HOLD THAT TIGER!

NEW YORK *(Special)*—Here's one way to make a living in a profession that's never overcrowded. Captain Proske is literally putting his head in the tiger's mouth at Frank Buck's Jungleland at the New York World's Fair. The beast with the meal on the tip of her tongue is Lily, aged seven.

N E W S

Boiled Down for You

Millions of words are printed each day to give the reading public a knowledge of national and world affairs. News pages, sports pages, financial pages, editorial pages—all are designed to inform the reader. Obviously it is impossible to assimilate all this information. There is too much of it for daily absorption. Today's important, far-reaching story may be forgotten tomorrow.

Our WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS gives you a condensed interpretation of national and world events. It is a forceful, timely feature which eliminates the trivial and explains the important news of the week. We believe that no paper can offer its readers a better foundation for intelligent discussion of today's history in the making.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

PRISONER ESCAPES!

GUARD KILLED BY BRITISH OFFICER IN DARING ESCAPE FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP

Hunted by all the police in Germany, he found refuge in the heart and home of this lovely little girl of the Berlin streets... Calmly, bravely she faced the police and lied for him—lied for an enemy of her country whom she had known but one short night... Not even the threats of certain death could break her devoted loyalty to him.

You'll be held breathless by this exciting story of escape from a German prison camp. You'll be thrilled and fascinated by this romantic girl who took chances to hold the only tender, sincere love ever she knew...No wonder the late O. O. McIntyre called it "The most absorbing book I've read in five years."

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'New' Styles Very Few, Says Clothing Expert

There are few really new fashions even though they vary with each new season. If present-day styles are examined one will see ideas which were leaders in the fashion world of years ago, according to Vivian Minyard, clothing specialist.

"Redingotes" are popular styles at present. The slip of the redingote is usually of print material and the sheer coat to be worn with it of a plain material. In 1806 this was also a leading fashion. More elaborate materials and more yardage were used then but the idea is the same.

Sleeves with fullness at the top are popular present-day styles in all types of dresses. The idea for these may have come from the "Leg-O-Mutton" sleeves of 1825. These sleeves were much more elaborate, so again the present-day tendency is toward the more conservative fashions.

"Basques" today are not so different from those worn in 1850. Today's version has less fullness in the skirt.

The "Gibson Girl" of 1900 has been repeated in 1938 fashions. These styles in 1900 featured small waists, full skirts, etc., and were picturesque styles. Today they are comfortable and smart looking with the fitted waist line, fullness in the blouse, and flares or pleats in the skirt.

Ideas in fashion have been handed to us from ancient people. For instance, the ancient Egyptians had the custom of wearing bands around the head to keep the hair in place. We retain the fashion but place the band inside the hat. Streamers and broad brims for children's hats probably came from a Greek custom. To protect the head from the sun, these people wore that type of hat.

Many things have direct influence on fashion. People in the headlines are responsible for particular styles. War, economic conditions, activities, world events, etc., all suggest possibilities to the designers.—Vivian Minyard, Extension Specialist.

Rubber-Like Substance Made From Whey Acid

Scientists of the United States bureau of dairy industry have perfected a process for making a transparent rubber-like substance from lactic acid of whey that has many promising uses in various industrial operations.

Known to chemists as polymethylacrylate, the water-white semi-solid material is closely related to the so-called organic glass made synthetically and used for highway reflectors. It is softer and more flexible than organic glass, however, but is very tough and elastic. Polymethylacrylate can be produced as cheaply from lactic acid by the method as it was from ethylene or alcohol by the cyanhydrin process. The bureau scientists believe the cheapness of their process will contribute to the increased use of lactic acid.

Because of their unique properties, polyacrylates are already in demand for various purposes. Their transparency, elasticity, toughness, ease of solubility, and stability to sunlight and ultra-violet rays make them especially valuable in the preparation of lacquers, varnishes, inks, impregnating compounds, and cements. The polymethylacrylate has an additional use as a supporting material, as in motor mountings.

