest settlement.

Advantages of the rocket ascensions over stratosphere balloon flights lie in the fact that balloons, to rise beyond 14 miles, must be of such great size and at the same time such light weight that construction dangerous to passengers results, according to Doctor Goddard. He pointed to the fatal outcome of the 72,000 feet stratosphere escension of three Soviet Russians.

experiments now being conducted

"There is a long period of testing before any practical results are certain," Doctor Goddard explained. "We will probably spend several months in the laboratory before any test will be made."

NECKWEAR VOGUE By CHERIE NICHOLAS



In the new spring style forecast

Wrecked Freighter Pounded by Giant Rollers

Potatoes Replace

Torpedoes on Sub Amsterdam. - Potatatoes and onions - not torpedoes - are stowed in the tubes of Dutch submarine K-18, now on a 23-000mile trip from Holland to Sourabaia, Java,

The trip will be the longest ever made by a submarine, and

will take eight months. When provisions were stored aboard the 707-ton craft at Neiuwediep, Holland, it was found that there wasn't much room. The commander decided it was better to leave two torpedoes at home rather than bales of potatoes and onions,

England to Hold Royal Jubilee Celebrations

London.-Visitors to London this year should time their holidays for May or June, for in those months not only is the season at its height, but England will be gay with royal jubilee celebrations.

May 6, the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession to the throne, a chain of beacon fires will illuminate the length and breadth of the country.

Because of the jubilee celebrations in May, the first two courts of the season will take place in March, while the third and fourth courts will be held as usual in June. In June also will be the Derby and Ascot race meetings: the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships; the international horse show; the Aldershot Tattoo and the Herndon air pageant, which the king hopes to attend in person this year.

In May there will be the naval and military tournaments at Olympia; the opening of the Royal academy summer exhibition, and jubilee celebrations in every district. Durlug both months there will be a number of big charity balls.

Lots of Room Left for **Human Race on Earth**

Eugene, Ore.-The earth is a long way from over-population yet, according to Dr. Warren D. Smith, professor of geography and geology at the University of Oregon.

Doctor Smith says that science is now able to compute that the world would support some 5,500,000,000 people, more than twice as many as it now supports. The estimate of 2,024,286.000 is generally accepted as a fairly accurate total of the present population. The five billion figure is possible, however, he says, only with careful planning and de-

velopment of resources. Among other findings in Doctor Smith's recent survey are: That birth control and birth selection are imperative if a high plane of civwhites will probably dominate the would be. earth in time.

Nearly an Egg a Day

Medford, Ore.-Lady May, a white Leghorn hen owned by Mrs. R. E. Carley of Medford, has laid 359 eggs in 365 days, a record surpassed only by a New Zealand Black Orpington, which has a record of 361 eggs the number of hours from the 30

has beheld for many a season. The stunning collar which the smartly own collar and cuff set as per the lowers of Senator Elmer Thomas. attractive type shown below in the will depend on the results of ground | cuffs, bows and jabots than eye | your new finery after a few hours.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

Washington, - Probability that some compromise on the so-called 30-hour week bill, probably limiting the hours of work in any industry to 36 or 48 hours, but with perhaps a few special exemptions, will be enacted by the present congress is growing. Flat prediction that such a compromise would be enacted is made privately by half a dozen of the more important figures in the

By CARTER FIELD

influential senators. The importance of this prediction would be enormously enhanced if the names of the senators and members of the house could be mentioned, with their exact views. Incidentally some of those making the prediction said that they personally opposed the idea; they were merely giving their opinion as to what would happen, not what they want-

house, and by an equal number of

Nor were these just personal conversations. In each case the statements were made to a group of men who came to Washington seeking to find out what the prospect wasmen who wanted to adjust their situations to the probabilities. They did not come to argue for or against the measure, though all of them, for private reasons, happened to be opposed to it.

The tremendous pressure for the measure does not result primarily from the fact that the American Federation of Labor is strongly for

it. Nor from the fact that virtually every other labor group is for it. It comes from the evidences that though business has picked up somewhat unemployment has not diminished by anything like the same ex-

So, in short, the thought is a 'share the work" idea, rather than a social betterment idea.

It is aimed at reducing unemployment, not at bettering living conditions. In fact, there is some talk of amending the proposal of the Federation of Labor, as embodied in the Connery bill, in a way that would be very displeasing indeed to labor, and which labor, both organized and unorganized, would oppose violently.

