

Boy Scouts Learn Mounting of Wild Life.

Practical, Varied and Widespread Are Activities of the Boy Scouts

Prepared by National Geographic Society, As a result of the work, the Scouts Washington, D. C.-WNU Service.

EADERS among organized youth in this country are the Boy Scouts, although municipalities, churches, and fraternal organizations are promoting other youth movements.

Many practical things, not taught in schools, must be learned if a boy would work up from Tenderfoot to Eagle Scout. They include first-aid Scouts of Washington found a detreatment in severe accidents; posit of shellfish fossils on the bank knowing the difference between sun- of a stream, perfectly preserved stroke and heat exhaustion; how to revive drowning persons, or those unconscious from gas, smoke, or state. Scouts went with the East electrical contact; how to treat snake and dog bites; how to distinguish between simple and compound fractures, and what splints to the ruins of old Indian villages. use. Also, how to identify birds, especially those that protect trees and plants from insects; how to undress in deep water; to swim 100 yards carrying a person of one's own weight, and how to break a strangle hold in the water.

Because they "hike" so much, these boys, exploring the hills, woods, swamps, and streams about their home towns, are masters of local geography. Map-making they learn, too; photography and natural history.

Men's Jobs in Boys' Sizes

"Every task in Scouting," says Dr. James Russell, of Columbia university, "is a man's job cut down to boy's size. The appeal to a boy's

gradually encroach more and more on private initiative, or whether it shall stop where it is now despite an unemployment situation which seems to cry to heaven for more

government spending. Jones' viewpoint is represented by the bill now being rushed through congress to provide liberal longgained a first-hand knowledge of

term loans to business. surveying and general forestry. Senator Norris' viewpoint is advocated by Marriner S. Eccles, of While exploring ancient mounds in Ohio, Scouts found many skelethe federal reserve board, by Harry L. Hopkins of WPA, and by Harold tons, pottery, arrowheads, skinning knives, and a grinding pestle.

L. Ickes, of PWA and whatnot. When Syracuse university sent an Jones' view is that relief is "just expedition to the Andes, it was ac- a shot in the arm," that employcompanied by an Eagle Scout, who ment must be taken care of by prispent six months there and helped vate business, which therefore must the expedition with its study of rare be aided by the government, if necbirds, animals, and reptiles. Boy essary, by liberal, long-term, lowinterest loans.

HEAR

around the

Washington. - With Jesse H.

Jones, chairman of the Reconstruc-

tion Finance corporation, leading

one side, and Senator George W.

Norris leading the other, a terrific

battle has been going on for months

as to whether the government shall

go ahead with its spending, and

At the moment President Roosevelt is on Jones' side.

since the days when the ocean cov-But it is interesting to read a pubered the southwestern part of that lic statement made by the federal power commission right in the Tennessee Archeological society midst of this battle. It is dated April when its expedition explored the 1, and is headed "Federal power Little Tennessee river in quest of commission prepared to begin Fort Worth (Texas) survey on or about April 10." Learn Geography by Travel.

It is interesting chiefly because More than 1,700 separate camps of various things the President has for Scouts were conducted in the said in the last few months-since he became worried about the reces-Since an average trip to and from sion camp is about 50 miles, and 300,000

boys attended, they traveled a to- He Asks Why?

tal distance of 15,000,000 miles. Add For instance, his talk with the to this the many tramps out of camp Philadelphia and Pittsburgh elecand back, and the frequent hikes tric utility officials, about which he made by troops from their home at once told the newspaper men. town into the country, and a rough Summed up, he asked these utility idea is gained of how the boys' magnates if any government compeknowledge of geography is enpetition threatened their systems. They said not. Then why, he

