WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Having failed to talk to Mars as the planet made its nearest approach to the earth since 1924, Dr. Clyde Fisher has not abandoned hope that sometime and somehow less negative results will be obtained. And, at any rate, the honor is his for having been the conductor of the first interplanetary exploration ever attempted by the American Museum of Natural History, whose expeditions to various remote parts of the terrestrial sphere have been an important part of the service of this institution.

Still Has Hopes Of Contacting Neighbor Mars

Dr. Fisher is better known to the Sioux as "afraid of bear," a soubriquet applied to him when he was adopted by that tribe. His wife, Te Ata (Bearer of Light), is a full-blooded Oklahoma Chickasaw Indian whom he met when she came to the museum in 1934 as a lecturer on Indian culture.

Lying in the astronomer's background is the little red school house whence so many eminent Americans have come to take significant part in the life of this nation. This particular seat of elementary learning was in Ohio, and there at 17 he had graduated from student to teacher. One summer during his career as a youthful pedagogue he registered for the summer course at Ohio Normal, and there an incident occurred destined to affect his life. He looked through a telescope. He just looked, that was all, and then returned to the more important task of getting an education. But even in later years, as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, working for a doctor's degree, that peep through a telescope of no extraordinary power, yet larger than any glass he had ever before seen, lingered in his mind and intrigued him.

He became affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History in 1913, and while much of his work was concerned with this earth, its flora, fauna, fish and other manifestations of nature, he found time as president of the Amateur Astronomers association to search the heavens, and is credited with having done more than any fellow astronomer to popularize the science through presentation in terms of lay understanding.

His mundane expeditions have included many remote and mysterious regions. With Carveth Wells he twice traversed little-known Swedish and Norwegian Lapland, making valuable moving pictures. New Yorkers and untold thousands of visitors to the metropolis will know him best as curator of the Hayden planetarium.

WHEN Miss Lillian Spalding was a girl out in Michigan, she was not content with watching the boys play baseball. She got into the game herself, and won local sandlot fame as a first baseman who let nothing of importance in the way of thrown or batted balls get by her, and she poled out many a lusty drive.

Schoolma'am to Teach Her Boys Art of Baseball

When she came to long skirts, as the saying used to be, she had to give up baseball, but love for the sport was firmly established in her. As teacher in an elementary school in Three Rivers, she watched with pain and with cumulative repugnance the efforts of her boys to express the national pastime. But, herself being a sandlot product, there was nothing much she could do about it. Time then came when she was elevated to the post of principal, and last year she came to New York as a student in the summer season of teachers' college, Columbia university, working toward a master's degree in elementary education. Appearing again this year, she registered for the course in baseball which the faculty instituted last year for the first time.

Now, under instruction from a distinguished faculty consisting of Professors Gordon, Selkirk, Gomez, Pearson and Rolfe of the Yankee school of thought and Professors Gumbert, Danning, Jurges and Terry of the Giants, she expects to have learned enough by the time she returns home to take her boys in hand and teach them the iniquity of throwing to first when a runner is bound for second on an infield poke; the time and place for squeeze plays, and all sorts of inside stuff. She will not, she says, play herself; she will be quite content to be coach.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Anti-Administration Congress Hangs Up Paradoxical Record With Unprecedented Spending

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

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

CONGRESS:
'Res Ipse Loquitur'

"It speaks for itself," said Franklin Roosevelt in Latin after the house refused on roll call to pass his $800,000,000 bill expanding FHA's lending power. To both house and senate he forwarded "my good wishes for a pleasant vacation." Then he bundled up some 350 last-minute bills and left for Hyde Park while his loyal friend from Florida, Sen. Claude Pepper, was holding up adjournment by denouncing the "unrighteous partnership (Democratic-G. O. P. coalition) of those who have been willing to scuttle the American government . . . and jeopardize the peace of the world because they hate Roosevelt and what Roosevelt stands for."

