WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Of wide public interest is the pressing problem of who's going to enjoin or restrain Joe Louis. It has seemed that all they could do would be to match him against a threesome — possibly Farr, Pastor and Baer. But now there is actually serious consideration of launching him against the huge, bulbous two-ton Tony Galento, the Orange, N. J., pub keeper who trains on beer and hot dogs. Tony has never been knocked down, but neither has a hippopotamus or a steam shovel.

Louis to Fight 2-Ton Galento?

Built like a couple of hogsheads, he is a morass in which assailants get swamped, like Japan in China. He fights with his mouth open, as if he were catching flies, which is disconcerting to his opponent, as is his flailing, free-style, generally scrambled attack. His defense consists mainly in his absorbent qualities. They cut him to ribbons, but never cut him down.

He has had about 70 fights. Dumping Nathan Mann marked his heaviest scoring in the ring. He has flattened Al Ettore, Leroy Haynes, Charley Massey and quite a few not altogether negligible fighters, but, as yet, no maulers of championship specifications. For some of his fights he trained on applejack, but now says he has found beer is best.

Trains on Applejack And Beer

In the little family gin mill and spaghetti palace, down by the railroad tracks, he shadow boxes for the customers and yells for a match with Louis. He says he would like to have it barehanded in the cellar, with $10,000 on the doorstep for the man who comes out. They have a two months' old baby, who, says his father, never will be a fighter or a barkeeper.

"Me—" says Tony—"they had to burn down the school to get me out of the fourth grade. I didn't know my strength and one of my spitballs knocked a teacher unconscious. I'll make this new guy behave and he'll grow up to be a professor or doctor."

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Sir Patrick Hastings, counsel for Countess Barbara Hutton Haugwitz-Reventlow in her elaborate and complicated disagreement with her husband, is one of the most interesting front-page lawyers of London, usually a contender in any exciting international wrangle in which London's West End or New York's Park Avenue might be interested. He represented Mrs. Joan Sutherland in the slander suit which grew out of gossip about the Wallis Warfield Simpson divorce suit. It was he who got thumping big damages for Princess Youssoupoff, in the suit over the Metro-Goldwyn Rasputin picture. He won the fight for the Warner Brothers to keep Bette Davis from appearing without their consent.

Lawyer for 'Babs' Wins Big Cases

In court, he has alluded to an episode when, hungry and footsore, he was turning his back on London, but was somehow flagged back again by an indulgent fate. He was trained as a mining engineer, fought in the Boer war and returned to London to precarious years in which he sparred for an opening. He was a journalist, a "leg man" around the grubbiest of the police courts. In his attic lodgings, he studied law and was admitted to the bar—with nice going thereafter. He now has one of the largest professional incomes in England. He was knighted in 1923 and was attorney general in 1924.

He is widely and intimately known in social and literary circles, but draws no class lines in his professional work. One of his most spectacular cases was his defense of the Welsh miners in 1925. He moves into his middle sixties with no letdown in mind or person.

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Sir Robert M. Hodgson is a shadowy but noteworthy figure in Europe's diplomatic underground, about whom a book may some day be written. He is Britain's go-between in delicate negotiations with Generalissimo Franco of Spain about the bombing of British ships. When he is on a government mission, it is an indication that some subtle business is on.

Cagey Job Handed Sir Robert

He had retired in 1936, but Neville Chamberlain called him back as a diplomatic pinch-hitter in this ship-bombing embarrassment. He is the son of an arch-deacon, of somewhat clerical mien, and was in the consular and diplomatic service for many years. From 1924 to 1927, he was British charge d'affairs at Moscow. He is usually working quietly off-stage, never in the spotlight.

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First Forestry School

The first professional school of forestry in the country was started in 1898 at Cornell university; before that prospective foresters had to go to Europe for training or learn from individuals.

Lays Eggs That Do Not Roll

The murre of the Arctic lays an egg that is slightly flattened on the sides and pointed at the end so it cannot roll off the rocky ledges. The bird has no nest and the eggs are laid on the cliffs.

News Review of Current Events

CHARGES FILM MONOPOLY

Government Sues Big Movie Producing Companies and Officers to Break Control

Vincent Meyer, farmer of Johnson county, Kansas, received the first crop insurance policy issued by the Federal Crop Insurance corporation. Left to right in the picture above are: Donald Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Rita, James, Joseph and Vincent Meyer, Roy M. Green of the Washington bureau of the corporation, and Roy Turner, Johnson county bureau superintendent.

Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Film Companies Sued

UNDERTAKING to break up what the government alleges is a great moving picture monopoly, Attorney General Cummings started a civil anti-trust suit against 8 major motion picture producing companies, 25 subsidiary or associated companies and 132 officers or directors, in an effort to divorce production, distribution and exhibition phases of the cinema industry.

Atty. Gen. Cummings

The suit was filed in the federal district court for the southern district of New York. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard signed an order for the service of subpoenas on all the defendants, directing that each appear before the court in New York within 20 days after being served.

The government is seeking an equity decree, Thurman W. Arnold, assistant attorney general, announced, requiring the companies to divest themselves of ownership of theaters or of production and distribution facilities.

The suit named Paramount Pictures, Inc., Loew's Inc., Irving Trust company, New York, as trustee in bankruptcy for Radio-Keith-Orpheum corporation; Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film corporation; Columbia Pictures corporation; Universal corporation; and United Artists corporation.

Mr. Arnold said that allegedly monopolistic power exerted by the defendants has a "tendency to drive independent theaters out of business or to compel them to sell to the producer-owned theater chains on the latter's terms."

Asserting the companies control "about 65 per cent of all pictures produced from the selection of the story to the final showing at the theater," Mr. Arnold added:

"The actual control of the product is even greater than would appear from this figure, because from 80 to 90 per cent of the quality feature films upon which exhibitors are dependent for successful operation are produced or distributed by the eight major companies."

Mr. Arnold alleged that independent theaters are subject to numerous "oppressive" discriminations, such as block booking, high rentals and the imposition of preferred playing times.

First 'Death Clause' Case

ACTING under the utility holding company act, the federal securities commission began its first action to simplify a major utility holding company system.

Chairman William O. Douglas announced that a hearing would be held in Washington August 8 to determine what steps the $300,000,000 Utilities Power & Light corporation should take to limit operations "to a single integrated public utility system."

The commission will consider whether the company should be required to rid itself of interest in "any or all" of its 45 subsidiaries.

Douglas said the commission's action was being taken under section 11B of the holding company act—the so-called "death sentence" section.

Utilities Power & Light, with headquarters in Chicago, has subsidiaries in mid-western and northeastern states. The company is being reorganized under section 77-B of the bankruptcy act.

Russia vs. Japan

SOVIET Russia and Japan, quarreling over a disputed territory at the junction of Manchukuo, Siberia and Korea, were openly threatening each other. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet foreign commissar, in conference with Japanese Ambassador Shigemitzu in Moscow, told the latter that Russian troops would not be withdrawn from the area in question, that the territory was a part of Siberia, and that Japan would be held responsible for the consequences if the present "calm" there is disturbed. The two statesmen used violent language and the situation was considered decidedly delicate.

Pick-a-back Flies Sea

MERCURY, the top part of the novel British pick-a-back seaplane, separated from Maia, the lower and heavier part, about a thousand feet above Foynes, Ireland, and then sped across the North Atlantic, making the crossing at moderate speed and without mishap. Passing over Botwood, Newfoundland, the pilot flew on 850 miles further to Montreal, alighting on the St. Lawrence. After refueling the plane completed its flight at New York.

The flying time from Foynes to Montreal was 20 hours and 20 minutes.

Madden Is Accused

J. WARREN MADDEN, chairman of the national labor relations board, was charged with secretly conferring in Washington last December with C. I. O. officials concerning the Weirton Steel company hearing at Steubenville, Ohio. The charges almost broke up a hearing of the board.

The three members of the board were considering the appeal of Clyde A. Armstrong, chief counsel for the steel company, who was barred from the Weirton hearing by Examiner Edward Grandison Smith.

Attorney E. F. Reed, acting for Armstrong, made these charges:

That C. I. O. Organizer Kenneth Coe, active in the Weirton hearing, went to Washington last December, conferred secretly with Madden, and then returned for another conference with Lee Pressman, chief counsel of the C. I. O.

That another C. I. O. follower, an armed constable, served subpoenas for the labor board, while requests by Weirton lawyers for subpoenas were ignored for weeks.

That Donald Wakefield Smith, junior member of the labor board, attended the Weirton hearing last November 18 and made disparaging remarks about Counsel Armstrong during the taking of evidence.