Finding his direction by the com- asked them, and the press later, pass; the skillful use of tools in did not investors rush in to supply building huts and bridges; how to the estimated billion dollars a year cook his own food in the open and that the electric industry should interest is not because he is a boy, but because he wants to be a man." cook his own lood in the open and set up a tent—are all among the practical phases of outdoor life ing demand? Apparently there was taught to boys. no answer. No such mass of boys ever as-Still later, after the Supreme court decision upholding PWA loans and grants for municipal power plants and distribution systems, the President told the press he assumed negotiations would be begun with the owners of the private plants, looking to their pur-Lord Baden-Powell, who gave the chase by the local governments, so as to avoid duplication of facilities. kudu horn, the tocsin of Zulu war-Consider how encouraging this sentence from the April 1 power commission statement must be to any prospective investor in the electric industry: "The proposed survey does not contemplate appraisal and valuation of the privately owned electric facilities now serving the or he will seize that, too. "It was the youth of the world city, but an engineering estimate that passed," wrote Sir Philip of the cost of constructing a new distribution system capable of serv-"Arabs from Palestine, Morocco, ing the entire city at the present and Algeria in white robes, Indians time and for some years in the future." The power commission's statement also explains the expected lon, and other far countries of the source of power for this proposed British empire. Latin America was municipal system: "The Lower Colorado River authority is a state agency created by the Texas legislature for flood control, reclamation, and hydroelectric purposes. Its program provides for the construction of four dams, all to produce electric power, on the Colorado river, of which two are practically completed and two are under construction. The program is being financed by a \$15,-000,000 federal loan and grant from the PWA, and by direct appropriations of approximately \$10,000,000 from the bureau of reclamation gians, Austrians, Greeks, Finns, from federal relief funds." Swedes, Japanese.

subsidy attached after such a long period of granting gifts along with

THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA,

SEEN loans. But the main features of the bill, the feature on which its backers really place their hope, is not this project feature at all, but the plan for lending money to private industries which, for one reason or another, have not been able to borrow NATIONAL the money they would like to use for plant additions and for new CAPITAL equipment. Their difficulty has been created, By Carter Field

it is freely admitted, by the government, so it seems fair that the government should take a hand in rectifying the trouble.

Where Trouble Lies

The difficulty has been with the securities and exchange commission law. This has made almost impossible the floating of small security issues by local industries. The penalties involved for any misstatement, any holding out of hope for profits not absolutely justified, etc., are such that the little business managers have been terrified. So they have just done nothing. Normally of course they could find plenty of investors, or "suckers" to buy their securities, promising them all sorts of profits. SEC has made that too dangerous.

So the new corporation loans will be made to these enterprises, government money being lent with no time-limit required-by the law-as to when it must be repaid. The present reconstruction finance corporation law requires that no loans can be made with a maturity date later than February 1, 1945.

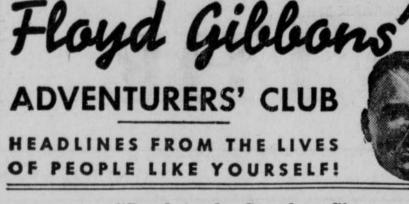
The idea will be to require some local participation in the loan, preferably from a local bank, so as to have a watchdog, on the ground, for the government's money.

President Roosevelt is sold not only on the idea of hurdling the difficulties imposed by SEC restrictions, but of encouraging employment. He definitely swings, for the time being, to some of his more conservative supporters, and temporarily, at least, he is convinced that relief is just a "shot in the arm," while permanent aid must come from private employment.

Incidentally Jesse H. Jones, to offset the often made charge that he is a miser with RFC money, told the senate committee that from 15 to 20 per cent of RFC loans are in some stage of default. Which is Jones' way of promising that he will be liberal on the industrial loans.

