WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—This summer's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations will have many new factors and policies to consider, as new power formulas and equations are being drawn. The Philippines have changed their mind about cutting their United States towline. Japan and Germany make a joint survey of a 50-mile, low-lying canal route across the upper neck of Siam, which will bring Japan four days nearer Australia and perhaps five days nearer India. England's Singapore naval base isn't what it used to be. Australia announces a big new rearmament program.

World's Eye Now Turned on Pacific

Ian Mackenzie, Canada's handsome and versatile défense minister, breaks the news that Canada will rely on the United States fleet, voicing "reasonable assumption," rather than definite "commitments."

And Paul V. McNutt, commissioner of the Philippines, says we should carry "liberty and peace" to the Far East.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Vancouver lawyer, is one of Canada's most famous scholars who writes fluently and publishes articles in Gaelic. In his native Scotland, he was the most illustrious prize scholar of his generation, virtually monopolizing all the medals and garlands of the University of Edinburgh, for attainment in the classics.

Gaelic Ace Is Canada's Top Scholar

He later won a Carnegie research fellowship, gathering more honors in his work on old Irish manuscripts. He later attended the Royal academy at Dublin, wrote songs and stories in the ancient Celtic language and picked up a law degree as a sort of afterthought.

He went to Vancouver in 1914, returned for the war, and romped through grades to the rank of captain, fighting in all the major engagements.

He kept his stride in his later success in law and politics in Vancouver, becoming national defense minister in 1935. He is regarded as Canada's most eligible bachelor. He says his favorite recreation is study.

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JOSEPH A. LYONS, Australian prime minister who announces a rearmament program of approximately $215,000,000, has no such gift of tongues and reached eminence by a longer and harder road.

Rearmament Fever Hits Australia

He rose to power in the labor movement and, in 1931, like the late Ramsay MacDonald, broke with his party and entered a coalition government. His shift to the right brought him under vigorous assault, but he was re-elected by a large majority last October.

He is sixty years old, gray and tousle-haired, the father of 11 children, and walks with a limp as the result of a railroad accident 13 years ago.

He began his working career as a country school teacher in Tasmania. Insularity and "home rule" marked his attitude a few years ago. Now he recommends as a commonwealth slogan, "Keep in tune with England."

Everywhere, the little nations are calling, "Wait for baby."

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TAKING arms against this sea of troubles is the Countess Alain Dedons de Pierrefeu, formerly Elsa Tudor of the Boston social register. Under impressive patronage, which includes faculty members of leading universities, scholars, diplomats and sociologists, she organizes a "world youth tour," with a fervor comparable to that of Peter the Hermit leading the children's crusade.

World Tour of Youth Is Peace Move

She is recruiting young persons from all nations, including Germany, Italy and Russia, on a world tour to flux animosities and foster good will and understanding. "World peace through world trade" is their slogan.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd is among those who give warm indorsement to the plan. Headquarters for the tour are in New York.

The French husband of the countess was killed in the World war. Since then she has been vigorously active in social movements in Europe, Chicago, Boston and New York. For nearly four years she has been traveling around the world, recruiting support for her youth organization among diplomats, economists and business men.

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Meteorites Heavy

Meteorites are about the heaviest of rocks. Some of them are pure iron and nickel. Even the so-called "stony meteorites" contain a good deal of iron and are heavy, compared with ordinary stones.

First Egyptian Pharaoh

From translations of inscriptions, authorities are convinced that King Menes was not only first of Egyptian pharaohs but that he was the King Minos who built the great palace at Knossus in Crete.

News Review of Current Events

SEVEN BILLION PLAN

President Proposes Huge Spending and Loans Program . . . Demands United Recovery Action

Because a federal statute prohibits taking of a foreign vote in the United States or its territorial waters, the crew of the German liner Hansa voted on the question of Austrian "anschluss" with Germany while the ship was in mid-ocean en route to New York. Here is the scene in the public room of the liner during the balloting. Seated is Purser Karl Zeplein, who registered the voters. Of the crew, 330 voted "jah"; six voted "nein," and one vote was voided.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Lend and Spend Plan

CONGRESS was asked by President Roosevelt to authorize the spending and lending of a grand total of seven billion dollars in a special message in which he set forth his new program for recovery and relief. Ignoring the expressions of various leaders in opposition to such vast expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt said:

President Roosevelt

"Our capacity is limited only by our ability to work together. What is needed is the will.