All types of fabrics, paper, and other fibrous materials may be coated or impregnated with the polyacrylates to make them resistant to water, oil and gases. Fabrics with these characteristics are useful in making ship's sails, balloon cloth, and clothing for protection against poisonous gases. Treated paper finds many uses, especially in the electrical industry.

Largest Man-Made Island

Treasure Island was reclaimed from San Francisco bay by army engineers. It was founded in Yerba Buena shoals, which was chosen for a central location, and was financed by over $3,000,000 from WPA funds. A fleet of 11 dredges pumped black sand from the floor of the bay and sloughed it through pipe lines over the shoal. A sea wall containing over 200,000 tons of quarried rock was built. The natural depth was from 2 to 26 feet below water, and a four-acre rectangle was filled in to its present elevation of 13 feet above the tides. It stands now as the largest island ever built by man.

Sharks Valued Dead or Alive

Sharks have the double advantage of being just as valuable dead as they are alive, according to Al Meyer, expert on the Pacific coast fishing industry. His statistics show that 1,500,000 sharks are being used in the shark reduction industry in the United States. However, before they are caught, they are equally valuable in protecting sardines by eating the larger fish that prey on sardines.

Streamlined Funerals

Sydney (Australia) undertakers are streamlining funerals. They wear neat, white suits for these mournful occasions, insisting that the custom of black suits for funerals came from England and that they are not suitable for the Australian climate.

Specialist Names Causes Of Many Foot Disorders

Most foot disorders can be traced to certain anatomic defects in the framework of the bones themselves, Dudley J. Morton, M. D., New York, maintains in a recent issue of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

Pointing out that such troubles are usually vaguely attributed to "faulty footwear" or "weakness of foot muscles and ligaments," Dr. Morton declares that they are most frequently caused by the failure of the first metatarsal (the bone of the big toe) to assume its share of weight bearing and the consequent thrusting of an extra burden on the adjacent bone.

There are two reasons for this situation: First, the metatarsal bone may be short. "This shortness is really an evolutionary defect," Dr. Morton states. "In the ideal foot, the first and second metatarsals are of the same length. But when the first bone is short, the whole weight falls on the slender second, placing a terrific burden on its joints and causing intense abnormal strain inside the foot."

The second cause is laxness of the ligaments of the first metatarsal, so that they permit the bone to wobble like the loose leg of a chair. "Once more the second metatarsal is called on to assume the brunt of the burden," the author explains. "As a result the foot rolls inward, and this uneven distribution of weight causes the condition spoken of as 'fallen arches' or 'flat feet.'

" 'Weak muscles' are erroneously blamed for the collapse of the arch. But tests have proved that the muscles which run under the arch are not directly involved in weight bearing. Normally, only a slight effort is required of them.

"But when the foot rolls out of its normal position and the muscular effort is vastly increased, these muscles are subject to constant overtension with resulting pain and fatigue."

Although examination by X-ray is indispensable in determining such structural defects, Dr. Morton points out that the nature of foot ailments is often left to mere guesswork.

Traveler Should Study Currency Regulations

The American traveler abroad should take great care in the transportation and exchange of currency and should obtain full information before leaving and along the way about the various regulations in force in foreign countries in respect to currency. Some European countries, notably Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union, have strict regulations regarding the amount of foreign currency that may be brought in or taken out.

They and other countries also have various special kinds of "tourist" currency for transportation and living costs within the country. It is necessary that every traveler today inform himself of the currency regulations of all countries he expects to visit so as to avoid trouble and to avail himself of the opportunities of the various bargain tourist rates.

In most European countries and in the Americas the money and exchange problem rarely presents difficulties. The safest and most convenient way to transport American money for use in all foreign countries is by travelers' checks for small and intermediate amounts and a letter of credit for large sums. Under ordinary circumstances it is unwise to travel with large sums of cash.