Mexican Affairs

Mexican affairs will take a very different turn from that generally expected in the oil controversy, according to well advised sources in Washington. Not only will President Lazaro Cardenas stand firm on his seizure of American and other



"Death in the Grandstand" By FLOYD GIBBONS **Famous Headline Hunter**

JELLO EVERYBODY:

Here's Harold T. Leach of Newark, N. J., with a story for us-the story of how he went out looking for thrills. and got one he never expected. The sort of thrill Hal was looking for was the kind you watch from the grandstand. He didn't expect to participate in any of the doggone things himself. But-well-before he knew it, Old Lady Adventure was climbing right up into that grandstand after him. A dirty trick on the part of Old Lady Adventure, sez you? Well, let's

not be too hasty in judging the old dame that packs the thrill bag. As a matter of fact, she played not one trick, but two, on Hal

Leach on that bright Sunday morning in 1912 and Hal swears that one of those tricks saved his life.

Now let's look over the first trick the old girl played on Hal. Hal set out that Sunday morning to go to the motorcycle races which were being run on a wooden track on South Orange avenue. And right from the beginning it looked to Hal as if the whole trip were hoodooed. He wanted to get to the track early and get a certain seat that was a favorite of his, right down in the front row and just above the tent where the riders rested, but one thing and another turned up to delay him.

Couldn't Get His Favorite Seat.

He started from home late, and just missed a trolley. He had to wait ten minutes for another one, and then, at the point where he had to transfer to the old South Orange avenue line, doggoned if he didn't just miss another car. He got to the track before the races started, but too late to get his favorite seat in the front row. He had to be content with one right back of it in the second row.

And maybe he didn't cuss his luck over that. He didn't know then that it was Old Gal Adventure that was putting the jinx on him.

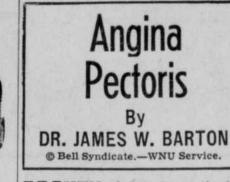
There was a great crowd at the track that day. Every seat in the stands was filled before the races started, and the overflow of the



Hasha's Motorcycle Plunged Into the Grandstand.

mob was jamming the bull pen. Excitement was running high, for there were some doggone good races being run, and there was one particular event that everybody was interested in.

That was a race between Eddie Hasha and Johnnie Albright. A eat rivalry had sprung up between these two. They were the fastest



WHEN there is a "gripping" pain in the region of the heart which may go up the left side of the chest and sometimes down the left arm, it is only natural that this pain would be considered angina pectoris or breast pang. If the other symptoms-stopping still and supporting the body with the hand and the other hand held over the heart-are present it would be definitely called angina pectoris.

Another point about true angina pectoris is that it always comes on

during effort-work or exercise. When the pain comes on at other times - when the individual is at rest or lying downit is not considered to be a true but a false angina. Drs. J. E. F. Rise-

man and M. G. Brown, Boston, in the American Heart Journal, recorded their investigation

of 207 patients suspected of having angina pectoris. All the usual methods of testing were used; that is, the history of the symptoms, X-ray, tracing the outline of the heart, the heart rate, the metabolism (rate at which body processes work), effect of exercise or work.

Dr. Barton

Five Chief Symptoms.

These physicians state the five important characteristics or symptoms of angina pectoris:

1. The attacks were sudden in onset.

2. The attacks lasted but a short time, usually just a few seconds.

3. The pain was located in the front of the chest and inner side of the arm.

4. The attacks were brought on by exertion in the cold.

5. The attacks consisted of a vague, indescribable sensation of unrest or distress.

"Patients who lacked one or more of these five characteristics or symptoms proved to have either no heart disorder as the cause of their symptoms or to have not only an-

than one-fifth of the hours in a year. But in free time he is just as receptive as in school, getting impressions, using ideas, reaching conclusions, forming habits, and organizing his mode of behavior. So habit becomes the basis of all efficiency; otherwise "we should spend our days learning anew the art of lacing our shoes, or holding a pen. Writing, made habitual, becomes so easy that the writer's whole attention may be centered on what he writes."

Inspiring boys to observe birds. plants, and animals, to map new country and build trails, arouses in them the explorer's instinct and a keener understanding of geography. No part of Scout training receives more attention.

Nature study, geography, and geology, whether carried on during hikes or at summer camps are particularly useful in stimulating the love of outdoor life in the city-bred

Led by adult geologists, small groups of hand-picked Eagle Scouts have made exploring trips into many parts of Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California.

