

## ISLAND CHOSEN FOR HURRICANE LOOKOUT POST

### Dot in Caribbean Held Strategically Located For Warnings

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—The U. S. weather bureau has reestablished an observation post on Swan Island—a mere speck of earth in the spawning grounds of the howling tropical hurricanes.

W. F. McDonald, chief of the New Orleans bureau, regards the post as the most important in the far-flung web of the hurricane warning system.

The island is strategically located in the Caribbean with reference to shipping routes through Yucatan Channel and southward to major banana ports.

Argl, McDonald pointed out, ships often scurry from the area on reports of a severe disturbance and leave the weather bureau without a guide to the storm's early progress.

The new post will plug an important gap in the chain of observers who warn the world of a storm's vagaries from the time it roars out into the ocean until it dies, sometimes thousands of miles away.

**Ship Data Important**  
Ships often supplement the bureau's reports by messages radioed directly from the storm belt.

McDonald said that ships have aided in hurricane forecasts since the earliest use of marine radio.

With ship reports, the weather bureau's system for beating the hurricane by outflanking it is now virtually complete. The Swan Island post has been used twice this year to chart the courses of two major hurricanes.

The weather bureau used the island from 1914 to 1927 when Tropical Radio, a subsidiary of United Fruit company, maintained a radio relay to transmit messages from New Orleans to points on the lower Atlantic. The relay was abandoned when it became possible to radio direct.

**Navy Praises Site**  
Navy officials, who supplied radio equipment and operators for the remote post, commented:

"If it were possible to move an island around at will and place it where it would do the most good, a better spot for observing hurricanes could not have been found."

Embassy clerks reported that both Honduras and Great Britain might challenge the United States' right to use Swan Island.

Honduras claims the island by right of early Spanish discovery in the 16th century.

The United States places its claim through operation of the guano (fertilizer) factory in the middle of the 19th century.

## Wisconsin U. Gives Marital Lecture Series

Madison, Wis.—A series of lectures to prepare students for regular courses on "marriage and the family" has been assembled by the University of Wisconsin.

The series, which will be given over a period of 18 weeks, will include talks on anatomy, reproduction, courtship, mental hygiene, parenthood, the economic problems of marriage, and the future of marriage as an institution.

Lecturers will include Dr. Samuel Stouffer, University of Chicago; Dr. William F. Lorenz, director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute; Dr. E. L. Sevringhaus, University of Wisconsin medical school; Prof. Howard Becker, of the university sociology department; and Dr. Dorothy Mendenhall and Dr. May L. Cowles, both of the university home economics department.

University officials emphasized that the course is nothing more than an effort to "show students how much they really do not know." With the series of lectures as background, students may take any of the regular courses in marriage and family relationship, sociology professors explained.

## WOMAN TYRO ANGLER HOOKS 3 ON ONE LINE

Bastrop, La.—Jack Sawyer believes women—at least five he knows—make good fishing charms.

He took five to Lake Enterprise, near Wilcox, Ark., to teach them the finer points of hooking the big ones.

Sawyer was ready to give up when they stuck their poles in the bank and left him to watch them. He pulled one of their hooks up and changed his mind in a hurry.

Three fish, two black bass and a catfish, were on it. The total weight was seven pounds.

The cat was caught on the hook. The line had become entangled in the gills of the two bass.

## BRITAIN CURBS "CON" MEN

London—Confidence men are having a lean time in Great Britain. The annual report of Sir Philip Game, commissioner of police, shows that the total loss to their get-rich-quick methods was only \$5,195 last year, as compared with \$63,720 in 1936.

Sales of American-produced condensed milk to Czechoslovakia jumped 300 per cent, the first half of 1938 compared with 1937.

## Library Books As Gifts for China Sought

Chicago—A plea for replenishment of the losses of Chinese libraries has been broadcast by the American Library Association.

In its monthly bulletin the association prints an appeal from Dr. T. L. Yuan, chairman of the executive board of the Library Association of China.