But when the first session of the Seventy-sixth congress was safely

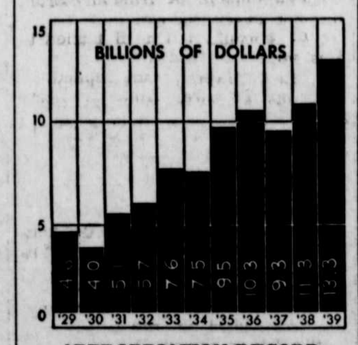
FLORIDA'S PEPPER
". . . willing to scuttle . . . jeopardize . . ."

packed away, observers meditated on its record: A rebellious, anti-White House gang had nevertheless appropriated the record-shattering peacetime total of $13,344,077,162 *(see chart)*, including a last-minute $119,000,000 farm loan fund for the sake of quick adjournment. Appropriations tabulated:

Relief, WPA	$ 725,000,000
Relief (supplemental)	100,000,000
Relief (1940)	1,755,600,000
First deficiency	23,765,041
Independent offices	1,668,218,340
Legislative establishments	21,851,779
Treasury-post office	1,700,615,054
Military establishment:	
War department	508,789,824
Supplemental war department	223,398,047
Nonmilitary	305,188,514
Navy department	773,049,151
Second deficiency	157,619,059
Agriculture and Farm Credit	1,194,498,633
Interior Department	172,679,765
District of Columbia	47,002,347
Department of Labor	30,536,170
State-justice-commerce departments	122,177,220
Urgent deficiency	3,099,377
Third deficiency	185,176,066
Permanents and indefinites	3,624,812,775
Total	$13,344,077,162

Observers also examined the piece-by-piece record of legislation and found Franklin Roosevelt's early-session victories almost offset his late-session defeats, though they knew no switch back to the sentiment of last January is in prospect when a permanently anti-administration congress meets again next winter. The record:

White House Victories. Congress was not all bad to the President. The senate confirmed all but 10 of his 10,988 appointees (including New Dealish Supreme Court Justices Frankfurter and Douglas, equally New Dealish Commerce Secretary Hopkins and Attorney General Murphy). Passed were his unprecedented peace-time defense program (intact except for Guam fortification); modified governmental reorganization (which will save about $30,000,000 a year), and his 1940 relief program, laden with restrictions. Continued were his gold content devalu-



APPROPRIATION RECORD
Up in an anti-New Deal year.

ation power and his $2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund.

White House Defeats. Vivid in retrospect, they include: (1) his $3,200,000,000 spend-lend plan, emasculated by the senate, killed by the house; (2) his $800,000,000 housing expansion bill; (3) neutrality revision, on which much of the nation agreed with him; (4) a 1939 relief deficiency appropriation of $50,000,000; (5) rejection by the senate of two appointees (Virginia's Floyd Roberts, as federal judge, and Nevada's William Boyle, as U. S. attorney for Nevada), and withdrawal of two more whose rejection was imminent (Wisconsin's Thomas Amlie, ICC appointee, and Donald Wakefield Smith, NLRB appointee); (6) refusal to hike debt limit above $45,000,000,000 (but long-term bond ceiling was raised).

Other legislative moves, some minor New Deal victories, other minor defeats, but only one (Hatch bill) carrying important political implications:

¶ House approval (over White House objection) of $50,000 to probe NLRB.

¶ Abolition (with apparent White House approval) of undistributed profits tax in "business appeasement" tax revision bill. Bill also provided reciprocal taxation of federal and state employees.

¶ Postponement to next term of badly needed railroad-aid legislation, one of the session's greatest failures. Only move in this direction: Approval of voluntary rail debt adjustment without necessitating bankruptcy.

¶ Postponement of much-debated revision of (1) farm program, (2) Wagner labor relations act, and (3) wage-hour act.

¶ Defeat of Townsend $200-a-month pension bill and passage of far-reaching social security amendments which freeze old age annuity pay roll taxes at 1 per cent for next three years, extend coverage to 1,300,000 more people and liberalize benefit payments.

¶ Passage of Hatch "clean politics" bill (received coldly by White House because it eliminates much of the administration machine from 1940's campaign) which proscribes political activities of all except top-bracket federal jobholders.

¶ Refusal to revive Florida ship canal (a White House proposal).

¶ Continuation (over White House objection) of Dies committee on un-Americanism, which was called a "forum of disgruntled politicians."

POLITICS:
Truths

Open for public inspection this month are two great, pertinent political truths: (1) That the right kind of publicity can turn a third rater into a first-rate presidential candidate almost overnight; (2) that today as always, public sentiment is sufficiently pliable to make room for any new face that may pop up. The conclusions: First, that presidential campaigns are largely a matter of smart public relations work; second, that 1940's election is not in the bag for any man.

PAUL McNUTT
Going up?

Cause of this excitement is Paul V. McNutt, who popped back from the Philippines two months ago, got his handsome picture in the papers, was called a "charming young man" by President Roosevelt, then ended up by getting himself named federal security administrator. From here he may develop into the President's crown prince.