Good Helpers of Scientists.

From Central America a naturalist expedition of American Boy Scouts brought back skeletons of a crocodile, a six-foot iguana, and various monkeys. They also made photographs of the active volcanoes of Irazu and Poas, in Costa Rica. One boy in this party made a fine collection of lichens.

Scouts of Montreal and St. Johns, Canada, worked with the scientists of McGill university in checking the path of the sun's eclipse across Queber in 1932.

Some newly discovered peaks and glaciers were added to our maps by Seattle Boy Scouts through their recent explorations in the wilderness of the Olympic peninsula of Washington.

Boy Scouts of Great Barrington. Mass., helped build a link in the Appalachian trail, planned to extend along the crest of the Appalachians from the Canadian border to the extremities of the mountain range in the far south. In this work they joined with the Green Mountain club, which has built a trail along the crest of the Vermont highlands. Boy Scouts worked on one link in western Massachusetts, stretching from the Vermont line, running over Mount Greylock and other mountains to the New York state border.

Working with the state forestry service, Boy Scouts of Waterbury, Conn., started cutting fire trails through the Mattatuck forest near that city. The work of the Waterbury Boy Scouts is a part of the program in which Boy Scouts throughout Connecticut are working ing. in the formation of patrols to mark ests in order to prevent forest fires. and a dog from a burning house. lihood of getting projects with no

sembled as met for the Scout World Jamboree at Birkenhead, England, in 1929, with more than 50,000 present, representing 73 different nationalities. With the duke of Connaught, to review the opening parade, was signal by blowing a blast on the

United States in 1933.

hanced.

Gibbs.

riors. To the bagpipe music of a Scottish boys' band, the army marched past. As they came in alphabetical order, the Americans marched first, followed by the Australians.

Their Jamboree in England.

in green turbans, black boys from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, natives of Jamaica, Kenya, Barbados, Ceythere, with splendid contingents from Brazil and Chile. The old countries of Europe-Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Germany-had sent their young manhood, and new nations like Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were strongly represented. "The Danish Sea Rovers came like our own naval boys. The Brazilians were all in blue, except for white caps. The Irish Free State advanced under the green flag and the harp. The sons of former enemies-Bulgarians, Hungarians, Bel-

An unforgettable moment for the American boys was when the prince of Wales, later Edward VIII, stood at attention to receive their salute. Scouts in War and Disaster. On mine sweepers, colliers, and

auxiliary ships British Sea Scouts served with distinction in the World war. Some were drafted to the grand fleet itself.

When the 47,000-ton hospital ship Britannic was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, several Scouts were among her crew. When a Brooklyn garage burned,

two men were overcome by smoke. A Scout carried one man out by the "fireman's drag," which he had been taught, and then rescued the other by dragging him out with a belt. He restored both men by giving artificial respiration, also learned in his troop.

A thirteen-year-old Texas Scout crawled on hands and knees into a burning house and brought out a baby. Another saved a comrade in Kansas who was caught on a live wire while climbing a tree. A California Scout lost his life trying to save two smaller boys from drown-

An Italian Boy Scout on New trails and then patrol all state for- York's East Side saved six people

Here's Optimism

There is more optimism, and more agreement, about the possibilities of the new industrial loans bill than anything so far proposed to help in the present business recession. On taxes the congress and the President are almost at opposite poles. The senate, for example, is determined to wipe out the tax on undistributed earnings, and even the house would leave only a face-saving trace of it. Almost the same difference exists between the cap-

itol and the White House on the capital gains tax. But on the idea of industrial loans there seems to be very general agreement, except that Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator. does not like it. Nor does Harry L. Hopkins like some of the implications involved, particularly that relief is only a "shot in the arm"

and that the real way to solve the unemployment problem is to encourage private business. Ickes, of course, objects primarwould tend to take away from his

truth, that there is not much like-

oil-fields, but he will force the primarket the oil from them! The agree to pay for the wells, but will Albright. agree to pay for them in oil. So that it will be up to the companies to see to it the oil is refined and sold, or

else get no money. On the silver policy, Mexico is worried, but will not be forced to vield. She needs silver for her own currency, and she needs the sale of silver to provide exchange. Already some of her mines are closed down, also the plant of the American Smelting and Refining company at Monterey. Cardenas plans to tell the company to operate