"The time has come to bring that will into action with every driving force at our command. And I am determined to do my share."

The President declared that the will to co-operate places "on all of us the duty of self-restraint," and that "there can be no dictatorship by an individual, or by a group in this nation save through division fostered by hate. Such division there must never be."

Three groups of measures were proposed. The first involves mainly additional appropriations for the coming fiscal year, as follows:

One billion two hundred and fifty million dollars for the Works Progress administration; $175,000,000 for the Farm Security administration; $75,000,000 for the National Youth administration; $50,000,000 for the Civilian Conservation corps, and the $1,500,000,000 already made available to the Reconstruction Corporation for lending to business enterprises.

In a second group of measures Mr. Roosevelt asked:

Three hundred million dollars for immediate expansion of the housing and slum-clearance work of the United States Housing authority; $1,450,000,000 for public works loans and grants; an additional $100,000,000 for public roads; an additional $37,000,000 for flood control and reclamation projects already authorized and an additional $25,000,000 for federal buildings.

A third group listed by the Chief Executive referred to private credit. It involved desterilization of $1,400,000,000 of gold and a reduction by the Federal Reserve board of member bank reserve requirements which would add another $750,000,000 to the credit resources of the nation's banks. With these actions Mr. Roosevelt coupled a simplification of Security commission regulations to expedite small-business financing.

Congressmen Vexed

WHILE committees of the senate and house were still trying to reconcile the widely differing versions of the tax bill passed by the two houses, President Roosevelt sent to the chairmen a long letter urging retention of the tax on undistributed profits, which had been eliminated by the senate. Many members of congress thought the Chief Executive was intimating that he would veto the bill if this feature were omitted. That would leave in effect the present law carrying a severe tax which has been widely attacked as one of the causes of the prevailing business depression.

Sen. Harrison

The intervention by Mr. Roosevelt at this time and in this manner was considered unprecedented and aroused many expressions of amazement and indignation, especially among the senate conferees. Senator Pat Harrison, their leader and the chairman of the senate finance committee, obviously displeased, said:

"The President is entitled to his views. Of course, he accords to every one else the same right to theirs.

"The views expressed in his letter do not coincide with the sentiment expressed by the overwhelming majority of the senate. My views are well known and need not be repeated again in detail.

"The senate conferees will insist in conference on the amendments adopted in the senate.

"I believe that the repealing of the undistributed profits tax and the modifications of the capital gains tax, as adopted by the senate, will help business."

At the close of his letter the President said:

"The repeal of the undistributed profits tax and the reduction of the tax on capital gains to a fraction of the tax on other forms of income strike at the root of fundamental principles of taxation.

"Business will be helped, not hurt, by these suggestions."

New French Government

FRANCE has a new government headed by Edouard Daladier who succeeded Leon Blum as premier after the fall of Blum's Popular Front. Daladier's cabinet is the first wholly nonrevolutionist one since the leftist landslide of 1936. Not one of his ministers is even pink, and there are several outright conservatives. Most significant of his selections is Georges Bonnet, former ambassador to the United States, as foreign minister. His choice for this key post means synchronization of French foreign policy with that of Great Britain, the opening of negotiations with Mussolini and complete abandonment of the Spanish republic in its war with Franco's insurgents.

Georges Bonnet

Blum was thrown out because he asked broad powers to rule by decree, but the parliament acceded to a similar demand by Daladier, and then adjourned until May 1, leaving Daladier with practically dictatorial powers to deal with the nation's financial and economic problems.

The new premier started immediately on efforts to end the wave of strikes, which were really based on political motives. First he obtained a settlement of the strikes in the nationalized aviation factories, offering a pay increase in exchange for longer hours. He then promulgated by decree a law making a secret ballot obligatory in every factory where conflicts arise. If a majority of the workers decide for a strike, they must evacuate the factory, which then would be "neutralized" pending arbitration. If, however, the strike is rejected by a majority, the armed forces of the nation will be at the disposal of the employers to keep the plant operating.

Horner Is Winner

GOV. HENRY HORNER won his second great victory over the Chicago Kelly-Nash machine in the Illinois Democratic primaries. Almost all his candidates were nominated, and the governor appears to be now in complete control of the party in his state. His co-boss is State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney of Chicago.

The triumph of Horner attracted nation-wide attention. It even led to a proposal that he be the Democratic party for President in 1940. This boomlet was launched in congress by Representative L. F. Arnold, Democrat, of Illinois.

