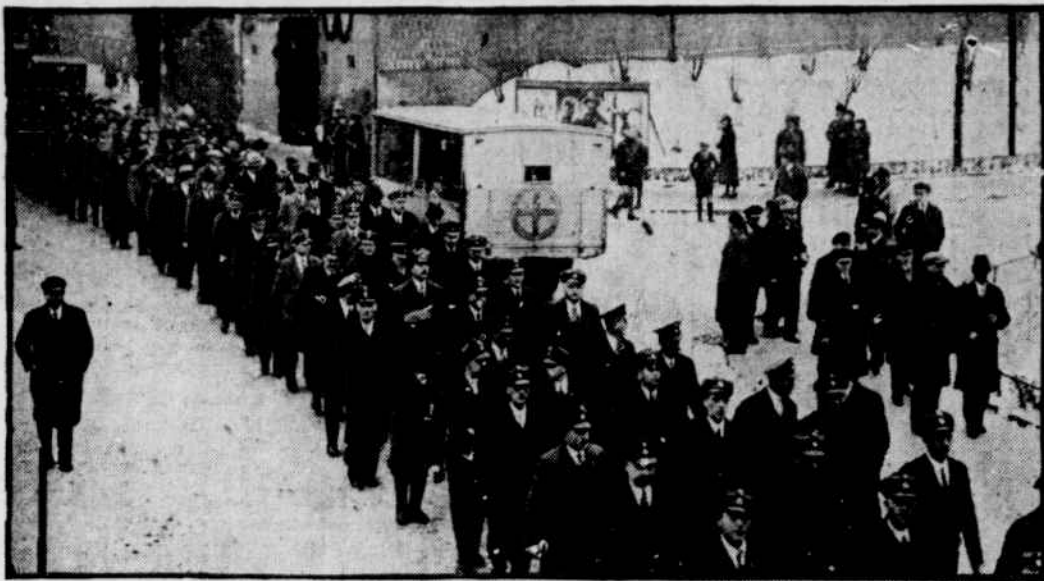


Burial of the "Status Quo" in the Saar



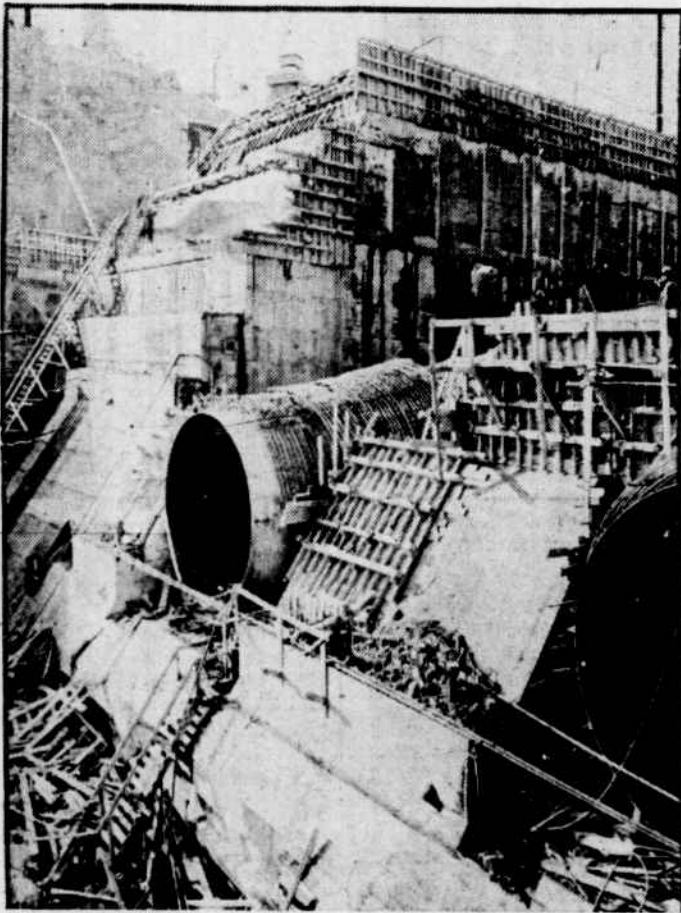
One of the most impressive events of the celebration in the Saar after the plebiscite was the burial of "Status Quo." The Hitlerites marched in jubilation through the snow-covered streets.

Floods Take Heavy Toll in Nova Scotia



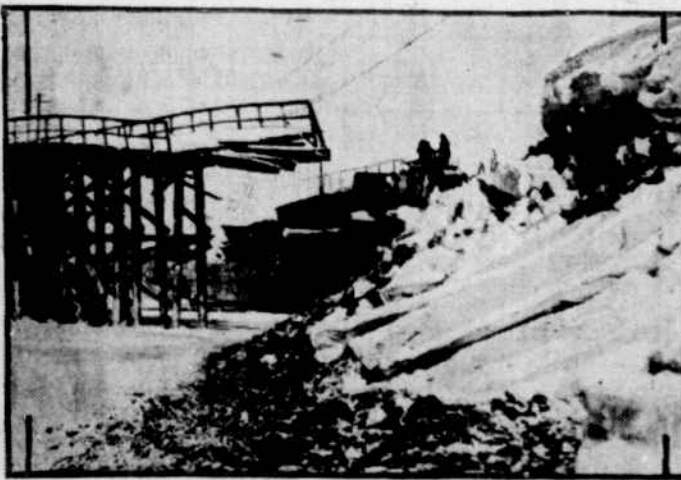
Receding flood waters at Halifax, Nova Scotia, bared a toll of one person dead, one missing and an appalling property loss. The flood, heightened by rain and a midwinter thaw, inundated a number of communities to a depth of several feet, causing residents to abandon their homes for higher ground. Several rescues were made by aid of rowboat and canoe. The photo was made in the Shubenacadie district which bore the brunt of the flood. The canoe became a popular means of transportation as refugees went to and from their homes, salvaging whatever they could carry away.

Progress on Great Norris Dam



The penstock tubes of the Norris dam; one section of the dam which will reach a height of 250 feet at this point, showing the downstream end of the two huge tubes through which the waters of the Clinch river will flow into the turbines to furnish the power to generate electricity for the plant.

Muskrats Cause Wreck of Power Plant



The railroad bridge at Hudson, Wis., over the St. Croix river which was damaged by a cave-in of the river bank thought to have been caused by muskrats tunneling under the bank. In the background may be seen part of the wreckage of the Willow River Power company's plant which was completely destroyed by the cave-in.

PIGMY RACE FIND



Al Elliott Gaumer, twenty-one-year-old amateur archeologist of Culver City, Calif., returns from the wastelands of southern Utah with a number of archeological treasures in the form of skeletons, mummified bodies, baskets, tools, beads, etc. Gaumer made his startling discovery by tracing down a tale told him by an old desert prospector who related to Gaumer a strange story of miniature houses built in the side of cliffs in the desert badlands of southern Utah.

AUTOMOTIVE HEAD



William Stout, noted aeronautical engineer and authority on aerodynamics and streamlining, was elected president of the Society of Automotive Engineers during its national session at Detroit.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



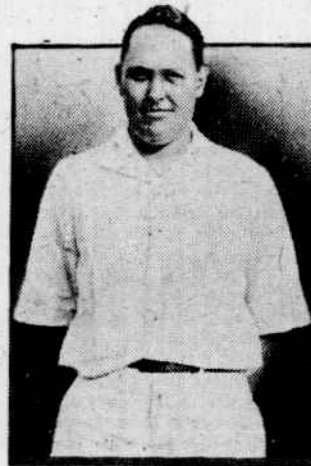
1—A. E. Glegangack, new public printer. 2—Eighteen thousand homeless in southern floods. 3—National Guardsmen quell uprising in Louisiana against Huey Long's policies.

Lumberjacks Stage Their Own Tilt



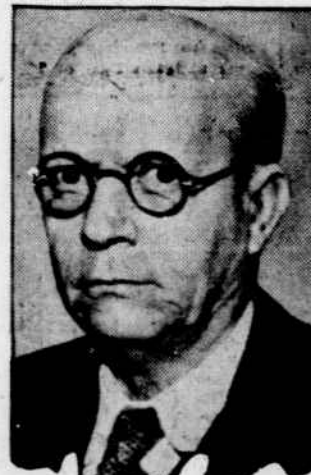
Scene at the first annual blocking contest at Lincoln, Wash., with some of the West's best lumberjacks entered. These blocks are pine and marked with chalk like you would cut a pie and it takes real skill to hit the line and strength to put the ax through the block with one blow. After the block is cut it looks like a cut pie. Otto Johnson, second man on the right, is the champion blocker, winning by two blows.

NEW FOOTBALL COACH



Maj. W. H. (Bill) Britton, who succeeds Maj. R. R. Neyland as football coach of the University of Tennessee. Neyland has been transferred to the Panama Canal Zone, being an army officer on active duty. Britton is not new to the university, as he has been end coach for the past nine years.

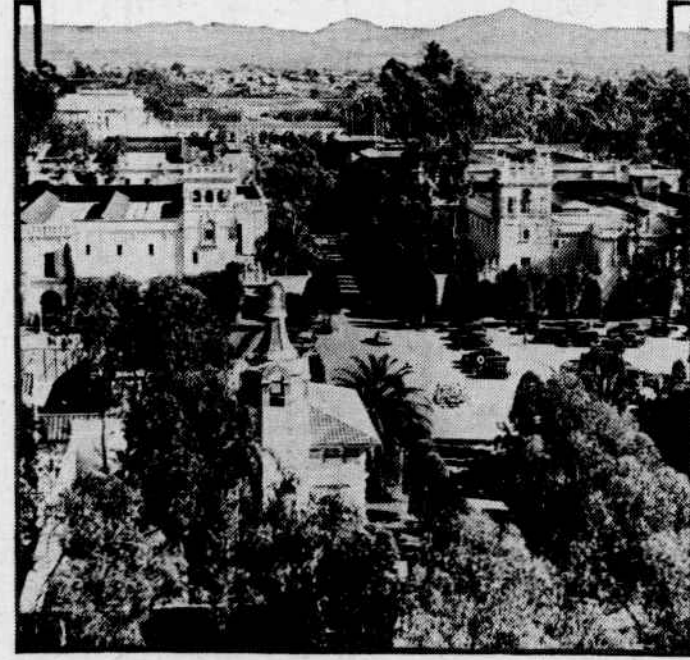
HITS LUMBER CODE



United States District Judge Alexander Akerman of Tampa, Fla., in denying the government an injunction to prevent Logan A. George, local lumber dealer, from operating without observing the lumber code provisions, has rendered a decision that holds the wage and hours provisions of the NRA lumber code unconstitutional.

Sodium Sulphate Deposits
Chemical analysis of the newly discovered sodium sulphate deposits at Grenora, N. D., reveal the chemical is more than 93 per cent pure, according to University of North Dakota mineralogists. They believe the deposit is the largest and purest yet found in the United States and estimate there are 20,000,000 tons in northwestern North Dakota.

San Diego Prepares for Big Exposition



San Diego, Calif., prepares for California Pacific International exposition. With many buildings already prepared for exhibits, and other units rapidly taking form in the hands of thousands of workers, completion for its opening on May 29 is assured. Some 29 nations from all parts of the globe will take part and the installation of big exhibits from all parts of the United States will commence shortly. Photograph shows the Avenida de Los Palacios. Scene from the Tower of the Science of Man.

Christens New U. S. Destroyer



Mrs. Edward C. Dale of Philadelphia acting as the official sponsor for the U. S. S. Dale, new destroyer addition to the navy, as the vessel was christened and launched at the Brooklyn navy yard. With her is Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr.

TREMENDOUS TRIFLES

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

A WOMAN'S HAIR

IT WAS long and brown and lustrous—the hair of twenty-three-year-old Jane McTea—and those who saw and admired it little realized that the destiny of a nation would be woven into its silky strands. But that was before Gen. John Burgoyne invaded New York in the summer of 1777.

Jane McTea was visiting in the home of fat Widow McNeil near Fort Edward that summer. She had been warned of the danger from Burgoyne's Indian allies but she refused to go to a safer place. Her lover, David Jones, a Tory, was coming back from Canada with the British. She intended to wait for him.

But she waited too long. A war party entered the cabin, dragged the two women out, placed them on horses and started to take them into Burgoyne's camp. Then two Indian warriors began quarrelling over possession of the girl. Suddenly one of them turned, shot her and as she fell from the saddle his scalping knife did its ghastly circling around her head.

When the Indian exhibited his gory trophy in Burgoyne's camp the general was furious. But his rage was nothing compared to that of the New York Patriots. "Remember Jane McTea!" became a rallying cry.

Patriot propagandists spread the tale and that master propagandist of them all, canny Benjamin Franklin, made good use of it in stirring up sympathy throughout Europe for the American cause. It is impossible to estimate exactly the results of war-time propaganda. But there is no doubt that the story of Jane McTea encouraged Patriot morale at a time when it was very low and had a part in bringing about the final victory in our fight for freedom.

QUI VIVE?

NIGHT shrouded the St. Lawrence river that September night in 1759. Under its cover a fleet of boats filled with soldiers floated silently down the stream. Gen. James Wolfe was embarking upon a desperate gamble to gain a foothold on the plateau above Quebec where he could force his enemy, Marquis de Montcalm, to come out in the open and fight. To do this he proposed to lead his army over a secret path winding up the steep cliffs that rose from the river.

As his boat passed one of the jutting curves of the Palisades, suddenly the sharp voice of a French sentinel cut through the darkness!

"Qui Vive!"

In that breathless moment the fate of the North American continent hung in the balance. Discovery meant an alarm and the certain repulse of the expedition before it had reached its first objective. Then:

"France!"

It was the voice of Captain Fraser, a Scotch Highlander, who spoke French.

"A quel regiment?" demanded the sentinel.

"De la Reine," replied Fraser, naming a French regiment which might reasonably be expected to be abroad upon the river that night.

Apparently satisfied, the sentinel said no more. So Wolfe's soldier-filled boats passed on—down to the foot of the secret path, up which they scrambled and surprised the sleepy guard at the top. Then they deployed out on the Plains of Abraham.

The next morning, Montcalm came out from his walled city to attack them and the Battle of Quebec followed. It brought death to James Wolfe but it also brought the victory which decided that the English, not the French, were to rule North America. It might have been different if a French-speaking Scotch Highlander had not been in a boat on the St. Lawrence the night before.

SILICON

SILICON is the most abundant solid element in nature. Young James Abbot MacNeil Whistler, a cadet at the United States Military academy, may have known that once. But if he did, he forgot it. So one day in 1854, when he was writing an examination in chemistry and was called upon to define silicon, he just had to "make a stab at it."

His guess wasn't a good one. He was "found" in chemistry—that's West Point phraseology for "found deficient." Also he was "busted out" of the academy, thereby ending what should have been a promising military career. Both his father, George Washington Whistler, and his grandfather, John Whistler, had won distinction as officers in the United States army.

But as it turned out, the dismissed cadet won even greater distinction in another field. He became one of America's finest artists—the painter of the world's most famous "Mother" picture.

Perhaps there were other errors in his chemistry examination paper. But we have Whistler's words for it that "if silicon had been a noxious gas, I might have been a famous general today."