In June Candidate McNutt ranked fifth among Democratic hopefuls as tabulated by highly accurate Gallup polls. In order: Garner, 47 per cent; Farley, 16; Hull, 12; Hopkins, 5; McNutt, 3. Six weeks after his federal appointment, Paul McNutt had jumped to second place. Jack Garner, still well in the lead, suffered a mite. The standings: Garner, 46 per cent; McNutt, 13; Hull, 12, Farley, 12; Hopkins, 3.

Other political news: Ohio's Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft, bad trailer in G. O. P. Gallup polls, became the first to toss his hat in the ring. While finding his senatorial office "interesting," Candidate Taft magnanimously agreed not to "run away from a harder job."

RACES:
One Way Out

Since last March thousands of Czecho-Slovakian Jews have fled to the U. S. on visitors' permits, their property confiscated, their only hope lying in refuge on some distant land. Sometimes even this hope is futile. Within two days the U. S. had this problem brought shockingly to mind twice:

¶ In Chicago, 43-year-old Mrs. Adele Langer (wife of a Czech Jew whose $1,500,000 textile mills had been confiscated), took quarters in a Loop hotel with her two sons, six and four. Late that night she threw her sons from the thirteenth floor window, slashed her wrists and jumped.

¶ In New York, German Refugee Albert Aaron, whose wife died two weeks earlier from an overdose of sleeping tablets, hung himself from his apartment door.

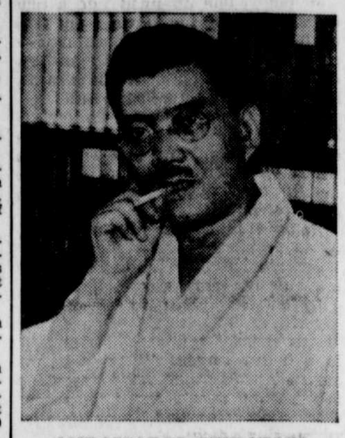
LOUISIANA:
Hot Oil

Heaped atop several score other indictments facing prominent Louisianans was a federal charge against former Gov. Richard Leche, whose feet had heretofore been kept clear of the muck surrounding state officialdom. The indictment: Charging Leche, Politician Seymour Weiss and Freeman Burford, Texas oil man, with stepping up production of Rodessa oil wells and running the contraband or "hot" oil over into Texas, violating the Connally act.

INTERNATIONAL:
Chess Game

For two months jittery France and Britain have forecast another "crisis" in August or September. As August was born, it indeed looked like a crisis in which Japan had become of great nuisance value to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. What bothered Americans was that their own nation seemed being drawn into this chess game as a result of justified U. S. retaliation against insults in the Far East.

At Italy's Lake Como was played the key move in this game. There met Toshio Shiratori, Japanese ambassador to Rome, and Lieut. Gen. Matahiko Oshima, ambassador to Berlin. Their purpose: To perfect a military alliance binding Japan



AMBASSADOR SHIRATORI
He vowed hara-kiri.

with Italy and Germany. If it failed, said their friends, the ambassadors had vowed to commit hara-kiri (suicide by disembowelment). Simultaneously, at Tokyo, youngish army leaders began a drive to purge foes of the military alliance.

Meanwhile there was every indication these three powers were doing their best to confuse and frighten not only France, Britain and Russia (who opened joint military conferences in Moscow) but also the U. S. Sharp on the heels of U. S. abrogation of the Jap trade treaty had come anti-American and anti-British demonstrations in China. Jap airships destroyed two Yangtze river steamers. At Tientsin a mob destroyed offices of the British International Export corporation. With democracies' attention shifted away from Europe for the moment, the axis exerted pressure on Spain and the Balkan states, dragging them into line should Europe become embroiled in war.

While Washington tried desperately to remain aloof, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the house of commons he might have to send a powerful fleet to Asia. More interesting to Americans, however, was the proposal of Laborite John Morgan that British and American Asiatic fleets be combined under a U. S. admiral to keep order in the Orient. Said he: "I would regard it as a first-class move."

AGRICULTURE:
Barter

Forgotten by surplus-ridden U. S. lard producers is the humorous situation several years ago when they bartered lard for German machinery, finding themselves holding several thousand musical but useless harmonicas. Today Germany still needs lard, for which she will pay 60 per cent above the present domestic price of 5 to 5½ cents a pound.