Just a Possibility

This is to change the idea so that instead of reducing the number of hours per week, but requiring-as the Connery bill does-that the same amount of dollars be paid each week for the shorter number of hours that is now paid for the pres- President really never expected any duce the number of hours with no mention of what the rate of pay should be. In short, leaving to emilization is to be maintained; that ployers, and to the revision of NRA the tropics are now the great goal | codes which would follow, what the of the whites; and that brunette wages for the shorter work week

This is not mentioned as a probability. Only as a possibility. Actually, it is highly improbable. The measure will probably pass, if it passes at all, with the requirement regardless of the cut in hours. And, of course, the compromise, raising least 36, will soften this blow as far as employers are concerned.

But, as a matter of fact, economists do not regard the question of hatted lady is wearing is of fine eye- wages here as very important, exlet embroidery. The chic flat- cept in so far as they apply to inflacrowned hat with the primly rolled tion. They reason that if the hours brim is among the newest of the are reduced, and the pay per hour new. Front interest is centered in increased, the result will be inflathe black velvet bow. If you would tion just as surely as by any poslike to have the joy of making your sible expedient proposed by the fol-

They reason that a wholesale verpicture, it is easy to do so and at tical boost in wages, forced by law, the cost of but a few cents. All would result promptly and almost you have to do is to provide your- mathematically in an increase in self with crepe tissue paper in any prices, reducing the purchasing powdesired pastel tint. Pale yellow er of the dollars earned by the is suggested, as mais color with workers. Hence, the laborious argua navy frock is the last word in ments by the opponents of the 30chic. The crepe paper must be cut hour week, or any compromise of it, the accent is emphatically on neck- in strips and twisted ready to cro- that it would result in lowering the wear. The outlook is for more flat- chet. The stitch is very simple and standard of living in America, either tering crisp, soft, fluffy, lacy you will go speeding along with by a smaller number of dollars to The date of the projected tests starched and unstarched collars, your crochet hook ready to wear spend by each worker, if the pay is maintained at the same hourly rate, or by the smaller purchasing power of the dollars if the wage rate per week is maintained.

The reasoning that is expected to put the compromise over is not concerned with this. It is concerned with getting more people to work, and cutting down the need for the dole and for work relief.

Social Program

Every indication now is that President Roosevelt's social programold age pensions and unemployment insurance-will go through in very much the form proposed, despite the loud cries of the insurgents about a government subsidy.

The idea of taking all the money for unemployment payments, and old age pensions, out of the federal treasury, is very appealing in some directions. People would like to dodge the direct deductions from their pay envelopes. Argument is made that this tax on pay rolls, which, if both bills are counted, runs gradually up to 5 per cent, would heavily increase the cost of production.

But the great advantage that President Roosevelt has had right along, and gives every prospect of continuing to hold - always excepting World court, St. Lawrence seaway, and the bonus-is that his

opponents cannot agree.

For example, the ten senators on the appropriations committee who a few days back voted to substitute the dole for work relief, with the avowed purpose of saving the treasury two billion dollars, have maneuvered themselves into a position where it will be rather difficult for them to vote against the President on the social security bills. Or at least vote against him on the only roll-call where the President's position might otherwise have been in jeopardy.

When the roll-call comes on the question of paying all the cost out of the federal treasury-which will be the big test vote-those ten senators would be rather embarrassed to vote to make the treasury carry the load-after all their loud cries in the appropriations committee about the strain on the federal credit of spending nearly five billion dollars on work relief.

Local Interest

Which is highly interesting because some of those ten senators were not worried in the slightest about the federal credit when they voted against the President on that bill in committee. They followed Glass and Adams, who made that issue. But some of them were just voting on that excuse in the hope of getting their states, and the counties and cities back home, out of a jam. They wanted a direct federal gift to the unemployed as against a work project, which contemplates that the local governments shall pay a considerable percentage of the work relief money back to the federal treasury, with interest.

Which is very different, especially if the credit of their states, or local communities in their states which need relief work badly, feel that they have already strained their credit to the breaking point.

But every senator who publicly took the position that the five-billion-dollar bill was too great a strain on federal credit has put his vote on the social security bill in pawn, as far as the only real test vote is concerned. For there is expected to be only one roll-call of importance on those bills which will attempt to shift the entire financial burden on to the federal treasury.