Strike Brings Martial Law

GOVERNOR KRASCHEL of Iowa declared martial law in Newton, home of the Maytag Washing Machine company, whose plant was kept closed by C. I. O. pickets despite efforts of nearly half the employees to return to work. National Guardsmen with armored cars and machine guns occupied the area but before they got there the two labor factions had a bloody street battle in which many were injured.

In North Chicago pickets of the Steel Workers' organizing committee, affiliated with C. I. O., who had been keeping employees from returning to a hardware plant in defiance of court orders, were routed by deputy sheriffs with tear gas. Ten of the pickets were found guilty of contempt of court.

Charles P. Howard Dies

CHARLES P. HOWARD, president of the International Typographical union and secretary of the C. I. O., died in his sleep at Colorado Springs, Colo. He was fifty-eight years old. Howard was defeated for re-election in a referendum last May by C. M. Baker of San Francisco and would have gone out of office September 1.

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian" and other novels, died at his summer home in North Kingston, R. I., at the age of seventy-eight.

British Monarchs in Paris

KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth of England went to Paris for a state visit of four days, and this was regarded as a vitally important event politically. Apparently it was undertaken to let the dictator countries know that Great Britain and France would continue to stand firmly as allies.

Britain's foreign secretary, Viscount Halifax; the French premier, Edouard Daladier, and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet held political talks to discuss the world situation during the visit.

To demonstrate the strength France can lend the common cause with Great Britain, the French paraded 50,000 men and their latest war machines before George and President Lebrun. This military display outdid that put on in Rome for Hitler, and it was significant that places in the reviewing stand were reserved for the German and Italian military attaches. After the review the royal visitors were sumptuously entertained at the Palace of Versailles.

C.I.O. Proposes a Purge

MORE than 40 members of congress are marked for C. I. O. opposition in the fall elections by a blacklist formulated by John L. Lewis and given out by E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of Labor's Non-Partisan league, the political agency of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Oliver said the opposition to those named was based chiefly on their stand on the wage-hour bill. He indicated it merely was a coincidence that almost without exception those marked for defeat also fought Mr. Roosevelt's government reorganization and Supreme court packing bills.

John L. Lewis

Among the Democratic rules committee members marked for opposition were Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia, opponent of administration policies in the house; Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, against whom James Roosevelt and Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran have put up a young radical, William E. Dodd Jr.; and Rep. Lawrence Lewis of Colorado, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

Included in the Lewis blacklist are Senators Tydings of Maryland, Adams of Colorado and Lonergan of Connecticut.

Wheat Allotment

H. R. TOLLEY, AAA administrator, announced a national wheat allotment for fall and spring planting of not more than 55,000,000 acres — the minimum allowable under the act.

H. R. Tolley

The action, which came as the result of the 967,000,000-bushel yield forecast for this year on a seeded acreage of 80,000,000, came in the form of an order signed by M. L. Wilson, acting secretary of agriculture.

State allotments for 1939 compared with 1938 and 1928-'37 average acreage of wheat land in the major grain producing states include:

Pennsylvania, 772,659 acres, compared with 1,093,000 in 1928 and 1,039,076 for the 1928-'37 period; Oklahoma, 3,783,954; 5,959,000 and 5,088,684; Texas, 3,684,863; 5,315,000 and 4,955,426.

Illinois, 1,789,192; 2,074,000, and 2,406,116; Indiana, 1,481,810; 2,029,000 and 1,992,747; Iowa, 389,177; 686,000 and 523,367; Michigan, 669,954; 917,000 and 900,958; Minnesota, 1,418,702; 2,582,000 and 1,907,878; Missouri, 1,705,277; 2,717,000 and 2,293,266; Nebraska, 3,049,982; 5,041,000 and 4,101,634; Ohio, 1,654,847; 2,415,000 and 2,225,448; South Dakota, 2,943,821; 4,277,000 and 3,958,867; Wisconsin, 90,203; 128,000 and 121,306.

California, 626,306; 815,000 and 842,260; Colorado, 1,314,022; 1,846,000 and 1,767,104; Idaho, 895,549; 1,253,000 and 1,204,340; Kansas, 11,067,349; 17,453,000 and 14,883,436; Montana, 3,414,642; 4,918,000 and 4,592,030; North Dakota, 8,300,488; 10,634,000 and 11,162,545; Oregon, 768,303; 1,013,000 and 1,033,218; Washington, 1,681,159; 2,295,000 and 2,260,832.

