

Grosse Pointe Lutheran Church Begins Services

The Sunday School at the Grosse Pointe Lutheran Church, worshipping in the Richard school, Kercheval avenue and McKinley road, will resume its sessions at 9:45 Sunday morning, September 12. Classes will be conducted for beginners, primary, juniors, intermediate, young people and adult departments.

Legal Notice

GROSSE POINTE BANK
City of Grosse Pointe
Michigan
NOTICE
The requirements or provisions of sections 31 and 32 of Act 66 of the Public Acts of 1929, including but not by the way of limitation, the requirement that the commercial, savings, and industrial loan business, investments, and reserves of the bank be segregated, and the requirements that the funds deposited by savings depositors and investments made therefrom shall be held solely for the payment of deposits of said funds, have been repealed by The Michigan financial institutions act, effective July 28, 1937.

hour when refreshments will be served. This will be grand opening day in the school and every teacher and officer and scholar is asked to be present. At the Sunday session promotion will also take place and the reorganization of classes.
The school could use several more teachers. Persons interested in doing this kind of Christian work will please communicate with the Rev. M. Luther Canup, D. D., pastor, Trinity 2-0630.
The church service will be resumed at 11 o'clock, with the opening sermon preached by Mr. Canup. If you are living in Grosse Pointe and have not yet found a church home for yourself and family, you are given a cordial invitation to attend our Sunday School and church services. We preach and teach Christ and Him crucified. Give your children that which your parents gave you, namely, a Christian education.

First Message by Telegraph
The first messages over the pioneer long distance telegraph line were sent by Samuel F. B. Morse from Baltimore to Washington in 1844. Immediately there sprang up throughout the country projects for "magnetic telegraph" companies.

Planes in World War
At the outbreak of the World war France and Germany each had an air force of about 600 planes.

"Cradle for Growups"
Once referred to contemptuously as a "cradle for growups," the rocker later attained great popularity and was a distinctly American contribution to the art of chair-making. Legend ascribes its invention to Benjamin Franklin and Philadelphia its birthplace.
Raw, Pasteurized Milk
Raw milk is the milk taken directly from the cow. Pasteurized milk has been subjected to a temperature of not lower than 145 degrees Fahrenheit, for 30 minutes or more, then cooled to 50 degrees or lower. There is no appreciable difference in the chemical composition or the nutritive value of the two.

Mastiff, One of Oldest of British Dog Family

The Mastiff dog is referred to as being one of the oldest and noblest dogs of all British breeds and their ancestors were once the heroes of the Roman amphitheater. That is if they were big enough, strong enough, and lucky enough. They might be called the "Gladiators of the Canine Empire." In that ancient period when the "Head Man" had the power to say "Thumbs Up, or Thumbs Down," Mastiffs were imported from England by the Romans. Impressed by their hugeness and strength they were sent into the arena against wild beasts as part of the entertainment staged for the gentlemen in their "togas," relates a writer in the Los Angeles Times.
Naturally such fighting ability gained them too savory a reputation to induce many to look upon them as house pets. However, association with humans developed their intelligence and disposition and gradually they came out from under this cloud. They became noted for their high intellect and faithfulness; as guard dogs they certainly had no equal.

At first sight a Mastiff may give the impression of clumsiness but watch him move. They carry themselves with grace and unexpected freedom. Considering that some of them weigh as much as 160 pounds and stand as high as thirty inches at the shoulder they make rather an impressive picture. The face is short and broad, looking almost square, and the lips hang deep and pendulous. The coat is short and close but is not too fine in texture. The colors are apricot or silver, fawn or dark fawn and one requirement is the black mask. Whatever shade the specimen is, the muzzle, ears and nose should be black with black around the eyes and extending upwards between them.

Flowers Convey Messages: Symbolize Months of Year

In sending out flowers, certain combinations have their meanings, observes a writer in the Los Angeles Times. Rosebuds with myrtle are a confession of love. Colored daisies with mignonette denote, "I admire your beauty." Lilies-of-the-valley with ferns say, "Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me." Yellow roses with ivy and a broken straw flower mean, "Your jealousy has broken our friendship." Day lilies, colored daisies and a bit of witch hazel portray, "your coquetry and beauty have cast a spell over me." An orchid or an orchid corsage sent to your lady friend, signifies, "You are highest in my affections."
Roses have always portrayed certain meanings. And sophisticated youth today delights in sending or receiving the blossoms or buds with these meanings in mind. Smilax has been equally popular in the decorating of homes and churches for weddings. No doubt this is due to the mythological meaning of the plant. A combination of roses and smilax say to the receiver, "I shall love you always."

Water lilies and mignonette, mean, "I admire you for your heart of gold."
A combination of sweet peas, golden-rod, monkshood and forget-me-not would give the following message: "I wish you a pleasant departure, but be cautious, danger is near: forget-me-not."
Geraniums and arbor vitae inform the receiver of the message: "Accept my consolation and be assured of my unchanging friendship."
Through this, you may learn your own combinations and send your messages via the flower way.