Jones Ready to Loan

JESSE JONES, chairman of the RFC, now has $1,500,000,000 to lend to business men, states and cities, and he asked the bankers of the nation to turn over to his corporation the loan applications they cannot meet.

"The security put up by borrowers must be reasonable," he declared, "but naturally we expect to make loans which the banks consider slow, frozen or unliquid."

Jones said he expected the loans would make capital investments more attractive and would also forestall sacrifice disposals of surplus stocks. In his insistence on "reasonable" security, however, he warned that "we're not going to lend all the money in the country."

No Peace for Labor

ANY lingering hopes that the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization would end their civil war were dispelled by John L. Lewis' announcement that the C. I. O. was to be made a permanent organization, probably under another name. To bring this about a convention of the 39 Lewis unions will be held in the fall. The time and place were left to a committee consisting of Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, newly elected vice chairman of C. I. O.

The heads of the C. I. O. unions, hearing congress might adjourn by May 14, adopted a resolution declaring "that our 4,000,000 members will necessarily have to consider it a dereliction of duty and betrayal of labor for congress to agree to adjourn prior to enactment of a complete legislative recovery program."

Wheat Allotments

THE agricultural adjustment administration announced it had allotted 62,500,000 acres to 42 wheat producing states under the 1938 farm program.

Individual acreage allotments will be based on planting and diversion during the past ten years.

Farmers who comply with acreage allotments will receive benefit payments of 12 cents a bushel for the average yield on the allotted acreage. A penalty tax of 90 cents a bushel on acreage in excess of allotments will be deducted from any benefit payments due farmers.

This year, the AAA said, no deductions will be made for exceeding wheat allotments if co-operating farmers reduce other soil depleting crops so as not to exceed the total soil-depleting allotment for his farm.

Acreage allotments for principal wheat producing states included: Iowa, 456,037; Kansas, 12,519,879; Minnesota, 1,609,218; Nebraska, 3,446,075; North Dakota, 9,431,355; South Dakota, 3,345,403.

Will Defend Peace

PAN-AMERICAN day was marked by an address by President Roosevelt, broadcast throughout the world, in which he warned all nations that the peoples of the American republics will not permit aggressor nations to threaten the peace of this hemisphere. All of them, he asserted, are firmly resolved to maintain peace, though this might entail sacrifices—even the sacrifice of life.

He reiterated this country's "good neighbor" policy in its relations with Central and South American countries and cited this hemisphere's successful "demonstration that the rule of justice and law can be substituted for the rule of force."

Hitler's Big Victory

FEWER than 465,000 Germans and Austrians had the courage to vote "no" in the plebiscite on Germany's annexation of Austria. Nearly 49,000,000 qualified voters went to the polls and gave their approval of the "anschluss," and thus Adolf Hitler scored a tremendous victory, greater than even his lieutenants had expected.

Adolf Hitler

"This is the proudest hour of my life," said the Fuehrer when told of the vote, and the Nazi leaders all were jubilant, and with reason. They said the demonstration of German unity showed it was time to liberate "our Sudeten German friends in Czechoslovakia" and that they were ready to obey Hitler's orders blindly.

It was forecast in Berlin that Hitler would proceed at once to expand and modernize the Austrian army and strengthen Austria's frontier defenses. And Vienna believed the anti-Jewish program would be intensified.

Orville Wright Honored

MORE than 200 of America's leading figures in aeronautics gathered in Detroit on the invitation of Henry and Edsel Ford to pay tribute to Orville Wright, first man ever to fly an airplane.

The celebration, dedicating the newly restored group of Wright buildings at Ford's Greenwich Village, was in honor of Orville Wright and in memory of his brother Wilbur, who died in 1912.

Dedication of the Wright home and bicycle shop in which the first successful man-carrying airplane was built was the chief event of the day.

Bird Refuge Gets Water From Well Sunk for Oil

To further its work of waterfowl restoration and conservation in the Northern Great Plains, the United States biological survey develops water refuges. Seventy of these in North Dakota already are being used by thousands of waterfowl. The work is being extended to South Dakota and Montana where eight refuge projects have been completed.

One of these refuges is under way near Sturgis, S. D. At the foot of Bear Butte a huge artesian well—drilled 20 years ago by oil men—flows at the rate of 5,000 gallons a minute. A mile-long ditch carries the water to a dam which when completed will back up a lake of more than 250 acres.