'Sneak' Flight Over Ocean

DOUGLAS P. CORRIGAN, a young airplane motor expert from California, couldn't get permission from the air commerce bureau to fly across the Atlantic, so he started off secretly from Floyd Bennett field, New York, and landed at Baldonnel, Ireland, 28 hours and 13 minutes later.

The remarkable feature of the flight was that it was made in a rickety old single-motored Curtiss Robin plane that was not equipped with navigation instruments, radio or the ordinary safety devices. Corrigan did not even carry a parachute.

Having neither flight permit, landing papers nor passport, Corrigan laughingly declared in Dublin that he had intended to fly back to California but set his magnetic compass wrong and flew in the opposite direction. His was the sixth west-east solo flight across the Atlantic. In the opposite direction only Mollison and Beryl Markham have been successful.

Huge Beacon Will Guard Dangerous Breton Coast

A masterpiece of the science of optics, created under the direction of the French service for lighthouses and beacons, and which has attracted much attention in Paris, is destined to guard one of the most dangerous parts of the Breton coast—Creac'h d'Ouessant. It will be the first sign of land to travelers approaching France by air.

The light proper is 12 meters high and has a diameter of 5½ meters. Weighing 35½ tons, the apparatus rests on a base of metal floating in a bath of almost a ton of mercury. This liquid permits of the beacon being rotated at the speed of one complete turn every 40 seconds. The lantern has two stories, each equipped with an elaborate system of lenses.

In good weather lamps of 3 kilowatts will be used, but to pierce a fog there will be lamps of 50 kilowatts, using a continuous current.

Elevated Highways in Holland

Elevated highways in the congested districts of large cities long have been advocated by city planners, but it has remained for Holland to try out the scheme on a large scale. Rotterdam has three miles of these double-decker streets for the exclusive use of pedestrians, bicyclists and pushcarts and is proposing to build more. The upper level is two stories above the sidewalk, explains the Compressed Air Magazine.

Speaking of Sports

Rookie Stars Pace Majors In 1938 Race

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

FRESHMAN ball players are ruling the roost in the major leagues this year. A crop of brilliant rookies unprecedented in the history of the game have achieved stardom right off the bat and clinched key jobs on seven of the sixteen teams in the American and National leagues.

These boy wonders are no morning glories, mind you, who are likely to fold when the going gets tough. They've demonstrated their right to their jobs by sheer merit. For instance, up to the half-way mark of the season, six of the freshmen outfielders and infielders playing regular positions had knocked in 249 runs and compiled a composite batting average of .322. And four of the rookie pitchers taking their regular turn on the slab had won 28 out of 42 games for an average of .700.

FRANK McCORMICK

Standout among the first year men, of course, is Cincinnati's sensational Johnny Vander Meer with two no-hit, no-run games in succession to his credit. His teammate, Frank McCormick, a husky, slugging first baseman, has also made good in a big way.

Classy Talent

Another scintillating recruit is Joe (Flash) Gordon, second baseman of the New York Yankees and regarded as about the classiest infielder in the junior circuit. The Cleveland Indians have Ken Keltner on third base, who specializes in home runs between hair-raising plays.

In the outfield there are such young stalwarts as Sammy Chapman, the Philadelphia Athletics' star rookie from the University of California, Enos Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Hank Steinbacher, who has been batting around .350 for the Chicago White Sox.

Ranking next to Vander Meer among the young pitchers is Bob Klinger, of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who has had an earned-run average of about two per nine-inning game up to date. Bob is a cousin of Charlie Hollocher, one-time Chicago Cubs shortstop and one of the most amazing fielders in the history of the game.

Then there's Jim Bagby Jr., of the Boston Red Sox, who has shown enough stuff to become a dependable regular starter. Jim is the son of famous old Sergeant Jim Bagby who was a 30-game-a-year winner for the Cleveland Indians a couple of decades ago. Tot Presnell has helped the Brooklyn Dodgers make things uncomfortable for other National league teams this year and has become about the most dependable starter on the club.

All-Star Troupe

Behind the plate, Cincinnati scores again with Willard Hershberger, who came from Newark, the wonder team of the International league last year. There are several other classy young catchers, including Johnny Riddle of the Phillies, Herb Bremer of the Cardinals and Tom Heath of the St. Louis Browns.

JIM BAGBY JR.

Put all these rookies together on a ball diamond and with the exception of shortstop you would have an all-star aggregation that would give a first-rate account of itself in any ball game. And even so, that shortstop position could be acceptably filled by Justin Stein of the Reds. Such a team of first-stringers could be ably supported by a lot of other promising young first-year men, including Dario Lodigiani, second baseman of the Athletics and Emmet Mueller, keystone sacker of the Phillies; Don Ross and Mark Christman, third basemen of the Detroit Tigers, and Outfielders Johnny Rizzo of the Pirates, George Case of the Washington Senators, Jeff Heath of the Indians, Ernie Koy and Rosy Rozen of the Dodgers and Harry Kraft of the Cincinnati Reds.

Baseball Sloths

A RACE of slow-footed, dull-witted ball players will soon dominate the national game if the present emphasis on slugging continues, according to Bill Lange, who 42 years ago stole 100 bases for the Chicago Cubs and speeded his way into diamond immortality.

"Modern ball players think too much in terms of home runs and not enough about base stealing," Lange declared. "The slugger has supplanted the thinker in baseball. Base stealing makes a player more alert mentally. He has to try to outguess the pitcher and the rest of the opposition, instead of trying to knock the ball out of the lot by brute force.

"As a rule the superior base stealer is also the brainier player. One of your illustrations is Ty Cobb, the greatest we ever had. He was worth more to a team than a dozen Babe Ruths."

It is an interesting coincidence that Lange, in his day regarded as the outstanding player of the game and the immortal Ty Cobb now are neighboring country squires near San Francisco, Calif. Lange, now a prosperous real estate operator was a star for seven years, from 1893 to 1899. He quit the game in his prime. Lange was the last man to steal as many as 100 bases. - He reached that peak in 1896, leading the National league that year and in 1897.

Two men preceded and bettered him in stolen bases. They were John M. Ward of the New York Giants with 111 in 1887 and Billy Hamilton of Philadelphia with 102 in 1890 and the major league record number of 115 in 1891.

Wonder Woman

HELEN WILLS MOODY'S recent victory over Helen Jacobs at Wimbledon, England, confirmed her as the greatest woman player in the history of tennis. Whether you like poker-faced Helen or not, you must agree that her championship comeback feat after a layoff of three years was unparalleled.

This latest comeback was the second in her career. In 1935 after being inactive for the two previous years because of a back injury, she triumphed at Wimbledon. Now,

HELEN WILLS MOODY

three years later, she has repeated. She dropped out of tennis so far as major competition was concerned after her 1935 triumph and stayed out until she hit the comeback trail this year in England.

Helen has been a dominant figure in the world of tennis for 15 years, ever since she won her first United States championship in 1923. Before that for two years she was the girls' national titleholder. She took the national singles crown seven times, between 1923 and 1931. Since 1927 she has won the Wimbledon singles title eight times, including her recent victory.

Just for good measure, Mrs. Moody has won four French women's championships and a respectable number of doubles and mixed doubles championships in this country and abroad.

Here and There—

WHEN Bob Feller was pitching for Van Meter there were only 200 high schools in Iowa playing baseball. There were 570 high schools entered in an Iowa tournament this spring which climaxed in a three day competition at Manson in Calhoun county . . . Lefty Grove takes a nap on a rubbing table before each game he pitches . . . Rudy York needs only one more home run with the bases full to tie the season record of four, held jointly by Frank Schulte of the west side Cubs, Babe Ruth, and Lou Gehrig . . . Jack Beynon, former Illinois and All-Star quarterback, is prepared to demonstrate his new movable goal posts. The posts, which can be set on the end lines and wheeled up to the goal line when a team attempts a field goal, are designed to eliminate injury, which was the main reason the colleges moved them back to the end line several years ago . . . Nine Southern California football players, Granville Lansdell, Oliver Day, Phil Duboski, Bob Peoples, Jack Banta, Roy Engle, Howard Stoecker, Beans Russell, and Glen Galvin, are doing extra work in motion pictures during the summer . . . Pittsburgh hasn't made an important mid-season trade since 1923 . . . Hughie Critz, who played second base for the Giants for a number of years, never has been inside a New York night club.

Bernie Bierman of Minnesota and Frank Thomas of Alabama are the leading candidates for the U. C. L. A. job in 1939 when Bill Spalding quits coaching to become athletic director . . . If Ohio State doesn't win the Big Ten championship in football next fall in a walk it won't be because of lack of material. By far best material in the league is at that school . . . Notre Dame also has the best material in many years . . . Jimmy Thompson, slugging golfer, uses a 14-ounce driver and 20-ounce putter.