Certain flowers also symbolize the months of the year: Snowdrop, January; primrose, February; violet, March; daisy, April; Hawthorne, May; honeysuckle, June; water lily, July; poppy, August; morning-glory, September; hops, October; chrysanthemum, November; holly, December.

Birds Taken 1,000 Miles Find Route Back Home

The "homing" instinct, observed in many wild creatures, is one of nature's most fascinating phenomena.
Among the terns, species of sea birds akin to gulls, the homing instinct is developed to a remarkable degree. Noddy and sooty terns, subjected to scientific experiments to test their powers of orientation, have found their way back to their nests after being taken to points nearly 1,000 miles distant and never before visited, notes a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune.

Bird Key, an island of the Dry Tortugas group in the Gulf of Mexico, has been for years the only known breeding grounds of the two species within the borders of the United States. Here, even in Audubon's time, more than 100 years ago, they were congregating annually by the thousands. In 1908 Bird Key was made a wild life refuge under protection of the United States biological survey and in 1935 was transferred to the jurisdiction of the national park service.

During the Florida hurricane of September, 1935, the island was obliterated and when the terns returned in the spring of 1936 to find their hereditary home vanished, they settled upon another small key.

Paramnesia
The word used when, although you are doing something for the first time, you have an odd feeling that you have done the exact thing before is paramnesia. It is a common experience, and, briefly explained, the reaction depends upon a little trick of the mind manifested by a momentary loss of a sense of time and space. The individual enters into an experience or a situation, obtains a fleeting impression of this situation, then the attention is momentarily attracted to something else. The period of time may be almost infinitesimal. Then upon the return of the attention to the original situation this lapse of time is lost to the individual and the period between the two experiences seems occasionally to expand into a long period, even into the remote past.

Where the Okapi Lives
The okapi lives placidly in the depths of the Belgian Congo and is highly esteemed by the pygmies of the region for his succulent meat, but also greatly feared because he can repel even a lion's attack with his battering-ram skull and his rib-crushing hoofs. Possessed of four stomachs, and eyes which operate independently of each other, allowing him to look two ways at once, he lives a solitary life behind the camouflage of his striped red and purplish markings. He is fastidiously clean. Every morning and night he bathes himself thoroughly, with the result that he is the most nearly odorless animal in all Africa. He is never bothered by ticks or flies. But this bathing enthusiasm of the okapi is also his Achilles' heel. He is usually caught in traps planted at his favorite watering hole.

Croagh Patrick
Croagh Patrick, the holy mountain in County Mayo, Ireland, is not as huge as it appears to be, although it is a monarch of a mountain. It gives the impression of great altitude because of the moist atmosphere. The Irish hills, under atmospheric influences, seem to rise to twice their natural height.

Tribes Women Like Sashes
The women of the Hausa tribe in Africa confine a great deal of their love of finery to bright-hued sashes and much more clothing than many American women wear. Their faces are marked with hand-made scars, a painful, torturing ordeal.

Annapolis Naval Academy Was Established in 1845

The United States Naval academy at Annapolis was established by George Bancroft, secretary of the navy under President Polk, October 10, 1845, on the site of Fort Severn, which was given to the navy by the War department. Commander Franklin Buchanan was the first superintendent. The school was known as the United States Naval school, but five years later it was reorganized and was given its present name.

When the academy was threatened with capture in April, 1861, it was moved to Newport, R. I., where the midshipmen lived on the frigates Constitution and Santee and in the old Atlantic hotel. After the Civil war, the academy was returned to Annapolis. During the 20 years following the war, the navy deteriorated and the academy did likewise. With the building of the new steel navy, begun in 1883, renewed interest was taken in the school and in 1895 a new program of building was initiated through the efforts of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, superintendent at the time, and Col. R. M. Thompson. Two hundred acres are included in the academy grounds and in 1924 there were 2,500 midshipmen enrolled.

Desert Pearls
Desert pearls are not strictly pearls such as are found in oysters, says London Tit-Bits Magazine. They are a vegetable substance found near cactus bushes, and are made into strings of cheap beads. But they are formed in the same way as the pearl inside the oyster. An animal may bite a piece out of a cactus leaf, a beetle may bore a hole in it or a human being may knock or bruise it. Immediately this occurs Nature sets about remedying the damage, and the plant begins to cover the injured spot with tough tissue which prevents water from entering and germs from damaging it. When ultimately the cactus dies, or the leaves fall and disintegrate, these pearls remain on the desert floor to be gathered and burnt or made into knick-knacks.

Calamus Grows in Swamps
Calamus grows wild, and abundantly, over a large part of the north temperate zone. It inhabits muddy swamps, branching and extending most widely. It is said it should be gathered in the spring. Though calamus may be given as a mild aromatic stimulant and tonic, it is no longer employed to any large extent in medicine. It was formerly used in the treatment of colic and dyspepsia and was supposed to be beneficial as a mild stimulant in typhoid states. The dried root may be chewed to relieve dyspepsia.