Yuan writes:

"According to a recent survey, over 35 national and private universities in China as well as a large number of cultural institutions have been either destroyed or disorganized in the course of Japanese armed invasion."

Yuan describes the "deplorable loss of libraries of Nankai University, Hopei Normal College, Institute of Technology, and School of Commerce and Law, the Great China University, the National Tung Chi University and Kwang Hwa University," largest institutions of higher learning in China.

He writes in detail of the destruction by bombing, pillage and fire of many of the larger libraries, and of those damaged as well as the loss of a number of the universities' buildings.

In asking for accidental aid Yuan said:

"While it may be the feeling of some of our friends abroad that any campaign to collect books for Chinese libraries should be postponed until the armed conflict is over, yet the urgent demand for western literature is so overwhelmingly compelling that we are inclined to think otherwise."

"Present hostilities are likely to be long drawn out and may drag on for a considerable time. In the meantime Chinese scholars have to be provided with an adequate supply of material so that there shall be no intellectual stagnation."

The American Library Association asks those who have available from their libraries volumes which would find use in the hands of Chinese scholars, to ship such material, prepared, to the International Exchange Service, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

## SCHOOLS TO TRY RADIO TEACHER

Cleveland—The city school board has inaugurated what it believes to be the world's first public radio system exclusively for educational purposes.

Educators have expressed interest in observing the change which broadcasts from the school's station WBOE may make in teaching methods.

"The experiment of teaching via the radio waves is being watched with a great deal of interest for the purpose of finding out what use radio can be in education," said Charles H. Lake, superintendent of Cleveland schools.

About 60 city schools are equipped to receive broadcasts from the school board's station. The remainder of the 150 schools are to be equipped in the near future.

**Station of 500 Watts**  
WBOE is a 500-watt station operating on 41.5 megacycles.

Here is a typical WBOE daily program:

Fifth and sixth grades spelling, sixth grade history and art, and fourth grade music.

The assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, H. M. Buckley, explained how the radio teaching is conducted.

"The teacher is as much a part of the program as the pupil," he said.

"The teacher in the radio station may stop at various times during the program for the pupils to work problems or study diagrams and maps. He also may stop to give the classroom instructor time to conduct a demonstration of the subject being taught."

**Best Talent Available**  
Buckley said that the radio will make available for every school child the finest talents in all fields of education.

A total of 12,000 pupils are able to tune in on a single lesson from station WBOE. All schools, however, with their 138,000 children can listen on radios to a prominent speaker talking on a subject of interest to all or to news broadcasts.

The Cleveland experiment in radio education is financed by the General Education Board, a Rockefeller-endowed institution. The late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a native of Cleveland. The city's school board received \$42,600 to conduct the experiment for two years. The Cleveland school system, however, has had daily, 15-minute lessons on radio stations for several years.

The pupils do not have to assemble in one room for a broadcast, as each receiving set has attachments for one to 30 loudspeakers, which may be distributed throughout the school.

**TAX TOKENS HOARDED**  
El Reno, Okla.—The state puts out sales tax tokens by the thousands here but redeems them only by the hundreds.

"We have come to the conclusion," says Miss Daisy Braden, El Reno tax agent, "that someone either is hoarding the little one-and-five-cent pieces or burying them in wholesale lots."

Chile will permit the importation of wheat only under government license.

## OBLIVION ENDS, FAMOUS HORSE IN CLOVER NOW

Mentor, O.—King Bruce, the "forgotten horse" which at one time sold for \$100,000 and then was retired to solitude, now grazes virtually unknown on the fields of the Perkins estate near here.

The 15-year-old stallion once was famous as the illustrious sire of the immortal French sire, Teddy. In 1926 he won, as a 3-year-old, the important Prix Citronelle, which is to the French what the Kentucky Derby is to Americans.

The first offer of \$100,000 was made by Joseph F. Widener, head of Hialeah Park, and was accepted, according to the present owner, Joseph E. White. The second offer was made by Bing Crosby of the same price, was refused.