Shakespeare's Home

To reach the country where Shakespeare dwelt requires a railroad journey from London to Leamington, which is a celebrated health resort about 100 miles to the northwest. When the train deposits you at Leamington it lands you in the heart of a matchless territory. Stratford is a short drive. Warwick castle is a stone's throw away. The stately ruins of Kenilworth are at hand. Rugby is a neighboring town. Just north is the industrial city of Birmingham. And close by is Banbury, where, if you are interested, there is the slim chance of seeing a fine lady ride on a white horse.

For Hard Paint

A combination of zinc oxide and white lead produces a harder paint and chalks less readily than the leads without the zinc oxide. Furthermore, they fade less and do not discolor or soil so much with dirt and water. Zinc oxide is whiter than lead and possesses a greater spreading capacity because it takes more oil. The content of zinc oxide should not exceed one-half of that of the white lead by weight, else the paint will be too hard and crack badly. Zinc oxide alone dries too hard and quickly becomes brittle and cracks.

Sun Spots Upset Radios

If your radio gives consistently bad reception, think twice before blaming the manufacturers. It may be due to sun spots, according to A. L. Durkee, engineer of the Bell Telephone laboratories, who explains that the latest 11-year sunspot cycle is due to reach its peak sometime in 1939. Studying the record of 18 such cycles, Durkee has found that the cycle maximum is followed by a period of magnetic disturbance that may twist words beyond recognition, make the philharmonic sound like a group of amateurs.

HAS YOURS BEEN INSPECTED?

Youngsters who will tackle the three R-s for the first time this fall, are centers of attraction at the Summer Round-Up Conferences being held throughout the State for the health examination of children to be sure they are in good condition for the great adventure.

The examinations in the counties are under the general direction of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health. The arrangements in each county are made by the County Health Officer with the County Department of Education and the local Congress of Parents and Teachers cooperating. The examinations are particularly for children not under regular medical supervision.

In calling attention to the "Summer-Round-Ups", Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health explained that the "before school" examinations correspond closely to the physical examinations that are part of the regular school program for the older children.

"All school records show," Dr. Riley continued, "that children who start the school year in good health, and who have been safeguarded in every way possible against preventable sickness, stand the strain of school life and make better progress than children do who are handicapped by conditions responsible for ill health-such as decayed teeth, bad tonsils, underweight, dull hearing and defects of vision. The summer examinations enable the parents to find out whether their children are up to par in these respects. If they are not, a great deal can be done toward correcting them before the children start to school.

"A record is kept for each child showing whether or not the child has been protected against diphtheria and smallpox. Special clinics for the benefit of children for whom these services have been neglected, have followed the examinations in a number of counties. Parents who can not take their children to the clinics are urged to take them to their own doctor or to the nearest health officer and have them protected against both diseases. As most parents know, our Maryland law requires a child to be vaccinated against smallpox before he or she may be enrolled at any public school in the State. It is wiser to have it done now than to wait until school opens.

"These before-school examinations are like the inspections we have made of our automobiles before we start on an important journey. The greater the care taken in checking up and correcting any weak points we find in the machine, the better the rsults. The same is true of the little human machine. If your child starts to school this fall, don't wait until the last minute to have the youngster inspected."

Antique U. S. Bathtubs Preserved by Company

American bathtubs, from a slipper-shaped model, invented by Benjamin Franklin, to the ultramodern types are being photographed, and data on them gathered by the Crane company of Chicago at the request of Oglethorpe university, Georgia, which will preserve the material in a campus crypt not to be opened until 8113 A. D.

The company, which has been interested in old tubs as a record of its own business, has most of the models it is immortalizing. Others are in various museums, and are being collected by Frank Hicks of the Crane company.

Franklin's "slipper" tub is a large copper contrivance. The bather sat on a ledge with his feet toward the "toe" of the "slipper," and the water was heated from a fireplace under the ledge. High sides prevented drafts from reaching him. He even had a rack to hold his reading matter before him.

Another early American tub extant is that of the Revolutionary war general, Henry Knox. It looks as though it were half of a horse trough protruding horizontally from the top of a two-foot block of wood. The "trough," also made of wood, is supported at its end by a single wooden leg. The top of the block was used as a seat, and the bather extended his legs into the "trough." This tub is in the Knox memorial at Thomaston, Maine.