Wasps Kill Spiders
Tarantulas are dangerous spiders, but they have reason to fear certain wasps. These wasps are known as "tarantula killers." Flying in circles around one of the big spiders, the tarantula killer darts in and delivers a sting. Then it circles again, and stings again. Three stings usually end the struggles of the tarantula.

Sheep in Tibet
In some of the remotest parts of Tibet the shearing of sheep with shears is unknown. There the live sheep is simply plucked of his fleece by savage hands and the wool shipped to the nearest market for use in rugs.

Madeline Russel arrived last Thursday to visit her grandmother, Mrs. Walter S. Russel.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Webber and their daughter, Mary, and son Joseph, returned to their home on Lake Shore road last week after spending the summer at Harbor Point.

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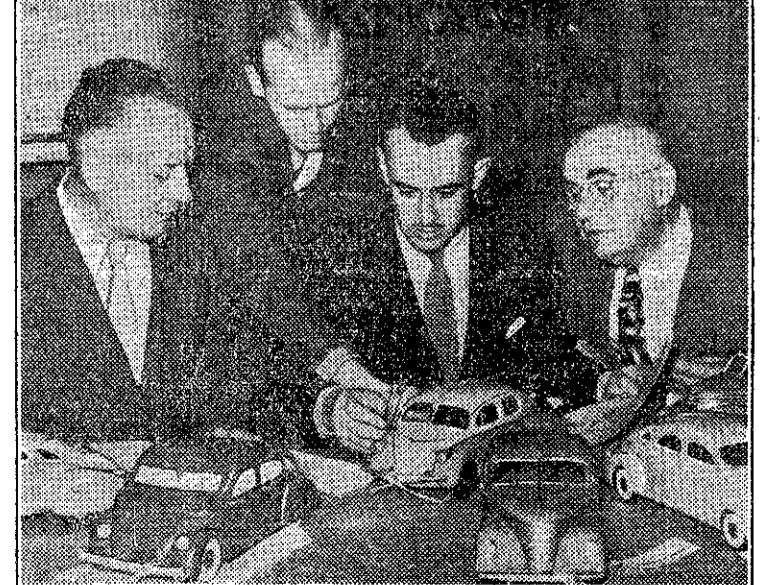
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Judge Original Auto Models

MINIATURE motor cars built by boys residing in Michigan and neighboring states for the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild model car design competition are judged in Detroit by representatives of the General Motors styling section and members of the Guild technical staff for state and regional honors. Left to right are, Frank C. Reese, of the educational foundation; William L. Mitchell and Theodore C. Hobbs, two of the automotive concern's chief designers; and Walter Leuschner, also of the Guild technical department.

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Save on These Economy Specials—Thursday, Friday and Saturday

World Economic Health Essential for Peace Is Urged by Secretary Hull

How is peace among nations to be maintained in face of recent increases in international political tension, expansion of standing armies, sharp increases in military budgets, and actual warfare in some portions of the globe? "No one," says Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the current Rotarian Magazine, would presume to give a complete answer to that question. But certain conditions are obvious, and in the light of troubled international relations in the present they take on tremendous significance.

"One such fact," he continues, "is this: Only as the world's economic

health is restored will individuals and nations develop again adequate resistance to psychological madness that makes possible internal and external strife. Only as constructive economic effort once more fully engages the energies of mankind, as the machinery of production and distribution regains and expands its scale and speed of operation, as sterile unemployment is replaced by fertile toil, will the nations of the world restore and develop their economic prosperity in full and sound measure and turn their thoughts away from war and toward lasting peace.

"The foreign-trade program of the United States is based fundamentally upon what is to us an indisputable assumption—namely that the domestic recovery of any country, including our own, can be neither complete nor dur-

able unless its surplus-creating branches of production succeed in regaining at least a substantial portion of their lost foreign markets.

"By negotiating with other nations," urges Secretary Hull, "we are seeking to bring about a mitigation of trade barriers on a reciprocal basis. This method of procedure, combined with the use of the fair, constructive, and equitable principle of equality of treatment, contemplates simultaneous action by many countries and operates to drive down excessive trade barriers throughout the world.

"Already we find the results heartening. Already we find our way leading us to increased economic stability among the nations of the world. The reciprocal trade agreements which we are negotiating from a real foundation

upon which to build friendly relations with other nations. They constitute a check upon tendencies that in recent years have become alarming indeed.

"We are learning the lesson that peace can be obtained by bringing contentment to the peoples of the world. All that is lacking in world-wide cooperation and the will to make use of the instruments of action which are at our disposal."