As a stakes winner in France, King Bruce earned a total of 107,450 francs. Soon after he won the Prix Citronelle, he was sold to Hollywood, where he brought him to the United States.

**Never Raced Here**  
The King's racing in this country was ended before it started, as the great horse strained a tendon while training for his first race. Widener retired him to stud and soon afterward sold him to a wealthy St. Louis mill owner, who kept the stallion in seclusion.

His great past and royal ancestry forgotten, the King eventually was sold at auction, bringing a figure far below his value. He was purchased by M. J. Ternansky, of Doylestown, O.

"It was a tragic thing to see a horse like the King—a real aristocrat—slip down to the level of a barnyard Dobbin, but that's what happened," White said, stroking the King's mane. "He might have been, had he yet, if old Teddy, his sire, hadn't died."

**Sons of Teddy Scarce**  
When the great Teddy died, it developed that sons of the famous horse were scarce. King Bruce was one of the few, and the King retired to his rightful prominence.

Crosby, wishing to add the horse to his Hollywood stable, reportedly made the second offer of \$100,000, but it was refused.

A year ago White heard of a forgotten horse and succeeded in purchasing him.

"And I don't intend to neglect him," he said, feeding the King a lump of sugar. "I'm going to keep him here at Mentor and breed him with the best Ohio mares. He's of the same family which produced Gallant Fox and Omaha, and I expect to see the day when one of his colts will make racing history."

## SMOKE SCREENS MAY HIDE CITIES

London—Great Britain's chemical defense department is experimenting with smoke generators that might be used in war to produce huge blankets of smoke over vital industrial targets, and possibly big towns, and hide them from enemy bombers.

First big-scale open-air tests were made over the marshes on Foulness Island, loneliest part of the Essex coast. The generators were placed along 6,000 yards of the sea-wall and set in operation.

They made a cloud of light gray smoke several miles square. It was picked up by a southeast wind which carried it over Essex mainland.

R. A. F. reconnaissance planes, acting as enemy bombers, flew at 5,000, 8,000 and 10,000 feet from the ground and tried to spot certain well-known landmarks.

These tests first were arranged to take place last April. Unfavorable winds caused them to be cancelled. June was named for another try. The winds were wrong again. It was necessary to have a south-easterly wind, so that the smoke blanket would move over the whole island would move over designated landmarks.

## College Tolls Bells Probably 1,000 Years Old

Lebanon, Ill.—What is believed to be the oldest bell in the United States calls students to class at McKendree college here.

The bell, hanging in the college's 80-year-old chapel tower, was found in the ruins of deserted Indian mission church in New Mexico by a band of Santa Fe traders and brought to St. Louis sometimes in the 1850s.

According to dates and names molded on the bell it was cast in Spain in the 8th century and recast in the 14th. Brought to Florida in the 16th century it was removed once again to New Mexico.

It is not definitely known what caused the destruction of the mission in whose ruins it was found, but it is believed to have suffered the fate of most Spanish outposts in the general uprisings of the Apaches about 1550.

In the fall of 1858 it was placed on display at the Illinois state fair at Centennial. When the fair closed it was bought for the newly built McKendree college and placed in the chapel tower.

## Daughter Now Career of 1935 'Miss America'

McKeesport, Pa.—Three years ago Henrietta Leaver was acclaimed as the most beautiful girl in the nation. She had won the title, "Miss America," and as such was in a favorable position to launch a successful professional career.

But she didn't.

Instead, Miss Leaver got married. She submerged her desire to stay in the spotlight by becoming the wife of John Mustachio, a McKeesport restaurant proprietor.

Today, the former "Miss America" is the mother of a 22-month-old baby girl—Patricia Lee Mustachio—who promises to grow up to be as beautiful as her mother.

Mrs. Mustachio already is making plans for the future of her baby—plans she hopes will be climaxed in a successful movie career.

Because she believes that talent as well as beauty is necessary for a successful career, the 1935 Miss America is seeing that Patricia Lee gets instructions in singing and dancing.