Easements for the use of land in the refuge area were obtained with funds supplied by local residents and the state game and fish department.

Television in Hospital

A telephonic television communication system to enable visitors to the departments of contagious diseases in hospitals to see patients while speaking to them over the telephone has been developed at Moscow, Tass, official Soviet news agency, reports. Already installed in the scarlet fever department of the Moscow clinical institute of infectious diseases, the apparatus is operated merely by lifting the receiver and pressing a button.

Speaking of Sports

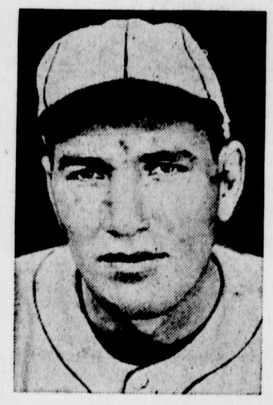
1938 May See Comeback of Sports Flops

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

WHILE Lloyds of London wouldn't give you any odds on it, there is a good chance that 1938 may be the year of the big comebacks in sports—a sort of retribution time, when the lads who stumbled last year or the year before will pick up their feet and overtake those who passed them in the stretch.

Take a fast inventory and you'll find that most of the lads on the comeback trail are making a fairly good showing up to the present.

For instance, Max Baer whipped Tommy Farr decisively and announces that he will regain the heavyweight championship of the world which he lost to Jim Braddock. The Cubs after a dismal August fold-up in the past two campaigns inform you that they are going to win the National league pennant with the same club that did the fadeout in the home stretch.



Dizzy Dean

They May Be Right

Schoolboy Rowe vows he will pitch the Detroit Tigers to the American league pennant if he can get some help from the rest of the pitching staff. Dizzy Dean says he will show Branch Rickey that he is still the greatest pitcher in baseball. Max Schmeling declares he will regain the heavyweight title now held by Joe Louis.

If you've been following Dizzy this spring you will note that he has made a real start. Above all he is serious for perhaps the first time in his life, and regardless of his quirks, 80 per cent of the managers in either league would like to have him on the payroll. He's about as handy with a baseball as anybody in the big time and if he really settles down to business he can be the most valuable pitcher in the National league.

As for the Cubs, they really may make it this time. Tony Lazzeri, who has played against the Giants in the last two world series will tell you that the Cubs have a better team today, man for man, than Bill Terry's outfit and he can see no reason why they shouldn't come through. A lot of people wonder why they didn't win the last two pennants, particularly when they had such a commanding lead before the final month of the season.

With Max Baer, as with Dizzy Dean, the thing that will really count in the comeback effort is taking his game seriously. From all reports he has cut out the night clubs and the clowning. The responsibilities of fatherhood have sobered him considerably. He wants to make good for the sake of his new-born son.

Baer Can Punch

Max can really punch and take it. His best chance at regaining the championship is via Max Schmeling. If Schmeling should knock Joe Louis out, then Baer might be able to club the German into a count of ten once more, because he can beat anyone he thinks he can whip and he is fully convinced that Schmeling is his meat.

A lot of fight fans are convinced that Schmeling can repeat his former win over Joe Louis by means of that right cross and that's pretty good logic, since the best way to gauge the future is by means of the past. These fans will back their beliefs to the extent of even money. As far as Louis is concerned, he hasn't looked any too impressive lately.

Max Baer Max Schmeling

To be sure, he has only had to dispose of set-ups like Nathan Mann and Harry Thomas and maybe he hasn't taken these tune-up bouts any too seriously. But when he gets in the ring with Schmeling again he will have to show considerably more than he did in their 1936 engagement if he wants to remain boss of the heavyweight division.

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Dr. Martin Kneeland, eighty-nine-year-old author and golfer of Claremont, Calif., can shoot his own age at golf . . . Branch McCracken of Indiana, scoring champion of Big Ten basketball in 1930, has been head basketball coach at Ball State Teachers' college, Muncie, Ind., since the graduation.

Cage Game Brakes

BASKETBALL'S racehorse speed that some authorities regarded as detrimental to the athletes' health will be slowed down a bit next season by two brakes applied recently by the rules committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches meeting in Chicago.

The coaches increased the permissible number of time-outs for the college game to five and provided for optional use of four ten-minute periods, instead of the usual twenty-minute halves.