Jefferson Avenue Baptist Church

After an absence of five Sundays the Rev. Wayland Zwyer, minister of the Jefferson Avenue Baptist Church will preach both morning and evening next Sunday. The Lord's Supper will

be observed at the 11:00 a. m. service, and the first evening service of the season will be held at 7:30 o'clock. The church school meets at 9:45 a. m. and the Young People's organizations at 6:15 p. m. Dr. and Mrs. Zwyer returned this week from vacationing at Pointe aux Barques. The Jefferson Avenue Baptist Church cordially invites all without a church home in this vicinity to join in the worship services Sunday and in the Communion observance.

Funeral Services Held for Famous Charter Oak

The tree known as the Charter Oak, famous in American history as the traditional hiding place of the Connecticut royal charter, was blown down during a storm on August 21, 1856. Afterward its age was computed to be nearly a thousand years old, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When Sir Edmund Andros became governor general of New England in 1687 he went to Hartford to claim the charter granted in 1662 under which the colonists had enjoyed a large measure of self-government and which the crown maintained had been forfeited. At a council meeting Andros demanded the surrender of the prized document. The colonial officials protested, and the governor made a lengthy speech which lasted until after dark. Suddenly all the candles were extinguished and when they were re-lighted the charter had mysteriously disappeared from its place on the table. According to tradition, it had been spirited away by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth and hidden in the hollow trunk of the large oak.

The hiding of the charter, however, did the colonists little immediate good. If Andros had no charter to seize, neither had the colonists a charter to appeal to, since the governor general dissolved the existing government and suppressed their liberties. Two years later, however, after King James II had been deposed and Andros discharged from his office, the charter was brought from its hiding place and recognized by William and Mary as the supreme law of Connecticut.

It was never proven that the charter was hidden in the oak, and the honor was not attributed to that particular tree until 1789, more than a century after the visit of Andros to Hartford. However, after its destruction by the storm, the historic tree was so revered by the people of Hartford that a funeral oration was delivered in its honor and the spot where it stood marked by a granite monument.

Cicada's Love Call Can Be Heard for Five Miles

The male 17-year locust, or cicada, weighs at maturity just about one-tenth of an ounce. Yet he is equipped with a sound-producing apparatus that can be heard, under favorable atmospheric conditions, at a distance of five miles, notes a writer in the Washington Post. It is the insect's love call; the call to its mate wherever she happens to be at the moment. And if she is within a five-mile range—the range of his voice—she is expected to distinguish it from tens of thousands of other cicada love calls, all drumming simultaneously, and hasten to his side.

The noise is made with the aid of the insect's hollow abdomen, on which he beats a rat-a-tat, rat-a-tat, somewhat like a gorilla beating its chest. The cicada's "drum" is one of the most complicated inventions of Mother Nature. Its sounding board is a tympanum set on the abdomen. The beating is done by a vibrating muscle.

Only the male cicada can make this drumming sound. The female has no love call. But she has, instead, a radio receiving set inside her head and this she tunes to the sensitivity necessary to pick up the love call of her mate.

The male actually has two drums fastened to his abdomen, and to each of them is attached a strong muscle which the insect can tighten at will. Each drum is a piece of thin membrane free at one edge, and by rapid vibration of them a sound is produced that has been likened to drumming on a tin pan.

The 17-year locust enjoys only six weeks of open-air life and then dies of old age.

There are about 30 distinct "broods" of the 17-year locust in the United States, appearing in different years.

Fire Was an Old Way of Flashing Night Messages

Fire was early adopted as a means of sending messages by night. A flaming branch, waved about the head, became the forerunner of complicated systems of signaling with torches. An arrow, dipped in pitch, ignited and shot into the air, was the first step toward modern rocket signals. The campfire itself, used originally for warmth only, led the way for the development of far-reaching systems of beacons.

The lantern hung in the tower of Old North church, Boston, as a warning to Paul Revere, is one of the classic examples which American history affords of the use of lights for signaling at night.

Beacon fires are said to have carried the news of the fall of Troy to Argos. They helped to provide the communication that gave solidarity to the vast Roman empire. They were used extensively by the Gauls.

One of the most dramatic records in communication history tells how the news of the sighting of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, was flashed, from hill to hill and tower to tower, from Plymouth to London and other parts of England by means of flaming beacons.

Enamel Ingredients

The ingredients from which the enameled surface of plumbing fixtures are made come from many different parts of the world, says the Plumbing and Heating Industries bureau. Tin oxide from the Malay States, kryolith from Greenland, barium carbonate from France, and callendar clay from Germany are among the 20 elements which are combined to make the glass-like surface for bathtubs, lavatories, sinks, and laundry tubs. The cast iron shell of the fixture is heated to a cherry-red and the glass-like powder is dusted on, thus insuring a complete fusion of the enamel with the iron. The result is a fixture with all the rigidity of iron and the lustrous and sanitary surface of glass.

Pepper Heated History's Forge

Pepper to you is just another condiment in the pantry, but once upon a time it was coveted by kings and explorers laid down their lives to get the precious seasoning. When the Eastern Roman empire fell, Alaric the Goth exacted 3,000 pounds of pepper as part of the tribute. The Peppers' Guild of London, organized in 1180, was for many centuries the most powerful of the trade guilds. Portugal sent Vasco da Gama to find a water route to India so that the pepper supply might be more abundant. A pound of the seasoning once paid for a year's rent of land or a house in England.