Cardenas knows perfectly that his seizure of the oil fields was not the main reason for the United States Treasury's reduction of the price of silver, but that it was only the excuse. He knows that President Roosevelt had been looking for some excuse to stop propping up the world silver price for a long time, as a backdown from the silver policy that the United States embarked on in the early days of the New Deal in order to placate our silver producers and the inflationists. Cardenas is not encouraged, therefore, by the specious argument that, under the law, the Treasury must buy silver, and, if it buys it abroad, will merely be adding a twoway freight charge to Mexican silver. Cardenas does not weigh the text of laws as do some Americans, nor does he think the Washington government will be too much hampered in that direction. In which opinion he is joined by some shrewd observers here, especially the silver and inflationist senators, who are frankly worried.

Cuts Silver Subsidy

Roosevelt discovered on New Year's day that he could reduce the domestic silver subsidy without an earthquake, despite the plaintive cries of senators from the silver states.

Mexico's program of government ownership of everything is marching on. The silver move is more likely to expedite it than to delay it. Cardenas realizes also that he has the whip hand from a diplomatic standpoint. Secretary of State Cor- Twentieth street, New York city. dell Hull is already very much disturbed at the repercussions throughout Latin-America, where the strength of Mexico's position is not yet realized and the picture seems to be of the "Colossus of the North" using her financial strength to coerce an economically weaker neighbor.

Up to a few years ago only a landing party of marines could ily to one feature of the bill. This have aroused much sympathy for the invaded country or indignation PWA some of the functions it has against Washington. But the Latinperformed. He says, with some Americans now realize the implications of economic domination. © Bell Syndicate .-- WNU Service.

riders on the track, and this race was to decide which of them was the vate oil interests dispossessed to champ. There were three other riders in the race-just to make it more spectacular. But nobody was paying much attention to those other three point is that Cardenas is expected to guys. Every pair of eyes in the place were focused on Hasha and

Last Ride for These Racers.

It was a big day for Eddie Hasha and Johnnie Albright-and well it might be. For those two fellows were setting out on their last ride.

The race was a corker, right from the start. Hasha took the lead and held it. Johnnie Albright was right behind him. The other three riders trailed along in the rear. Eddie had run up a lead of a hundred yards or so on Albright, when suddenly things began to happen.

There was a four-inch black line circling the track, above which the racers were not allowed to go. Beyond that line the track banked up to a perpendicular wall four feet high. Above that was a fence of heavy wire behind which the spectators sat. That was for their protection in case of accident. But there are times when even the best of protections fail to protect.

Hasha, still in the lead, was clipping it off at eight-five miles an hour, when suddenly he hit the deadline-that four-inch black line that went around the entire track. Immediately, the referee fired a gun, signalling a foul and ordering Eddie Hasha out of the race.

Hal Was in the Midst of Death.

But Eddie didn't stop. To the consternation of the crowd he kept right on going. His motorcycle whizzed right up that four feet of straight wall-right up the heavy mesh wire in front of the spectators-shot over the top of the fence and toppled into the grandstand, RIGHT WHERE HAL LEACH HAD WANTED TO SIT.

There followed the wildest ten seconds that Hal ever saw in his life. Hasha dived headlong into a timber upright that supported the grandstand roof, and was killed. His machine landed in the midst of a shrieking mob of race fans in the front row, and right in front of Hal. Its motor still going at top speed, it hopped crazily along that front row, killing and maiming as it went. Then it leaped high in the air, hurdled the wire fence again, and fell on top of Johnnie Albright as he sped on down the track in the lead of the other three riders.

Johnnie Albright was thrown from his motorcycle, and he was dead when they picked him up. Seven other men died in the grandstand from injuries they sustained when the motorcycle landed among them.

Says Hal Leach: "I helped lower the bodies down to the track, and then passed out of the picture-just from the shock-and was lowered down in my turn. Do you wonder why I get the shivers, even now, whenever a motorcycle dashes past me?"

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American Seamen's Friend Society The American Seamen's Friend society was organized in 1828 and incorporated in 1833. It has been a pioneer in seamen's work, establishing the Sailor's Magazine, erecting the first sailors' home in New York city, and maintaining a loan library service for use of seamen on American ships sailing from New York since 1859. In 1908 it built the Sailors' Home and Institute and it co-operated with two other organizations in the erection of the Seamen's house at Eleventh avenue and

The Sunspot Cycle

The sunspot cycle of 111/2 years, approximately, has been identified among the weather records left in trees and ancient rocks. This seems to prove that whatever causes the variability of the sun, it has been varying for perhaps a billion years.

Fish Has Elastic Stomach The black swallower, a fish of the Atlantic depths, has an elastic stomach and often swallows fish thrice its size, stretching its stomach to ily identified by the white feathered transparency.

In George Washington's day the curious custom of distributing "mourning rings" among relatives and close friends was common. When a person felt that he had only a short while to live he would order a supply of rings made up, into hair. A Smithsonin institution collection contains several "mourning rings" of less notable individuals of Revolutionary days. The strands of hair in the Washington ring are gray. Washington in his younger days had sandy hair.

Distributed "Mourning Rings"

Qualifications for Ohio Governor In Ohio a candidate for governor need possess only the qualifications of an elector. Article XV, Paragraph 4 of the constitution, states: "No person shall be elected to any office in this state unless he is an elector."

Bald Eagle Easily Indentified The bald eagle is the emblem of our country. It is better known than the American eagle and is eashead.

gina pectoris but some other complicating ailment."

When there was difficulty in deciding definitely as to whether the case was true angina pectoris, the effect of exercise-running upstairs, walking briskly, hopping or running on the one spot-usually decided the matter, as true angina pectoris occurs during exercise or effort.

Thus when you feel any pain over the heart or under the breast bone do not become alarmed and think you have angina pectoris, as most pains in this region are due to pressure of gas in the stomach or intestine.

. . . Removal of Teeth.

A champion amateur and later professional boxer consulted his physician regarding a pain in his lower back. He stated that the pain got easier or even passed away when he was exercising, but was so bad at night that he couldn't get much sleep. He felt "tired" all the time.

As the physician could find no other trouble present-tonsils, gall bladder, sinuses-and X-ray showed some infection at roots of two teeth, the boxer referred to his dentist. The dentist admitted that there was a little trouble present, but not enough to justify the removal of such otherwise good teeth in a young man of twenty-one.

The young man then consulted another dentist, equipped with his own X-ray apparatus, who, after examining these new films, declared that the two teeth should be removed at. once. Both teeth were removed and found to be infected, the odor from one being particularly disagreeable. The pain in the lower back disappeared within two or three days, and the young man resumed training in less than a week and a few weeks afterward won the boxing championship.

It is in such cases as the above that the physician and the dentist are placed in an awkward position. The dentist could readily extract the tooth or teeth and insert some which could be inserted strands of his bridge work but he knows that nothing can do the work as well as the patient's own teeth and he tries to save them. Perhaps he feels that there may be some other source of infection that is causing the symptoms and if teeth are not removed this source may be found.

On the other hand, the physician feels that as he has checked all other possible sources, the teeth must be to blame, and that the infection present may be due to very dangerous organisms which may sooner or later cause serious complications and possibly death.

Tortoise Mentioned in Treaty

A large tortoise once lived on the island of Mauritius for so long that it became a national possession, and in 1890, when the French ceded the island to England, the tortoise was specifically mentioned in the treaty.