Some contend that the President has already taken one beating on this social security legislation. Their argument is that he wanted both bills enacted prior to the adjournment of the many legislatures which are in session this winter. He did express a hope for that. But it was a hope, not a conviction. It put the stigma for delay on anyone holding up the procession, but the such quick action, and has expressed no disappointment about it.

Civil Service

Real friends of civil service are far more interested in an immediate reform, which would require only an executive order, than in either the proposal of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, or Senator C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

What they would like to see is elimination of the prohibition, imthat the same wages be continued posed by an executive order, which prevents any present employee of a post office from taking the examination for the postmastership. This proposed in the Connery bill to at | provision, which seems rather hard to explain on any ground other than pure spoils politics, strikes at the heart of the whole civil service idea. It bars advancement to the top in any particular office.

It is this situation which plays into the hands of the Hurley faction in Massachusetts, preventing Postmaster Hurley from taking an examination-unless he should resign in the meantime-for appointment to the very job be now holds!

This merely happens to be what seems to many a ridiculous side of the situation. For it might naturally be thought that the man who had been postmaster for a period of years, who had come up through the ranks just as if he had been employed in some private business, and who, according to the testimony of business firms in the city of Boston, had been giving satisfaction, would and should stand a better show of passing first in an examination for his own job than anyone outside the office.

But actually the present law-for that is what an executive order amounts to-not only prevents Postmaster Hurley from competing in an examination for the place he now holds, but it prevents any other employee of the Boston post office from competing.

Favor Norris Plan

Another phase of the present post office situation, which is very distressing to civil service advocates. is that barring anyone from an examination for postmaster who does not receive his mail at the particular office for which he is a candidate. In many western and other thinly populated states there is some point to this. But there is very little merit in it, civil service people contend, in and around the big cities.

The Norris plan would delight the civil service people if they thought there was a Chinaman's chance of its going over. The idea of a postmaster general divorced from politics, serving President after President on a long term appointment just as Comptroller McCarl has served in auditing expenditures, is, in the opinion of the civil service folks, just too good to be true. And therefore not likely to happen.

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Boy Scouts Making Fire Without Matches.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. TEXT August the nation's capital will be host to 35,000 Boy Scouts at a national

Jamboree. Boys chosen for achievement in scout work will be the delegates of thousands of troops, large and small, throughout the country. The idea of training boys so they

will make useful men is, of course, as old as mankind. You see it even among savages. They fall short of what we teach Boy Scouts about thrift, kind acts, and telling the truth. But, like us, they do teach their boys to swim, jump, make traps, build fires, use the bow and arrow, track wild animals, and to endure hard knocks without whim-

Take the Zulu and Swazi tribes in Africa. They never heard of Boy Scouts; yet their sons, before they are taken into the tribe as warriors, get a training in woodcraft and selfreliance which is superb.

Stripped naked, his body painted white by men of the tribe, the Zulu boy at fifteen is given a shield and spear and sent into the jungle. He is warned that he will be killed if he allows himself to be caught by any human. It takes about a month for the paint to wear off. During that time the boy has to kill his own meat with his one spear, skin an animal to make his body covering, and also learn what kind of wild plants, berries and leaves are good as food. Failure may mean death at the hands of enemies, wild beasts, or by starvation. But if he succeeds, as he is supposed to by this severe initiation, he returns to the village when the paint is worn off, and with great rejoicing is received into the tribe as a warrior.

Zulus on Parade.

"Zulus on the march form always a fine sight," writes Lord Baden-Powell, "and I shall never forget the first time I saw a Zulu army on the move. As a matter of fact, I heard it before I saw it. For the moment I thought that a church organ was playing, when the wonderful sound of their singing came to my ears from a neighboring valley.

"Then three or four long lines of brown warriors appeared moving in single file behind their chiefs, all with the black and white plumes tossing, kilts swaying, assegais, or spears, flashing in the sun, and their great piebald ox-hide shields swinging in time together.

"The Ingonyama chorus played on the organ would give you a good idea of their music as it swelled out from four thousand lusty throats. At a given moment every man would bang his shield with his knobkerry (club), and it gave out a noise like a thunderclap.

"At times they would all prance like horses, or give a big bounce in the air exactly together. It was a wonderful sight, and their drill was

"Behind the army came a second army of boys carrying on their heads the rolled-up grass sleeping mats, wooden pillows, and water gourds of the men.

"They were Boy Scouts of their nation."

Our early-day western scouts, of course, learned much from the Indians. By observation and experience, they came to understand Indian smoke signals, picture writing, what certain sticks meant laid in patterns on the ground, and the sign language.