Electric Roots

The roots of one tree will never touch those of another underground. This fact as established by a professor of Howard university, who for years has investigated the matter, says London Tit-Bits Magazine. Further, he finds that in trees and plants of the same species, the roots of the younger invariably bend slightly so as to allow the roots of an older plant to pass. Most plants and trees are sensitive, and the professor thinks that the roots give off some elusive compound—probably electric—which repels. He has trained roots to meet each other, but when nearly touching, they invariably turn aside.

Wales' Coloration

Wales is less beautiful because of the prevalence of slate. England's red tile roofs are a gay note in the landscape; Wales' gray slate roofs make for monotony.

Early Days of Electoral College

In the early days of the United States, the electoral college had a free hand in choosing the President, and voting was restricted by property and other qualifications.

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In choosing Chicago Tribune Service we were guided by several factors. First, was the more logical, stronger copy, the more attractive and timely illustrations. But more important, is the organization back of the material. This Service is created and designed by the same men who must make merchandise merge in a large and difficult

market. They must know advertising—they must test their product by actual use and results.

Naturally, those men are in position to know newspaper advertising needs, and the problems of big and little merchants. Naturally those men must have trained ability and the knowledge of merchandise and salesmanship. How well they do their job can be seen in the finer results their suggestions produce. Not advertising alone, but real merchandising, real thought, real selling effort makes the use of Tribune Service intensely profitable to merchants everywhere.

You owe it to yourself to make a study of this better modern method for building business. The latest copy of Tribune Service is in our office. See it, study it, use it with our help and in the columns of this influential newspaper for the finest results you've ever experienced from advertising.





The Grosse Pointe Review

15121 Kercheval Avenue
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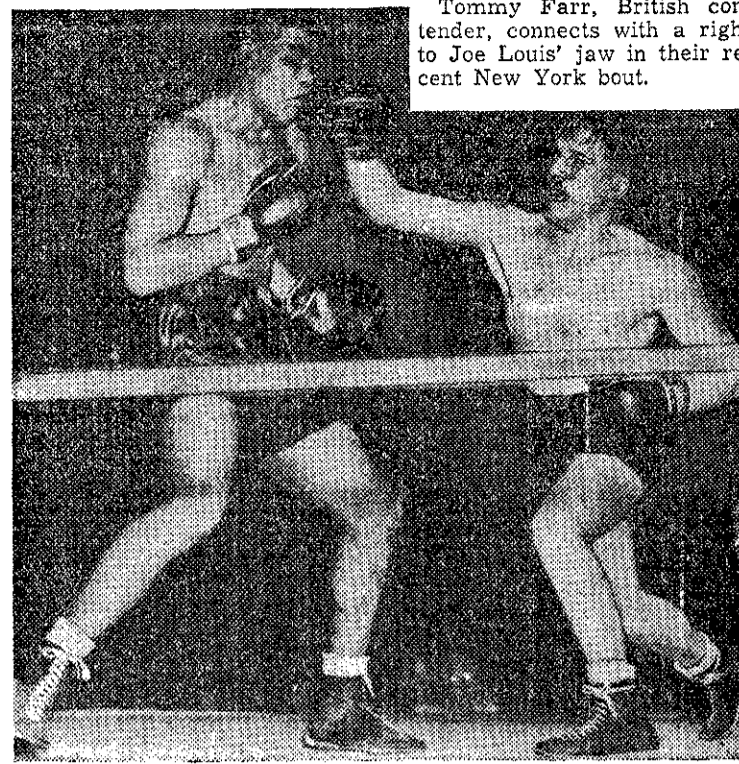
Happenings of the Nation Told in Pictures

Chinese Youngsters Fraternize With Invaders



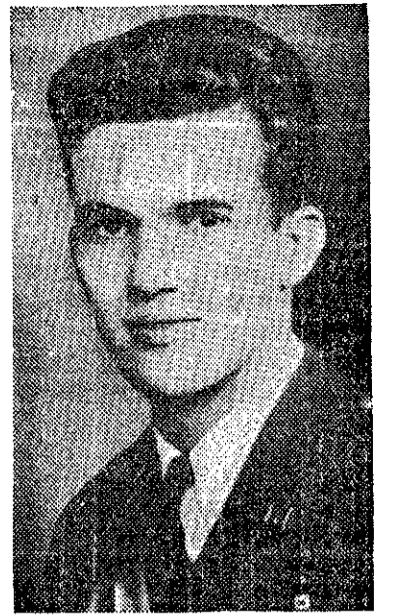
Two small Chinese boys seen pleasantly associating with officers at the Japanese headquarters at Fengtai, China, during a lull in the fighting with the Chinese troops in that area of the North.