Another tub in the company's collection is one used by the Drinker family of Philadelphia in the early years of the Nineteenth century. Elizabeth Drinker wrote in her diary of it: "My husband went into ye tipid bath. Before dinner, he'd handsel'd (tried out) a new bathing tub, which WD (her son, William Drinker) bought yesterday for 17 dollars—made of wood, lined with tin and painted—with casters under ye bottom and a brass lock to let out the water."

A tub made at a slightly later date was originally used by Sen. Harry Stubbs of Martin county, North Carolina. The weekly ablution Stubbs took in this tub was the subject of conversation throughout the county. He is said to have used a whole cake of soap and six towels for every bath. A slave kept drawing water and filling the tub, a round, metal appliance.

We don't, as a rule, fight necessary taxes. What bothers us is watching our hired men foolishly wasting the money we had to work for.

WAGE CREDITS AVAILABLE TO INSURED WORKERS

Any worker who has a social security account number may now obtain a statement showing the amount of wages credited to his account during 1937 and 1938. A statement showing the status of his old-age insurance account will be sent upon request to an insured worker, regardless of the time he was employed or the amount of wages he received. A post card which can be used in requesting a wage statement may be secured at any office of the Social Security Board. Space is left on the card for the worker to write in his name, account number, and address. A member of the staff in the local office will give assistance if desired, in filling out the card. The Baltimore office of the Social Security Board is located at 506 Park Ave.

The number of claims certified for payment since the old-age insurance system was established totals 381,675; and the payments amount in all, to $20,230,531. Claims now being paid are for lump sums filed by wage earners who have reached the age of 65, or by the heirs of insured workers who have died. In this State, 6,255 claims amounting to $318,808.70 have been paid. The average payment in June for Maryland was $86.73.

NEW BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT

The Social Security Board recently announced the creation of a new Bureau of Employment Security in which will be consolidated the job-insurance activities of the Board's Bureau of Unemployment Conpensation and the job-placement activities of the United States Employment Service.

Unification under the Social Security Board of Federal job-insurance and job-placement services will bring together under one head two closely related functions. Unemployment insurance benefits are paid through public employment offices, and in all States unemployment compensation and employment service are now operating under a single administrative agency.

In the new Bureau of Employment Security there will be a Division of Unemployment Compensation, a Division of Employment Service, and a Division of Field Service. The Division of Field Service will be the channel through which the new Bureau will deal with State unemployment compensation and employment-service agencies.

NORTH AND SOUTH POLES

Admiral Richard E. Byrd is the only living man who has commanded expeditions to both the North and South poles, and therefore it is natural that he should have been selected to head the American Government expedition which will depart in less than three months to lay official claim to millions of acres of territory in the Antarctic.

The expedition plans to establish Antarctic bases by January or February. There will be three bases, and they may become permanent. In any event the camps will be provided with ample food to last two years, and the definite purpose is to claim the South Pole regions for the United States Government.

Admiral Byrd explained to a group of newspaper men in Washington the other day that the North Pole is covered with ice over a thousand feet of water, and that the Antarctic, or South Pole, is covered with mountains reaching a thousand feet, and more, above sea level. A part of the Antarctic lies in the Western Hemisphere and is less than 500 miles from South America. Petrified trees and inexhaustible coal deposits prove, according to Byrd, that the South Pole was at one time a region where things grew. Sometime, he says, it may again be a land that is settled. In the far-ahead future the Antarctic may be an important frontier.

Other nations are planning, as we are, about the South Pole. Germany has already planted its Swastika and claim to a small portion of the great area.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Mind" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday August 20.

The Golden Text will be from Rom. 11:34 & 35, "Who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor?...for of him, and through him, and tto him, are all things, to whom be glory for ever."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, 1 Cor. 1:20: "Where is the wise? where is the scribe? where is the disputer of this world? hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following page 492, "God is Mind, and Godd is infinite; hence all is Mind."

The lawyer deals in brains and disposes of them by the case.

There's a pleasure in being cranky, that only a crank can know.