Then there was tracking, the art of following a man or animal, not only by footprints, but by such faint signs as a turned-up pebble, bent weeds, or a broken twig by the wayside. A lot of that we got first hand from the Indians, and every good cowboy still employs it in finding stray cattle and horses.

But looking back into the annals of youth movements, we see that long "hikes" are nothing new. There was the Children's Crusade, when in 1212 some 50,000 youngsters started from Europe for the Holy Land.

It was Stephen, a shepherd boy of France, who launched this historic youth movement. A German lad named Nicholas, from near Cologne, also raised an army. The Germans 20,000 strong, crossed the Alps into Italy. Many perished. Survivors, reaching Brindisi, were for the most part seized and sold as slaves. Their French comrades, 30,-000 of them, were led by Stephen to Marseilles. Here some were stranded. Many accepted the offer of mer-Palestine. For years their fate was appeal.

a mystery, till it was learned that they, too, had fallen among slave traders, some being sold in markets as far away as Bagdad.

Age-Old Training.

The world-wide Boy Scout organization, as we know it now, is the culmination of age-old training.

How Lord Baden-Powell, then a colonel in the British army, conceived the Boy Scout idea in the South African war of 1899-1902 is an oft-told tale. One of his officers, Lord Cecil, organized the boys of Mafeking as a scout corps. This rial proved that if their training could be made to appeal to them, boys could be led to assume much responsibility, but only if they were trusted.

It was Baden-Powell, or "B. P.," as boys all over the world now call him, who in 1901 raised the South African constabulary. Troops in this were small units, so that a commander could deal with each scout from personal knowledge of him. The human side was appealed to, and scouts trusted on their honor

to do their duty. Returning to England in 1903, Colonel Baden-Powell found that certain teachers there had adopted his "Aids to Scouting" as a 'extbook for training boys. His own first trial camp for scout training was set up at Brownsea island, England, in 1907. That was the formal start of a movement now spread over the whole world, involving more than 2,-

000,000 boys. "To arouse the boys and meet their spirit of adventure," writes Baden-Powell, "I held up backwoodsmen and knights, adventurers, and explorers as heroes for them to fol-

In the actual careers of famous adventurers, and all they had to dowith boats, camp life, horses, hunting, and wild life, Baden-Powell found exactly the lessons he taught his boys. He trained them, just as he had trained the army scouts in South Africa, "with some adaption," he says, "to make the training suitable for boys, following the principles adopted by the Zulus and other African tribes, which reflected some of the ideas of Epictetus, the Spartans, and the ancient British and Irish for training their boys."

By 1910 the Boy Scout movement had grown so large that Baden-Powell left the British army to give his whole time to this work. He visited the United States to promote scouting. A national office was opened, and Dr. James E. West became chief scout executive.

Spreads Over the World.

Now scouting covers the world, Including England, it is organized in more than seventy different nations and colonies, and under the guidance of an international committee of nine. Two are from the British empire, two are from the United States, and the rest from other countries.

It is twenty-four years since this movement reached the United States, where today it involves annually more than 1,300,000 boys and

Men prominent now in the nation's work were Boy Scouts twenty years ago.

One late count showed that 58 per cent of university football captains were former scouts. When Grantland Rice picked his first All-American Eleven, eight were exscouts. In a choice of Rhodes scholars for 1933, 71 per cent were former scouts. In Sing Sing, says Warden Lawes, it is rare to find a prisoner who was ever a Scout.

The Red Cross, the forestry service, the fish and game agents of the government, all get aid from Boy Scouts in emergencies. In civic affairs Scouts take an ever-growing part, as in school fire drills, flag raisings, supervision of playground activities and Memorial day exer-

In towns wrecked by tornadoes or wasted by fire, Scouts acting under the Red Cross, the police, or the sheriff have done man's work. Within an hour after a cyclone hit St. Louis 4,000 Scouts had mobilized to help the authorities.

Men of strong character guide these boys. Today more than 250,-000 men in America and many in other lands give their time and energy to their training.

Exalting the pet hobbies of boychant traders to transport them to | hood gives scouting a world-wide

Capt. Duncan Milne, forty-one-year-old native of Cardiff, Wales, and skipper of the freighter senkerry. was swept to his death after seeing all 29 of his crew carried safely ashore in breeches buoys in Nova Scotia. The ship foundered on tocks during a severe storm. Pictured above is the Kenkerry being pounded by the