WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—In view of Miss Alice Marble's recent arrival here after successful exploits at Wimbledon and elsewhere, it would seem that the reported association of John McCormack, the eminent Irish tenor, with the fair Wimbledon and United States national titleholder in London as a singing teacher was someone's flight of fancy. Miss Marble, as may be recalled, made her debut as a night club soloist last winter, and, after the current tennis season is over, she will go to Hollywood to make a motion picture—provided the entrepreneur with whom she has signed is able to place her to advantage.

Gift Kept Tennis Champ From a Baseball Career

The first woman to hold three Wimbledon and three American titles at one and the same time, designer of sports clothes, singer, potential actress, Miss Marble's versatility is not confined to these things. She could, if she had not—to her expressed regret—got beyond such things, play softball baseball with facility equal to that of most men. Also proficient in basketball as a member of the Polytechnic high, San Francisco, team, she was likewise a track athlete of no small ability. And, before that, sandlot football with her brothers and other boys claimed her enthusiasm. As a six-year-old she started playing hard ball baseball with a younger brother, Harry (Tim) Marble, who later joined the Pacific Coast League Missions team as shortstop.

It is said that Marble Pere, a farmer in Plumas county, Calif., at one time doubted whether he ever could wean the girl from a baseball bat which she swung on clubs otherwise composed of male players. But the gift of a tennis racquet at the age of 13 and subtle encouragements turned her thoughts to tennis. This happened when, in lieu of a career as a ball player, she had become the official mascot of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League.

Blonde, statuesque, with gray eyes, gracious in manner as she is in appearance lovely, Miss Marble won much favor wherever she went abroad.

ASSUMING Laurence Olivier's role in support of Katharine Cornell in a current Broadway hit, Francis Lederer, the engaging young Czech actor whose American fame has been gained in motion pictures, finds his facility for mastering native pronunciations serving him well. In this connection be it recalled that, when he made his first stage appearance in London four years ago, he was unable to speak a word of English. Nonetheless, by aping the diction of the coach, later resorting to the dictionary to learn the meaning of that which he had said, he succeeded admirably in rendering his role.

Warrior at 12, Lederer Now a Peace Advocate

He is passionately devoted to the cause of world peace through the World Peace federation, which he himself organized—it now has branches throughout the civilized world. His advocacy of peaceful adjustment of international issues resulted from experience in the World war, in which he served as a lad of 12, winning two medals for gallantry. Entering the war to avenge the death in action of a beloved older brother, he found his age no bar to service. He asserts, indeed, that, at the time of his enlistment, the Czechs had boys who were but eight years old under arms.

His biography opens at Prague, where, at 18, he was playing walk-on parts at the Deutches Landes theater—a soldier in "Lohengrin," a servant in social comedy, anything, everything, of extremely subordinate character. Gaining a rather important speaking part through ability displayed in reading the lines of an indisposed actor, he subsequently received a scholarship in the Academy of Dramatic Art in Prague. He then went to Breslau, where Kaethe Dorsch, the German actress, discovered him and introduced him to the Berlin theater, where he became overnight the adored of feminine Berlin.

He married Ada Nejedly, an opera singer in Prague in 1928, from whom subsequently he was divorced. Two years ago, he married "Margo," Margarita Balando, stage and screen dancer. He is tall and slight, his features extremely delicate, eyes soulful. In his reading, he is addicted to the German philosophers and the French classics.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Big Cuts in Lend-Spend Bill Traceable to Lewis Barrage Against Garner, Wage Shifts

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

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CONGRESS:
Drifting

Time was when C. I. O.'s John L. Lewis and President Roosevelt were close friends. If this was an excuse for anti-Roosevelt sentiment in the rural U. S., such sentiment might have been dispelled the day John Lewis appeared before a hostile house labor committee. In a few choice words he denounced proposed amendments to the 1938 fair labor standards act. In a few more he called Vice President Garner a "labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man . . ."

While this denunciation at least won Jack Garner the poker-playing

JOHN LEWIS
The effect was stupendous.

and whiskey-drinking vote if he runs for President next year, its actual effect was much greater—indeed, it was stupendous. By denouncing wage-hour amendments Mr. Lewis stepped on rural toes (especially in the South) which wanted processors of agricultural products eliminated from minimum wage requirements. Thus he fanned into a blaze the growing coalition between Republicans and rural Democrats who are coolish toward the New Deal. Cheering Jack Garner in house and senate, this group proceeded to raise havoc with President Roosevelt's pet multi-billion lend-spend program, aimed to hasten recovery.

In the senate a $2,490,000,000 original proposal lost a $500,000,000 item for toll highways, bridges and tunnels, another $350,000,000 for leasing equipment to railroads. In the house the bill was tied in committee. While adjournment hinged on this bill and no other, Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley had to bite his fingernails and listen to an irrelevant two-hour neutrality harangue by North Dakota's Sen. Gerald P. Nye. Finally, after remarking quietly that "there seems to be some sort of an undercurrent that's causing this bill to drift," he dashed from the chamber and yelled at waiting reporters: "I don't know anything about anything!"

Finally passed and sent to the house, the emasculated measure looked something like this: (000,000 omitted)

	Original Bill	Senate Bill	House Committee
Road	$750	Omitted	$500
Farm Tenancy	600	$600	400
Public Works	350	350	350
Electrification	500	500	350
Exports	100	75	100
Rail Equipment	500	Omitted	250
Reclamation	Omitted	90	Omitted

The price Senator Barkley had to pay for his measure: (1) adoption of the amendment of Virginia's Harry Byrd removing tax exemption on government securities financing the project; (2) offering his own compromise amendment reducing Export-Import bank loans to $75,000,000 and providing all loans should be spent in the U. S.

AGRICULTURE:
Subsidies

Last year the U. S. agriculture department placed 118,000,000 bushels of wheat on the world market, losing an average of 27 cents a bushel in subsidies because U. S. prices were above world levels. This year world production will hit a new high and Liverpool prices have reached their lowest levels since 1592. Thus, to compete on the world market and still give farmers a fair price for exported wheat, the U. S. would suffer a subsidy loss of between 45 and 50 cents a bushel.

Offsetting bigger subsidies, however, is smaller domestic production. As Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace began estimating production, domestic consumption, required carryover and export surpluses, the picture looked brighter. Although a 100,000,000 export would cost the treasury between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000, the U. S. probably will not ask so great a share of the world market when the international wheat conference meets in London. To maintain a carryover of 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, an export of only 70,000,000 is needed. Thus, compared with the $31,860,000 spent on subsidies last year, a 50-cent subsidy this year would cost only $4,000,000 more.

Referendum

Only as a last resort does the agriculture department want to hold a referendum on corn marketing quotas for next year. With production estimates running high and flirting with the mandatory referendum figure, President Roosevelt signed an amendment to the AAA act allowing Secretary Wallace to delay the election, basing his decision on the crop board's September 1 report instead of the August 1 estimate. Other amendments, placing marketing quotas for wheat, corn and cotton all on a similar basis:

¶ Permit corn and wheat growers who plant within their acreage allotment their entire crop without penalty when a quota is in effect.

¶ Extend indefinitely the 55,000,000-acre minimum allotment for wheat.

¶ Extend indefinitely the 10,000,000-bale minimum in establishing cotton acreage.

WHITE HOUSE:
Hatch Bill

Passed by both senate and house, the bill of New Mexico's Sen. Carl A. Hatch to "clean up" politics found its way to the President's desk for signing or veto. Its purpose: To remove influence or interference of all federal administrative officials from elections or nominating efforts for President. Its result: Incumbent federal administrations will find their personal payroller machines of little help at nomination or election time. But state machines will wield great power.

Whether he liked it or not, President Roosevelt told his press conference he favored the bill's "objectives," yet he feared it was unconstitutional because vaguely drawn. For example, what can people legitimately do under its very broad language? Can officeholders attend political rallies or voluntarily contribute to a friend's campaign expenditures? Pending a decision from Attorney General Frank Murphy, the bill awaited presidential action. If not signed or vetoed by August 3, Mr. Hatch's bill would become law.

The White House also:

¶ Nominated James Lawrence Fly, TVA solicitor, to succeed much-persecuted Frank R. McNinch as a member of the federal communications commission.

¶ Ordered Secretary of State Cordell Hull to move from the second to the fourth floor of the old State, War and Navy building, making room for the six "assistant presidents" appointed under the reorganization bill, men with "a passion for anonymity."

RUSSIA:
Purge

In the U. S. an incompetent public official is demoted, or fired at the end of his term. In Soviet Russia, where Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov disappeared mysteriously last May 3, public officials may expect a fate ranging from imprisonment or execution to exile in Siberia's wastelands.

Strangely coincidental as July neared its end were two bits of Russian news. In Moscow, Dictator Josef Stalin and his right-hand man,

CONSTANTIN OUMANSKY
Purgee?

Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov announced in the Official Gazette the names of 79 high military and diplomatic officials who had been "stripped of their decorations," i.e., placed under arrest, for "actions unworthy of order bearers." Biggest shakeup was in the Japanese-pestered Far East, where Gen. Grigorio Shtern (successor to the vanished Marshal Vassily Bluecher) was succeeded by General Popov.

The other bit of news was gathered from such widely separated points as Berlin, Rome, Washington, and Tokyo. In each case Soviet embassies reported their ambassadors missing. Washington's Constantin Oumansky, who sailed from New York July 5 for a "vacation" back home, had not been heard from since he watched Moscow's annual physical culture parade two weeks later. Best guesses held that Premier Molotov, who has been shaking up the Soviet's diplomatic service ever since he replaced Comrade Litvinov, is doing some more shaking up—possibly via the custom-tested purge route.

Short, Short Story
OR 1-2-3 SEQUENCE

1—SURRENDER. Quick on the heels of Jap-Chinese anti-British protests and Jap army barricade of British concessions in north China, Prime Minister Chamberlain ordered Ambassador Craigie to recognize the "new order in China" and to promise not to obstruct the Jap army in its undeclared war. Britain hoped thus to free her hands in Asia, meanwhile "detaching" Tokyo from the Rome-Berlin axis. But he was wrong.

2—PROTEST. In Washington, the state department tabulated more than 600 attacks on U. S. citizens in China the past two years. Gallup polls showed 72 per cent favoring an arms embargo against Japan. Petitions (above) rolled into Sen. Key Pittman of the foreign relations committee. Suddenly, as Britain surrendered, the U. S. abrogated its trade pact with Japan, paving the way for an arms embargo six months hence. Britain's foreign office called it "co-operation" but it was far from that. It was a U. S. protest against Britain's weakness.

3—REVENGE. At first stunned, then angry, Japan announced the price for a new trade treaty would be recognition of the "new order" in China. Then Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita (above), an ardent admirer of Hitler, suddenly initialed the long-pending trade pact with Germany, bringing Japan into the anti-Soviet axis with Italy and the Reich. Next she threatened abrogation of the dead nine-power pact guaranteeing China's integrity. Net result of all incidents: U. S., Britain, France and Russia inadvertently found themselves aligned against Japan, Germany and Italy.

ASTRONOMY:
Silence

At New York's World fair the management ordered a "blackout" and anti-aircraft defense against Martian invaders, but concessionaires wouldn't co-operate. At Mendoz, Argentina, an earthquake was blamed on Mars' proximity. At Bloemfontein, South Africa, scientists thought they found millions of square miles of snow on Mars' surface, but it melted in two days.

Cause of all this concern was the planet's approach to within a mere 36,000,000 miles of the earth, closest in 15 years. At Baldwin, N. Y., home of Press Wireless, Inc., Dr. Clyde Fisher of the American Museum of Natural History led an attempt to contact Mars. Figuring it would take 6½ minutes for a radio message to bounce back to earth if it hit Mars square on the nose, scientists Morse coded the letter "N," waited the allotted time and got nothing but cat-like squeals.

As a last effort they tried swing music. That, too, failed to penetrate and Mars began fading into the distance, still an enigma.

BRIEFLY . . .

¶ In Washington, a U. S. anti-trust suit against the American Medical association was thrown out. Reason: Medicine is a profession, not a business.

¶ In Rochester, Minn., 78-year-old Dr. William Mayo was buried near his brother, Dr. Charles, who died earlier this year.

¶ In New York, cotton interests claimed a victory when A. & P. food stores adopted cotton casings instead of jute for its flour.

¶ In New York, Anthony Drexel Duke became 21, and inherited about $6,000,000 with an $80-a-day allowance while attending Princeton. Comment: "Gosh! I'd like to know what anybody does with $80 a day."

¶ In Washington, survivors of the submarine Squalus, still off underseas duty until their boat is raised, got a pay cut.

Wise Mothers Value Child's Individuality

● *CHILDREN OFTEN "conditioned" toward resentment and bitterness by unthoughtful parents. Childish initiative is often dulled by frequent and unnecessary interruptions while working.*

By EDITH BRANDIS

STUDENTS of the human mind tell us that children may be and often are "conditioned" toward resentment and bitterness when they are very young, by—can you believe it?—their mothers. Later this conditioning which is an actual change in nerve structure is indicated by a bad disposition, an unpleasant personality. We say of such a person, "He has a chip on his shoulder."

There will be an almost infinite number of incidents in the early life of almost any child, which, if wrongly dealt with, will form fighting habits. Let us consider a simple, understandable, all too common example.

A little boy is making something he calls a boat. He is happy and intent on his piece of work. His mother speaks to him. When he does not respond instantly to her bid for his attention she snatches the toy away from his hands in a surge of anger. She is, she thinks, teaching her child instant obedience to and respect for his elders. If he is a child of spirit he, instinctively, will respond to anger with anger.

If he cannot give vent to his resentment at being interrupted—of course he must never fight back at Mother—he will have a thwarted feeling associated with the breaking of his concentration and the snatching away of his project.

Should similar incidents repeatedly occur, the resentment he will feel and the entire train of reactions which will follow can hardly fail to become deep-seated. They are now involuntary—a fixed habit. When this stage is reached, nothing but a careful arrangement of situations in which the child receives sympathetic consideration and makes desirable reactions as a natural consequence will bring him back to normal behavior.

Now there is a hopeful thing about habit formation. If it be true that the child may be and often is "conditioned" toward undesirable behavior, it is also true that he may be conditioned for peaceful, harmonious and productive living.

Home Is First School.

The mother, who is the child's first teacher, and his best if she be wise and resourceful, should understand the value of the early plans and activities he sets up for himself. They are his preparation for the larger plans, greater productivity and development of initiative when he is older. During his moments of intense concentration she must try never to interfere. She must see that a certain amount of his time is used by and for himself without interruption. Respect for his elders may be taught him in connection with other matters to which they are more properly related.

The child whose individuality is recognized and respected, whose initiative is encouraged, will form desirable habits of self-expression. He will enter the world with a self-confidence and an inner control that will enable him to meet his problems with courage and competence.

Deep within himself he will know, he will remember, that he has planned, he has wrought, he has achieved. To successful living there is no greater asset than to be able to say, "In the past I have planned things and made my plans come true." Following such a statement will always be this: "What I have done I can do again."

National Kindergarten Association
(WNU Service.)

Spotless Guatemala City

At an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea level, and with a 170,000 population, Guatemala City, capital of Guatemala, is an attractive spot in tropical America. The name, of Indian origin, means "permanency-place of ancestors." Of real interest are the palaces, temples, pottery, statues, monuments and burial places, mysteries of dead and gone ages. Broad streets and snowy houses are unusually attractive, for it is a spotless city. The market place attracts visitors who find most enjoyable the place where Indians of many tribes congregate. For many miles, these men and women have jogged along patiently, bringing their handicraft and pottery to be sold at very reasonable figures. One may determine, if educated in their tribal traditions, to distinguish which tribe they belong to by the aprons of the men and the blouses of the women, each having different weave and pattern.

Largest Canal Lock

The Davis lock in the Saulte Sainte Marie canal is not the longest lock in the world. Two of the locks in that canal, the third or Davis, and the fourth locks are 1,350 feet long and 80 feet wide. One of the locks in the new Welland canal, the guard lock at Humberstone, 1,380 feet, is the longest in the world. There are no locks at the Soo which will allow two 600-foot freighters to pass through at the same time.

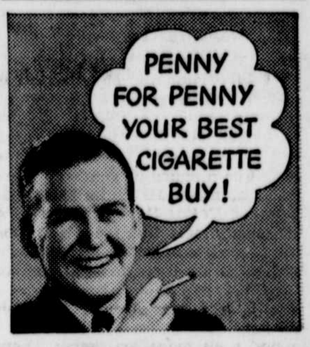
Ask Me Another
● *A General Quiz*

The Questions

1. What is the difference between an eclipse and an ellipse?
2. What is an ampersand?
3. Is black a color?
4. Does practice make perfect?
5. Which extends farther south, Texas or Florida?
6. What is the white part of the eye called?
7. Of what did our Constitution originally consist?
8. From where do we get chocolate?

The Answers

1. Eclipse means to obscure, ellipse is a geometrical figure.
2. The symbol for the word "and," as follows: &.
3. No, black is the absence of color.
4. Possibly, if you are practicing the right way.
5. The most southern point of the United States is Cape Sable, Fla.
6. The choroid, which is seen through the conjunctiva, which is the transparent membrane over it.
7. A preamble and seven articles.
8. From the seeds of the cacao tree.



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