When the child is five years old, Mrs. Mustachio will take her to Hollywood for the acid test.

"We'll buy a round trip ticket," the mother says, "but I don't think we'll use the return half."

## 'DUAL CONTROL' IN HOME URGED

Pasadena, Cal.—Families in which the wife is the manager are happy in 47 per cent of the cases; families where the man is dominant are happy in 61 per cent of the cases, and families where both husband and wife share the management are happy in 87 per cent of the cases, according to Dr. Paul Popenoe, director of the Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations.

His conclusion, therefore, is that those families in which the husband and wife are on a 50-50 basis in dominating the family life have a much greater chance of happiness than those in which the family is either dominated by the husband or by the wife.

The statistics were based upon a survey of thousands of families that had remained intact for a period of five or more years, and was conducted among the normal, educated section of the population.

While the 50-50 basis of running the family is the best one, Dr. Popenoe said that "if there must be only one head of the family, it is obviously safer for the husband to be the head than the wife."

**Cooperation Best Method**  
"Nevertheless," he added, "it is obviously still more safe for the family to have two heads, intelligent, mature and co-operative enough to work out their problems together."

Dr. Popenoe's survey established that there are three danger spots where the lack of cooperation may quickly produce disaster in married life. These are:

1—Handling of family's finances.  
2—Planning of family recreation.  
3—Management of children.

Dr. Popenoe urged that all three of these subjects, and especially the first two, should be thoroughly studied and settled before marriage.

The movies, Dr. Popenoe believes, are having a tremendous influence on the marriage question and relations in the United States now.

"Most of the education for marriage which the average youth gets at present," he said, "comes from the movies, radio, billboards, popular songs and newspaper headlines describing the failure in the marriage of prominent people."

**Pessimism Built Up**  
"From these sources, one easily gets an attitude of pessimism, of cynicism and of defeatism."

He said that if a person goes into marriage in that frame of mind it doesn't make much difference who is the manager, for the marriage will likely fail anyway.

"The average person who marries in Los Angeles county," he said, "has only half a chance to succeed. Each year the figures are about the same: 25,000 marriage licenses issued; 13,000 divorce and family relations cases filed in the courts."

This is above the average for the rest of the United States. Dr. Popenoe believes that conditions in other parts of the country are normally more favorable for happy marriages than here, and if the same scientific approach to marriage were made there that is made here, the chances of more happy marriages throughout the United States would be greatly increased.

## Enormous Map of Moon Made in 25 Sections

London.—A map of the moon in 25 sections which will take several years to complete is being constructed by H. Percy Wilkins, a Welsh engineer, whose hobby is astronomical research.

As each section of the map is completed it is reduced to 8 feet 4 inches in diameter, and the original deposited in the library of the British Astronomical Association for safe keeping where it is available for reference. Much of the work is being carried out with instruments of Wilkins' own construction.

## GIRLS MODERN IN OLD REALM OF THE HAREM

Istanbul Resident Tells Of "Career Women" in New Turkey

Cleveland, Oct. 7.—The modern Turkish girl isn't so far behind after all. She can have "dates" and she can vote.

Miss Gertrude Benditsch, who spent 18 years in Turkey, has returned with word that Turkish women now enjoy the freedom that American women take for granted.

Blonde, attractive Miss Benditsch was graduated from the American college in Istanbul in 1936. She came to Cleveland to study nursing at Lakeside hospital. She is the daughter of a Greek mother and an Austrian engineer.

"Turkish women go out with men as do the girls in this country," she said.

"Of course the educated women have adapted themselves more rapidly to modern ways, but then that is true everywhere."

**Rapid Advance In 29 Years**  
She said that it has been just 29 years since Turkish girls emerged from the seclusion of the harem and discarded their face veils. In that time they have become more completely "up-to-date" than most western people realize.

"Turkey's feminine population has full suffrage, according to Miss Benditsch.

"They can vote and hold office. They also may own property," she said.