Challenger's Right Jolts the Champion



Tommy Farr, British contender, connects with a right to Joe Louis' jaw in their recent New York bout.

WINS \$100,000



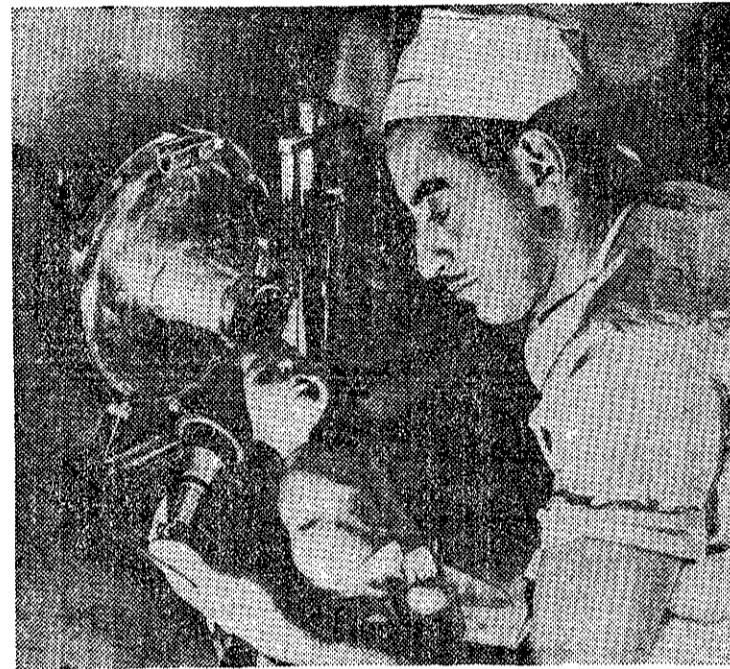
William R. Staggs, twenty-five, naval aviator, and son of Lieut. Col. R. L. Staggs of Chicago, who won the first prize of \$100,000 in the Old Gold puzzle contest. At present Staggs is aboard the U. S. S. Ranger at Coronado, Calif. His navy pay is \$125 per month.

Stop-Watch Checks Precision of French Ballet



Precision leg work of the famous "Fetes Francaise" ballet troupe is timed by Gene Snyder, co-director of the group. The revue, which was one of the hits of the Paris International exposition, arrived in New York recently for an engagement at a leading night club.

Doctor's Invention Saves Infants



A new type respirator device invented by Dr. Joseph Kreiselman of Washington, D. C., has proved itself effective in saving the lives of children dying of pneumonia, and malnutrition. When a baby born to a Washington couple recently did not breathe at birth the respirator was applied in the same manner as Dr. Ted Mandy, a Gallinger hospital physician, is demonstrating in the above picture and in a few seconds the youngster was crying lustily.

WOUNDED BY JAPS



Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British ambassador to China, victim of an attack by Japanese aviators while he was riding in a car flying the union jack. The attack caused grave international complications and aroused British public opinion to the fighting pitch. The ambassador was struck by machine gun bullets and wounded in the abdomen, one of the bullets penetrating as far as his spine.

Both Birds and Flowers Follow the British Flag

English flowers follow the flag, and so, too, do birds, observes a writer in London Answers Magazine. English violets bloom in Kenya, and English primroses in Canadian gardens. Bluebells color great slopes in New Zealand.

In a garden in the suburbs of Dunedin, in New Zealand, one may see, mingled with the native twinkies, chaffinches, greenfinches, even yellowhammers. There are house sparrows, too; blackbirds, thrushes, and goldfinches. The latter, so rare in England, are common in some parts of Australia, and from Australia breeding pairs were imported into New Zealand, where they found thistles—also an importation from home—and other seeds on which they feed.

New Zealand has its native groundlark, a kind of pipit; but out in the country in the South Island, one may hear the song of the skylark and see this typical English bird soaring in the blue.

English thrushes have been naturalized around the new Australian capital of Canberra, where they deal with a plague of snails.

Our spring is, of course, autumn on the other side of the world. It is an interesting fact that all these birds have successfully changed their breeding seasons.

Most interesting experiment of all has been the acclimation of the English nightingale in New Zealand where some of these birds were first released a number of years ago. They sing gloriously in the bush round Auckland. There are thirty-six varieties of British birds in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

Rattles Used by Adults as Well as the Babies

Almost 5,000 years ago, babies in the old city of Kish in Mesopotamia were kept happy with rattles, according to Richard A. Martin, archeologist, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Yet, rattles have been used more by adults than by children in most lands explored by science.

Soldiers in ancient China were stirred by music of bronze rattles in military orchestras. African tribes devised many kinds of rattles for use in magical rites. Egyptians had a kind of rattle called a sistrum, made of a staff with metal rings dangling at the end, and used in solemn religious ceremonies. American Indians used rattles in religion and magic.

Modern Europe and America stand out, as exceptions in using rattles mainly for amusing babies.

Rattles unearthed at Kish include some shaped like goats and hedgehogs, to catch the babies' eyes, as well as amusing them with the jingle of pebbles inside the hollow toys.

The Egyptian Labyrinth

There are several labyrinths spoken of in ancient history. The one sometimes included among the seven wonders of the world—indeed the only one whose existence is well authenticated—is the labyrinth of Egypt. This was situated at Arsinoe, near Lake Moeris, and was visited and described by Herodotus. It consisted of 3,000 chambers, half of them below ground, the subterranean apartments being used, it is supposed, for burial places. The chambers were connected with vaulted passages and were built of polished stone. Authors do not agree as to the name of the king under whom this remarkable work was constructed, and it is probable that it was not done in a single reign. This labyrinth was extant in the time of Pliny, 78 A. D., and ruins at the modern village of Howara, in Fayum, have been identified with those of this labyrinth.

Early Use of Sundials

Sundials are used as ornaments in suburban and country gardens, but in the days of the early Egyptians sundials were used as means of telling time. The Greeks' knowledge of geometry led them to invent elaborate dials, and Ptolemy treated of the construction of such instruments. After the fall of the classic civilization, sundials continued to be made by the Arabs. Much experimentation was done in the Seventeenth century, but in the Eighteenth century clocks and watches began to replace this device.

The Biggest Elephant

The biggest elephant on record was an African elephant 12 feet 2 inches high. It weighed about seven or eight tons. Few mammoths were much bigger than that, but the very biggest of all the elephant's prehistoric cousins measured a little over sixteen feet at the shoulder. This is proved by the fossil remains of an elephant-like creature discovered in India and known as the Naubada elephant. As far as is known it was the biggest beast that ever wore a trunk.

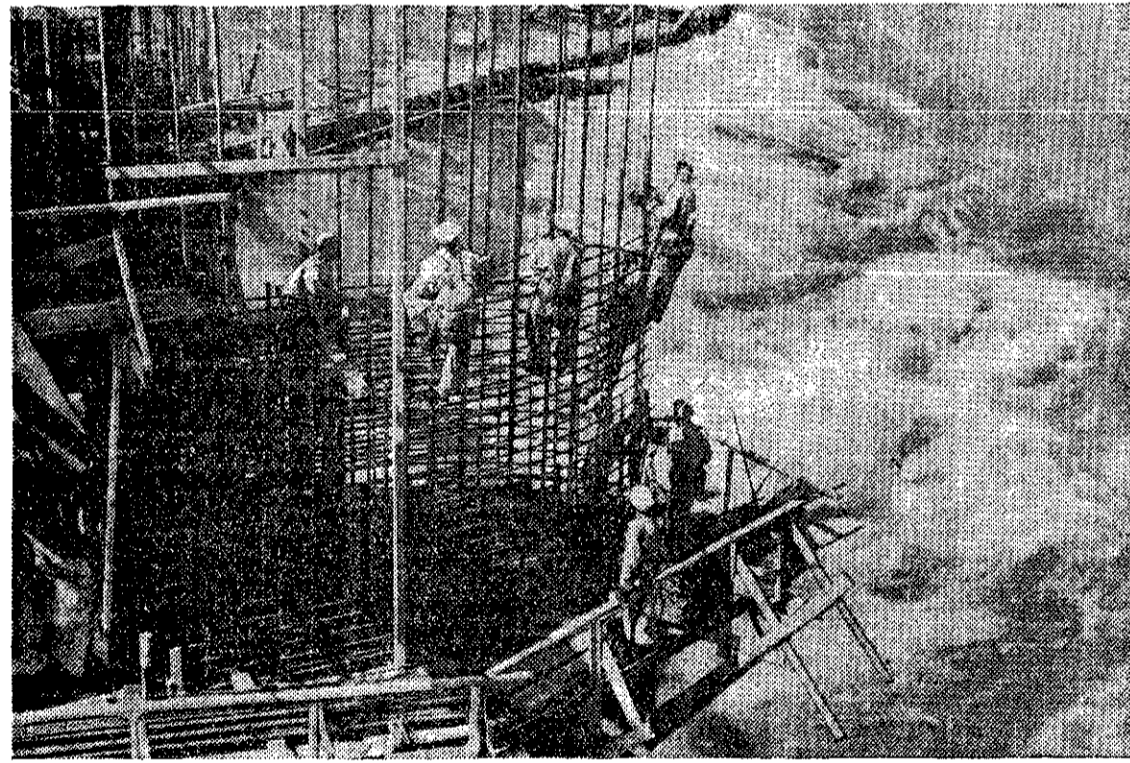
Offers Theory on Cud-Chewing

An Iowa professor has another theory concerning the cud-chewing cow. He believes it to be a hold-over from the dark ages when cows were preyed upon by wild animals. They lived on great plains and had to subsist on plants difficult to digest. They therefore retired to a safe place and digested their foods at their leisure.

Air Has Narcotic Effect

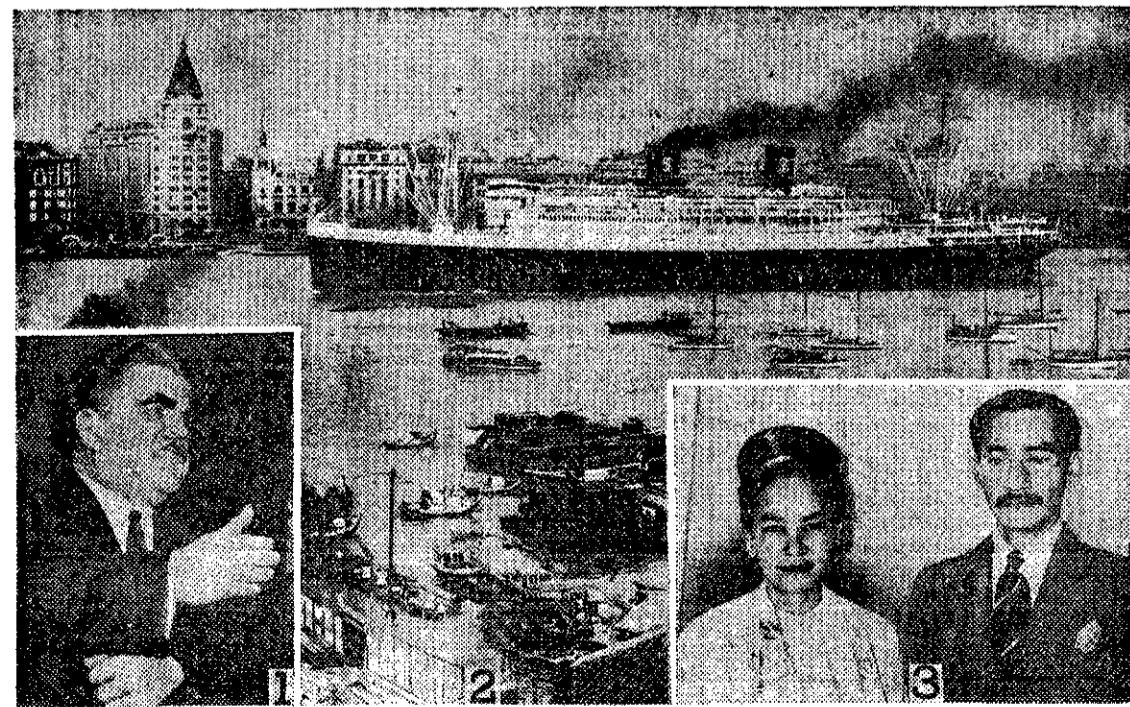
Air at greater than three atmospheres of pressure has a narcotic effect, retarding the higher mental processes.

Work Speeded on \$32,400,000 Bonneville Dam



Army engineers are speeding the construction of the \$32,400,000 Bonneville dam in the state of Washington. This interesting picture in which sky, water and steel meet shows workers erecting piers that will span the Bonneville river. This PWA project is a huge power, navigation and flood-control undertaking.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—John L. Lewis, chief of the C. I. O., who attacked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor at the Milwaukee convention of the United Automobile Workers. 2—The American Dollar liner, S. S. President Hoover, bombed by Chinese planes in the Whangpoo river at Shanghai. 3—The "Sawbwa of Hsipaw" and his sister, Sao Kya Nyun, shown as they sailed from New York for their far eastern kingdom of Burma.

Budge Wins Another Tennis Crown



William J. Clothier of Philadelphia presents the Casino Challenge cup to Don Budge and the consolation cup to Bobby Riggs, whom the red-headed giant defeated in the final round of the Newport Casino Invitation Tennis tournament at Newport, R. I., 6-4, 6-8, 6-1, 6-2. It was the second time that Budge won the cup and his victory now has given him decisions over every international player.

HANDY WITH BIKE



William C. Bailey, eighty-four, who took up bicycling at seventy-nine, shown as he pedaled out of Chicago on a return trip to his farm in Vermont. The octogenarian made the 1,028-mile trip by cycle to Chicago to visit relatives in 18 days. He planned to make some stops en route home but declared he would pedal the entire distance himself.

G. O. P. Leaders See Better Days Ahead



Groundwork for the 1938 congressional elections was laid at a meeting of Republican party leaders in Washington recently. Leaders from 15 states met with National Chairman John Hamilton to map strategy and predicted better days ahead for the G. O. P. Photograph shows, left to right, seated, John Tyrrel of Illinois, John Hamilton, chairman, and James F. Thompson of Michigan. Back row: Ed D. Schoor of Ohio, and William S. Murray of New York.

LEGLESS SWIMMER



Charles Zimmy, famous legless swimmer, shown weighing himself at Harlem hospital in New York city following his six-day swim in which he covered 145 miles between Albany and New York city. Zimmy completed the swim in 147 hours and estimated he had lost 30 pounds during the grind.