For high school games a new rule on ties will make the first overtime a "sudden death" period, for the first score made will decide the game. This will eliminate possibly harmful long-drawn out overtime games. While no extra timeouts were added to the high school game, officials were instructed to take an official timeout in the second and fourth quarters, provided no time has been called during the first four minutes of play by either team.

Among additional rule changes approved for the college game were: optional use of a four-foot instead of a two-foot out of bounds margin behind the face of backboards and the barring of substitutions after a goal is made until the ball is back in play.

The outer half of the foul circle was exempted from present provisions of the "three second" rule in the case of a player who does not have possession of the ball. The change eliminates last year's penalty for lingering in the area by players without the ball. The rule remains unchanged in regard to players having the ball.

He Threw 'Em Fast

WHO was the speediest pitcher you ever watched throw a baseball?

Was it "Smoky Joe" Wood, Bob Feller or "Fireball" Mungo? Or was it Lefty Grove, Dazzy Vance or Ed Walsh?

All these lads have or had plenty of "swift," but take it from Al Schacht, the baseball clown who is really serious in this instance, he still hasn't spotted a pitcher, rookie or veteran who can throw a baseball as fast as Walter Johnson used to.

For years Al has been making the rounds every spring working out with different teams and he has been watching the young pitchers, searching for the easy, flowing motion that made Johnson his idol. He has just about decided that he'll never find it.

Walter Johnson

Schacht, who was a team-mate of Johnson for years on the Washington club, gets vehement on the subject. He asks:

"Why do people keep talking about who was the greatest pitcher when anybody with any sense knows there was never one even close to Walter? Ask any man who ever tried to hit that fast ball of his. They'll tell you.

"When I look at some of these guys they call fast-ball pitchers these days it hands me a laugh. Why, Johnson threw a ball harder when he was loafing along behind a one-run lead than anybody else ever has."

Here and There

THE consensus of opinion is that "Slingin' Sammy" Baugh, recently transferred to Columbus by the St. Louis Cardinals will eventually stick to football. Training camp verdict was that he'll never be a big league hitter, a difficulty which has beset other gridiron immortals like Jim Thorpe who tried baseball. But Sammy should worry. He's certain of at least $15,000 a year from the Washington Redskins for throwing forward passes in the fall . . . Joe Louis, whose Horatio Alger career led from an Alabama cotton field to the world's heavyweight championship, has earned almost $1,000,000 in the prize ring since 1934 . . . New York's three major league ball clubs, the Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers, will advertise the 1939 world's fair with blue and orange emblems attached to the sleeve of each player's uniform.

When "Goose" Goslin signed a contract with Washington, it marked the third time the former Detroit outfielder has been a member of the Senators. He was instrumental in their pennant winning drive of a decade ago, just as he helped the Tigers win in '34 and '35 . . . A Northwestern university professor has estimated that a total of two billion dollars a year changes hands via bets on horse races . . . Some statistician has figured out that up to the beginning of the 1938 season, Lou Gehrig has earned $300,000 playing first base for the New York Yankees . . . Tuck Stainback has asked the Cubs to ship him to some other major league club or to the minors, so he can play every day.

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Strange Facts

Some Water That Glitters Is Gold

IN SEA water there are grains of pure gold. Columbus seeking gold in the New world was actually sailing through it when his crew threatened mutiny and wanted to turn back. Many of the Forty-niners went in clipper ships to California to find gold. They too sailed through waters of gold without knowing it. From prehistoric times men had dug gold out of the rocks and from beneath beds of sand and gravel. Then one man in a laboratory found in sea water particles of the precious metal.

He knew that sea water contained many elements beside common salt. From a very early time it was known that sea water also contained epsom salts, gypsom and magnesium chloride, but it was not until 1870 that Sonnstadt detected gold. Since then the analysis of modern chemists has revealed the existence of 32 out of the 80 known elements as existing dissolved in sea water. The remaining elements, it is believed by some authorities, also exist in minute particles in it.

Sonnstadt detected gold by means of a color test. He estimated there was one grain of gold to every ton of sea water. Tests for extracting it were based on this estimate.

Since 1927 projects for extracting gold from sea water have been given up. Anyone who tries to dip up a few tons of glittering sea water will have only his labor to show for his energy and his optimism. It doesn't pay to extract gold from the ocean waters. It has been found that it takes 3,858 million parts of sea water to produce one part of pure gold.

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