And the "career woman" has invaded the new Turkey. Miss Benditsch said that Turkish girls are employed in business and the professions. Some have received military training.

To whom does today's Turkish girl owe her freedom? To Kemal Ataturk, known as "the strong man of Turkey," Miss Benditsch said.

"The young people of Turkey are solidly behind Kemal Ataturk and are trying hard to modernize the country," she said. She described the "strong man."

**His Eyes Are Piercing**  
"He is a blond man of tremendous vitality and personality, and the deepest, most startling, piercing green eyes."

She said it was necessary to give up certain luxuries if you live in Turkey, but that it is worth the sacrifice. It is pleasant living there, particularly because the people are not in a continual hurry as they are in the United States, she said.

The chief difference between Turkish and American men and women is the difference in the tempo of their lives," Miss Benditsch said.

"I don't understand why people here work so hard during the day and then dash hurriedly off to engage in strenuous exercise or play."

Miss Benditsch plans to return to Turkey to enter the public health service, when she has completed her hospital training in Cleveland. The health service is being developed rapidly under Kemal Ataturk, she said.

## PRISON SYSTEM MAY PAY WAGES

McAtester, Okla.—A dismissed prisoner at the state penitentiary here receives \$5 and a prison suit of clothes, but it may be that in the future he will walk forth with several hundred dollars in his pocket.

A plan which would enable prisoners to earn wages and save a fund which would be paid them on their release has been advanced by Lea Nichols, chairman of the state board of affairs.

Nichols said that he hopes to have instruction in manufacture of ornamental furniture begun at the prison. Furniture pieces made by prisoners would be sold and the proceeds from the sales credited to the prisoners.

The plan is in the formative stage now, Nichols said.

"It might be possible for a man, in the course of four or five years, to save \$300 or \$400 by the time he was released," the board chairman said.

"Such a sum would be a wonderful help to a man just out of prison. It would tide him over until he finds a job and becomes re-established in society."

Nichols said that the proposed plan would combat the disadvantage of a released prisoner trying to get a foothold in business.

The manufacture of furniture, Nichols said, in competition with free labor at the penitentiary has been discontinued. Under the present prison policy, furniture made at the prison is used only in state institutions. But, he said, manufacture of ornamental furniture would not cause any disturbance in the state markets.

Articles to be made would include small tables, what-nots and various bric-a-brac. A man trained in this art is being sought to conduct the new prison school.

"The furniture would be sold and half the proceeds would be sent to the prisoner's dependents, and the other half would be credited to him for his use when he is released," Nichols said.

## Writer Starts On Life Story of 'Father Tim'

St. Louis.—A biography of the late Mr. Timothy Dempsey, pastor of St. Patrick's parish, known familiarly to thousands of St. Louisans as "Father Tim," is being written by a young St. Louisan, Harold J. McAuliffe, S. J.

The Rev. Dempsey was widely known for his operation of Father Dempsey's Charities, which included a hotel for men, a hotel for working women, a day nursery, a parish school, a convalescent home for women, and a salvage shop to raise funds for underprivileged and undernourished children.

He was pastor of St. Patrick's parish for 38 years. He died on April 6, 1936. Father Tim's biographer is seeking letters, photographs and other pertinent material.

Under the guidance of the agrarian section of the Governmental Inspectorate, the natives are being encouraged to interest themselves in truck farming, cereal growing, cattle raising and poultry and small barnyard animal raising.

**Former Slaves Trained**  
Former slaves and nomadic tribes whose main form of lucrative employment once consisted in pillage and brigandage are among the converts. Those already engaged in agricultural pursuits are being encouraged to improve their methods. This is where the greatest resistance admittedly is being encountered.

The native is encouraged to recognize the benefits obtained from cultivation with mechanical equipment. The work is slow but in most cases it is said the natives can see the enormous difference between the results obtained with primitive tools and those obtained through the labor saving devices of the Italians.

The native will be taught to produce better products in greater quantity and at low cost.

Once the natives have been converted to the modern methods of farming, Fascism believes the greatest obstacle will have been hurdled.

**Various Grains Planted**  
About two-thirds of the territory surrounding Javello, the seat of the Boyana Commission, in the Galla and Sidama province, recently has been plowed and sown to maize, barley, dura, wheat and vegetables.

The agrarian section at Javello has prepared 40,000 square yards of land to be sown to wheat, maize, barley and corn for fodder.

Hog feeding is developing rapidly. The agrarian section also is studying the reasons for the almost total disappearance of fowls from the district and has arranged for the construction of an experimental hen house with some 100 birds. As they reproduce they will be distributed in pairs among the native families.

Petheram was convinced that proper choice of the sites for planting trees will give the Panhandle-Plains an advantage of beauty, windbreaks, and soil conservation from its new trees. He said that the 150,000 trees and shrubs planted this year have flourished.

State and Federal agencies have cooperated in tree planting in the area. Highways have been beautified and roadways improved by trees. Other trees have been planted to provide windbreaks and shade for livestock, and most important—to reduce the loss from wind erosion.

Petheram said that trees would continue to grow in the semi-arid region if they were protected from damage by livestock, from fire, and from insect infestation. The trees are planted in locations that receive full benefit of rain water, usually in low places, where excess water can be impounded and used for the trees' growth.

## BURIED VILLAGE OF TRIBE FOUND

Mandan, N. D.—Within pistol shot of the site of historic old Fort Abraham Lincoln—where General George A. Custer and his 7th cavalry rode to their deaths—Columbia university anthropologists have uncovered the early life of Dakota's prairie Indians, the Mandans.

Headed by Dr. W. D. Strong of Columbia's anthropology department, the party unearthed an ancient village. Many Indian houses and numerous weapons, agricultural implements, trinkets and pottery have been uncovered.

Many skeletons have been found in graves. Dr. Strong said, where, as the Mandan burial custom was on a scaffold built above the ground, exposing the body to carrion birds and the elements.

Dr. Strong said it was probable the graves were used following a smallpox outbreak or a battle with Sioux tribesmen. The Mandans did not wish to disclose their losses to their enemies, he believed, and buried their dead.

Lewis and Clark inspected the ruins of the settlement on their 1804 expedition. At that time the village had been abandoned for 40 years, a smallpox epidemic having swept through the settlement.

## TOWN DEPENDS ON FISH BITES

Fishville, La.—This town's prosperity depends solely upon the way the fish bite.

The city limits are marked by the picture of a straw-batted farmer boy fishing off a stump and it discourages all industry more strenuous than bait-fishing.

A man known to the seasonal residents of 100 cabins as "Mr. Ed" is the unquestioned boss of this fishing-for-pleasure village. Mayor by virtue of no election, his chief assistant is Miss Cornelia Gravel, 68, who takes care of all other official duties—extracting hooks from fishermen's hands and treating poison-ivy, burns and insect bites.

The mayor owns the cabins and the general store and issues credit according to the length of time he has known the seeker. It was over the question of noise that he ousted one couple.

Fishville, 18 miles from Alexandria, was in existence before the Civil War, according to the mayor. The fish have been biting well ever since.

Hot weather doesn't bother the inhabitants of this town. When they get hot, they pull their coats out into the way and roll in and huddle the fish stay in the bushes. The management doesn't object. In fact, the management sleeps that way itself.

South Africa alone has 390 languages, and the Bible has been translated into 218 of them.

## ITALY BECOMES FARM TEACHER IN EAST AFRICA

Ethiopian Tribes Turned From Brigandage To Plowing

Rome.—Although Italian labor is being imported into East Africa as quickly as it can be absorbed provisions have been taken to find constant employment for the native populations. It is learned.

After some experimenting authorities have come to the conclusion that farming is the best outlet for these local peoples. With their agrarian and pastoral backgrounds, the natives are better adapted to working the soil and raising cattle than they could be to any form of urban labor.