Contrary to the state department's reciprocal trade program is the barter plan producers would now institute. Rebuffed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, producers and German barter emissaries turned to the treasury department where Undersecretary John W. Hanes agreed to a hearing. The plan, which obviously seeks legal circumvention of very definite foreign trade regulations, is something like this:

U. S. packers, having arranged a transaction in Germany, would sell lard to an American importing firm, which would trade it to private German buyers for "askimarks," usable only in that country. The importer would then purchase German products now on the U. S. free list, paying in Germany money about one-fourth what he would pay elsewhere. Products, turned over to lard producers here, would be largely of farm nature: Machinery, cream separators and fertilizer.

BRIEFLY . . .

SIGNED—One-year continuation of Russia-U. S. trade treaty under which Soviet will buy minimum of $40,000,000 in American goods.

SETTLED—(But tentatively), C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers strike against General Motors at Detroit.

FORECAST—By Chicago statisticians, an aggregate U. S. wheat crop of 710,000,000 bushels (527,000,000 winter, and 183,000,000 spring), or just about enough for domestic requirements.

FLOWN — By trail-blazing, ocean spanning Pan-American airways, about 3,500,000 Atlantic and Pacific miles in three months ending June 30, with 57,000 passengers.

ORDERED—By SEC, hearing on Germany's effort to float a $73,000,000 bond issue in the U. S.

Be Courteous, Your Children Will Respond

● *COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE may be taught from the cradle. Development of fear may be avoided if parents appeal to child's reason and treat him with full consideration and courtesy.*

By JANETTE STEVENSON MURRAY

PHILIP is six years old and attends the university elementary school a mile and a half from his home. He goes on the streetcar, transferring at the downtown station.

It was during the first cold snap in November that he arrived at school one morning and found the door locked. Bobbie, whose mother had just let him out of her auto at the corner and driven home, was in the same plight. A neighbor had promised to phone the mothers of these two boys that there would be no school but had forgotten to do so.

"Say, Bobbie, we can just go back on the streetcar. See, I have my nickel," said Philip.

"But I haven't any nickel," replied Bobbie. "Mama always comes for me."

"Oh, maybe we can phone her," suggested Philip. "My mother won't be home for she takes Brother to the kindergarten and goes to her classes. Let's go in the schoolhouse. There's a phone in the office, I know."

"But the door's locked," said Bobbie, tears gathering in his eyes.

"Yes, it's locked," said Philip as he turned from fumbling with the handle. "Oo-oo! It's cold!" The boy, with only a light overcoat for protection, shivered in his socks and short trousers. "Bobbie," he said, "I don't know the way home, do you?"

"No, I never went home alone," and Bobbie began to cry.

Although Philip knew Bobbie only as he had seen him in class, it never occurred to him to use his own nickel and go home, leaving Bobbie alone.

"Oh, stop crying," said Philip, on the verge of tears himself. "I don't know what to do—but we have to do something, Kid, or we'll freeze. Say! why can't we follow the streetcar track? The car that always takes me has to go on that track. I know where your house is when I'm on the car."

He grabbed Bobbie's hand and they began their long trudge back on the sidewalk beside the rails, down through the town where Philip always transferred and then along by the other car line. They were very cold and the biting northwest wind hindered their progress.

Teach Self-Reliance.

"Oh, what are the boys doing here?" exclaimed Bobbie's mother as the boys appeared.

"The door was locked. There wasn't any school," cried Bobbie.

"But how did you ever find your way home?"

"Why, we just followed the tracks 'cause that's the way the cars go," said Philip in a matter-of-fact tone.

Our Mother's club has been much interested in Philip—his independence, grit, self-assurance, frankness and mature reasoning.

"Have you educated Philip with the idea of making him self-reliant?" we asked his mother.

"No, I think that was done in kindergarten," she answered, smiling, "but his teacher felt that his father and I had helped him by avoiding the development of fear. When learning to walk, he sometimes fell. Then we would speak casually of the cause, the rumpled rug, for instance, diverting him from his discomfort. We often sent him into dark rooms to get things, assuming as a matter of course he'd go. He has never feared the dark. As a toddler, I let him walk alone out-of-doors as far as it was safe. When we went on the street I gave him the idea of protecting me from the automobiles. Although very solicitous about my safety, he had no fear."

"Tell us how you deal with him when naughty," we asked, for our club has a feeling that it takes great wisdom to retain a proper authority over the bright child and still allow him enough freedom to insure self-reliance.

"I deprive him of privileges occasionally, if the connection is clearly evident," his mother replied. "Lecturing or demanding accomplishes nothing. I'm not always wise, but he trusts me and doesn't deceive me. When his father or I appeal to his reason and treat him with the courtesy accorded a grown person, he almost always responds instantly."