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Men of the Mounted

by Captain G. Elliott-Nightingale

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REDCOATS GUARDED TRAIL OF '98

VOLUMES have been written on what happened here and there during the Klondyke gold stampede, but very little has been said about the handful of Men of the Mounted who brought law and order and decency to many an outlaw camp. The first steps along the historically famous "Trail of '98" were taken two years before, in 1896, when Carmack's discovery just about electrified the whole world, and when thousands of men, and a few hundred women began converging upon the Yukon from all corners of the earth. Eighteen months after the Carmack discovery the population of Skagway had been increased by more than 30,000 newcomers, goldseekers taking a breathing spell there before heading north into the Yukon goldfields.

The majority of the newcomers were Americans, and whatever they might have been before they hit Skagway, they cast off all desire for law and order. The decent law-abiding element, being in the minority, laid low, outfitted their two or four-man expeditions, and mushed silently away toward the Yukon, while the outlaw element hung around Skagway, living on their wits.

From Skagway, the rallying point, the stampeders, tugging and carrying their outfits, headed for Lake Bennet where they built their boats and pushed off to the north and into the Lewes river that flowed north through the rugged but rich Yukon goldfields. That is, they pushed north provided the two or three Men of the Mounted stationed on the sixtieth line of latitude were satisfied that the stampeders were properly outfitted, had sufficient food, and were not criminals or outlaws or bad characters. During the early days of the rush, the American stampeders kicked up quite a row because they were asked to pay customs and duties at Line 60 and they demanded to know what the Mounted were doing there, on American territory. Although the one hundred and forty-first parallel had not yet been decided upon as the dividing line between American Alaska, and British Canada, the Yukon territory, nevertheless, had been under the British or Canadian flag and government for some time. Most of the stampeders really thought they were heading for their own American Alaska, and it was quite a startling discovery for them to find the Northwest Mounted Police on guard on what the stampeders thought was American territory. When the vanguard of the 60 hosts were stopped by the Redcoats, there was, of course, considerable argument, a bit of nose punching, and a few shots exchanged. As the crowd grew larger, indignation meetings were inaugurated at which it was voted that the only way out was to tie the Northwest Mounted Police into a bundle and throw it into the lake or some roaring river. One group of foreign-speaking Americans (?) staged a bloody riot, then voted to gather the redcoats, place them aboard a barge or raft, and anchor said barge or raft in the middle of the lake. One Yank climbed to the top of his outfit and called for a thousand men to help him wipe the Mounted off the face of the earth forever. But, he shouted in vain, for in that mob were scalawags and cutthroats and criminals who, while they did as they pleased in Skagway, were now willing to impress the Redcoats that they were decent, law-abiding miners eminently qualified to take their places beside law-abiding Canadians. Reason was again enthroned as these wily lawbreakers did everything possible to appear to the best advantage to the half dozen men of the Northwest Mounted Police who, during all the rumpus and riot, had stuck to their post on the sixtieth line just a few yards away, watching and listening, and realizing, no doubt, that the several thousand stampeders could soon eliminate half a dozen redcoats if they ever set out to do it.

But, they never set out to do it. Those who came to destroy remained to childishly beg the Men of the Mounted to pass them through into the gold-filled Yukon territory. The human jackals and rascals that had terrorized Skagway, now turned into soft-spoken, well-mannered, sensible and very obedient children as they stood by to be examined by the Mounted. Thus it happens that thousands of bad characters who claim that they were in the Klondyke gold rush really never took one step past the half dozen redcoats that held the Chilcoot and White passes. Half a dozen against thousands. Truly the Redcoats were the Daniels in the lions' den in the Klondyke gold rush of 1898.

Long Run for Fire Department

One of the longest "runs" of fire apparatus on record occurred in February, 1904, when the New York fire department rushed nine engine companies and one hook-and-ladder company, on flatcars, to the great fire in Baltimore, a distance of 180 miles.

Oldest Political Unit in Europe

The Swedes are an ancient race, having lived in and ruled their country for 5,000 years. They traded with European, African and Asiatic nations 3,000 years ago. The kingdom of Sweden is the oldest political unit in Europe, with a continuous history of 1,200 years.

Latitude Lane

Latitude Lane is another name for Catfish row, famous negro section of Charleston, S. C., and the locale of "Porgy and Bess."