National Kindergarten Association
(WNU Service.)

Only One Billion?

The remark, "This is a billion-dollar country," was made by Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine in answer to a complaint of a member regarding a billion-dollar appropriation. The incident occurred in the second session of the Fifty-first congress in 1891. In the first session $500,000,000 had been appropriated and a slightly larger amount in the second session, making a total appropriation for that congress of something over a billion.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

BOWS AND ARROWS OF QUALITY. Send for price list. MAJOR ARTHUR BLACKBURN - Towson, Md.

HOTELS

Come to Baltimore, Maryland
Stop at
THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
Mt. Royal Ave. and Calvert Sts.
9 stories — Fire-proof
Rates begin at $1.50 per day
Coffee Shop—*Music and Dancing in the* FAMOUS ALGERIAN ROOM

STOVE & FURNACE REPAIRS

STOVE, RANGE AND FURNACE REPAIRS FOR NEARLY ALL MAKES AND SIZES
Ask Your Dealer or Write Us
FRIES, BEALL & SHARP CO.
734—10th St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

REMEDY

OILY HAIR?
Sprinkle a little of Dr. Kamm's Dry Shampoo Powder on the hair and brush out. That's all! It's harmless—It's effective! Removing excess oil it restores lustrous beauty. SAMPLE FREE with directions. Mail 10c to cover postage and handling.
SPECIAL OFFER:
100 Shampoos for Only $1.00
Mail today—Money back guarantee—we pay postage
KAMM COSMETIC CO., 327 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.

THANKS FOR A HAPPY STOMACH!
FOR STOMACH ULCERS due to hyperacidity. Such discomforts as heartburn, belching, bloating, indigestion and stomach pains due to hyperacidity can be effectively relieved at home by the use of the diet we recommend and ARLON. Write for facts today. It will pay you. Or enclose $1.00 for trial package of ARLON TABLETS
ARLINGTON DRUG DIST., Box 230A, Arlington, Va.

BEAUTY SCHOOL

Your Beauty Course Depends on Right Training. *Your success assured under personal supervision of* WINONA FITZGERALD KING
Graduates always in demand. *Write us today.*
MAISON FREDERIC BEAUTY SCHOOL
200 W. Saratoga St. - Baltimore, Md.

INSECTICIDES

BE RID OF ROACHES!
Harris Famous Roach Tablets break up nesting places. Clean, odorless, safe to use anywhere. Thousands of satisfied customers. Send $1.00 for generous package mailed in plain wrapper. Money back if not entirely pleased. *Address*
P. F. HARRIS MFG., 407 W. Lombard, Baltimore, Md.
AGENTS WANTED—A few sales territories still open.
Write for Particulars

Beauty Aimed to Give Comprehensive Report

Such beauty and personality as a strange girl applying for a job in a small town store possessed!

The boss could not resist. Even though she was entirely without experience he believed that she would be a good business getter.

Carefully, he instructed her, and as he showed her how to operate her cash register, he added:

"Remember now to ring up the result of every sale."

He watched her for a while and was astonished to see her go so often to the cash register. He noted that she went there once for even prospective customers.

He found that she was ringing up, time after time, "No Sale."

Common Sense About Constipation

A doctor would tell you that the best thing to do with constipation is *get at its cause*. That way you don't have to *endure* it first and try to *cure* it afterward—you can avoid having it.

Chances are you won't have to look far for the cause if you eat the super-refined foods most people do. Most likely you don't get enough "bulk"! And "bulk" doesn't mean a lot of food. It means a *kind* of food that isn't consumed in the body, but leaves a soft "bulky" mass in the intestines.

If this is what you lack, try crisp crunchy Kellogg's All-Bran for breakfast. It contains just the "bulk" you need.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink plenty of water, and "Join the Regulars." Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek. Sold by every grocer.

Full Life

They only have lived long who have lived virtuously.—Sheridan.

THE TRUTH SIMPLY TOLD

Today's popularity of *Doan's Pills*, after many years of world-wide use, surely must be accepted as evidence of *satisfactory* use. And favorable public opinion supports that of the able physicians who test the value of Doan's under exacting laboratory conditions.

These physicians, too, approve every word of advertising you read, the objective of which is only to recommend *Doan's Pills* as a good diuretic treatment for functional kidney disorder and for relief of the pain and worry it causes.

If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove waste that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole body suffers when kidneys lag, and diuretic medication would be more often employed.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be warning of disturbed kidney function. You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

Use *Doan's Pills*. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won world-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. *Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS