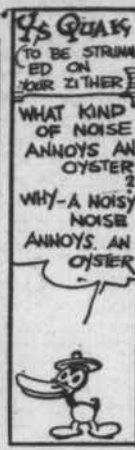
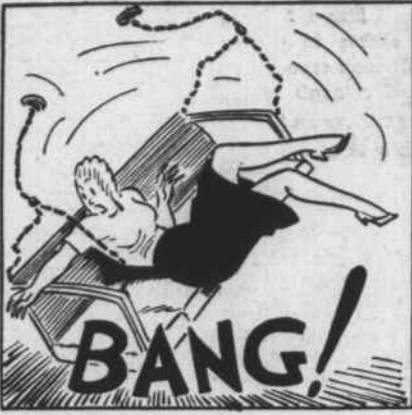


WORLD'S BEST COMICS

Lighter Side of Life as Depicted by Famous Cartoonists and Humorists

THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
© Western Newspaper Union



S'MATTER POP—Ho, Kids! Here's Something to Do About Dirty Faces!

By C. M. PAYNE

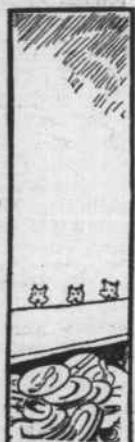


MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY



Swing Your Partner



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin



ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES

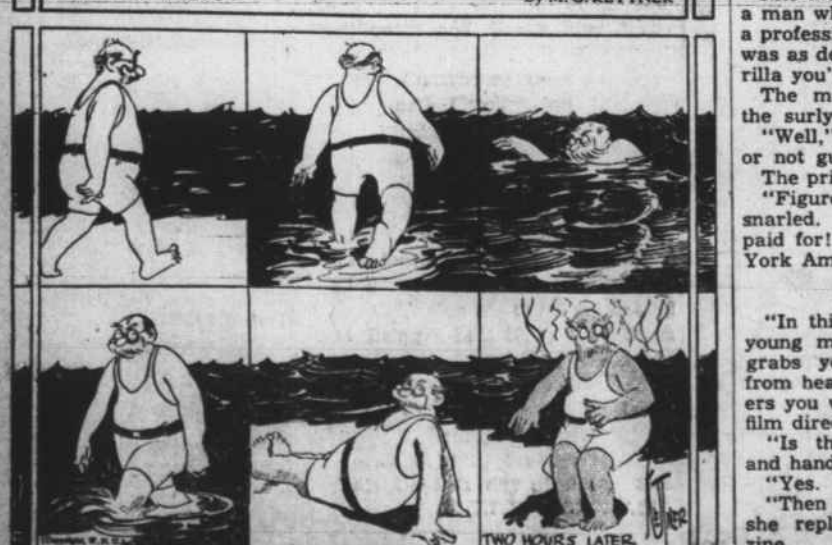
Button, Button

By O. JACOBSSON



Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER



TWO HOURS LATER

His Problem
Into the night court they marched a man who had all the earmarks of a professional tough guy. This chap was as desperate looking as any gorilla you've ever seen. The magistrate looked down at the surly prisoner. "Well," asked His Honor, "guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner scowled. "Figure it out yourself," he snarled. "That's what yer gettin' paid for!"—Mark Hellinger in New York American.

Not Needed
"In this scene, Miss Trimm, the young man rushes into the room, grabs you by the neck with rope from head to foot, and then smotherers you with kisses," explained the film director. "Is the young man tall, fair, and handsome?" the actress asked. "Yes. Why?" he asked. "Then he won't need an rope," she replied.—Stray Stories Magazine.

DIVERSION

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



"Lost" Earthquake Is Located in Himalayas

WASHINGTON.—The "lost earthquake" has been found, hiding in the Himalayas.

This mysterious earthquake, somewhere in northern India, registered itself strongly on seismographs all over the world on May 27. Since then, scientists have been hunting hard for it, very much puzzled that no word had come out by wire or radio, because first calculations indicated its occurrence in the densely populated valley of the Ganges, where great loss of life would have been certain.

Now, from belated additional cables and radiograms that straggled in, seismologists of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey here, and of the Jesuit Seismological association in St. Louis, have re-located it, this time in the remote, sparsely populated mountain fastnesses about 200 miles northwest of Mount Everest.

Mushroom Picking Dangerous Unless Species Are Known

Old-Fashioned Tests Are Held of No Value

EVERY warm summer rain is sure to be followed by a sudden crop of mushrooms. In woods and fields, in your front yard and around old stumps, they spring up overnight like—well, like mushrooms. Wild mushrooms are tempting—they have a tang and flavor sadly lacking in "store" mushrooms.

But are they safe? Fear of being poisoned by "toadstools" is the cause of many a fine mess of mushrooms going to waste.

There is no answer to that, except to know your mushrooms species by species. All the old-fashioned tests are superstitions, and valueless. The silver-spoon trick, for example, tells nothing. The deadliest of poisonous mushrooms leaves the silver unblackened.

Old Notions Baseless.

Some of the old notions are completely opposite to fact, like the one that the kinds with black gills underneath are poisonous.

The common mushroom of the marketplace is black-gilled, and so are many of the best wild species. And the Amanitas, or death-cup mushrooms, always stay innocent white underneath.

Amanitas Are Deadly.

The Amanitas are one group of mushrooms that it is best to avoid completely, for while one or two of the species in this genus are good to eat, most of them are severely poisonous, and even deadly.

You can tell an Amanita by these marks: white gills, a ring or "veil" loose around the stalk, a half-buried cup holding the bottom of the stalk, and (sometimes) loose flakes of whitish stuff on top, that can be brushed off.

Safe Species Cited.

Good, safe species include the common meadow mushroom that is sold in the markets, the morel, which looks like a cone-shaped bit of honeycombed wax set on a stalk, and the big puffballs while they are still white and cheesy inside, and before they develop dark spots with the ripening of their spores.

Incidentally, there is no distinction between mushroom and toadstool. The names are synonyms, and refer to the shape of the fungus rather than to edibility or poisonousness. Any fleshy fungus with a white head or cap set on a stalk is a mushroom.

Shield of Spartan Warrior Believed Found Near Athens

PRINCETON, N. J.—A decorated shield discovered by American excavators in the depths of a well near Athens is believed to be the famous shield of Spartan warrior Brasidas.

That the shield is actually the special trophy of the Battle of Pylos, 424 B. C., which the Athenians captured triumphantly from General Brasidas when he fell wounded, is the belief of Dr. Edward Capps, director of the American School of Classical Studies.

So fragile and important is the Spartan shield it will be kept in a chemical solution a year before being permanently displayed.

Believed Authentic.

The inscription links the shield definitely with the battle, he explained, and the fine quality of the shield, and care taken to hide it in the well, suggest its importance.

Dr. Capps, who has just returned from Athens where the sixth year of excavation is being completed in the Athenian market place under leadership of Dr. T. Leslie Shear, said that another outstanding discovery of the season also was found in a well. This is an ivory statuette of a woman, about 18 inches high.

Digging has revealed numerous workings of Athenian democracy. Marble machines, resembling modern candy vending devices, have been found, and were probably used in allotting citizens to serve in administrative and judicial capacities. Balls, shuffled, were presumably dropped into a tube and drawn out at the bottom as needed.

Seek Oldest Americans at Continent's Doorstep

WASHINGTON.—A hunt for the most ancient human beings in America will be conducted this summer by an expedition to the northwestern doorstep of the continent, where the first immigrants presumably entered.

Led by Henry B. Collins, Jr. of the Smithsonian institution, the expedition sponsored jointly by the National Geographic society and the Smithsonian, is en route to the westernmost point of North America, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. This is the most likely place where ancient men would have crossed from Asia.

Keeping Up With Science By Science Service

Body Cells Drink as Well as Eat, Movie Films Show

Have Special Apparatus for Trapping Fluids

BALTIMORE.—Moving pictures of life under the microscope show that certain cells of the body drink as well as eat, using a ruffle for their drinking.

This discovery was made by Dr. Warren H. Lewis, of the department of embryology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

For this bibulous type of cell activity he has used the word, pinocytosis meaning "drinking by cells." Since seeing it in studying moving pictures of cell life, Doctor Lewis has been able to observe it directly by watching the cells through the microscope without the aid of the camera.

Cells Look Like Ruffles.
The outer edge of these drinking cells flattens out into a thin membrane which looks like a ruffle. In the films it is seen to be constantly waving about, often projecting out for some distance from the body of the cell. Globules of fluid in the medium in which the cells live can be seen floating into a fold of the ruffled edge of the cell and being surrounded by part of the ruffle.

Trapped within its folds, which probably fuse around the globules and completely enclose them, they move rapidly on into the interior of the cell and within from one to five minutes may be seen with other globules that surround the cell nucleus.

Cells Drink Heavily.
Some of these cells are pretty heavy drinkers, it appears, for Dr. Lewis reports that under certain conditions they take in a relatively enormous amount of fluid. In the course of an hour the total may amount to one-third of the volume of the cell. As though a human toper were to down six or eight gallons in the same length of time.

It is not only the macrophages which are drinking cells. Dr. Lewis has seen cancer cells drinking and also has observed it in cells from part of the stomach tissue of rats. It may be that all cells drink.

Inventor's Device Tunes Ship's Radio Despite Heavy Seas

WASHINGTON.—An ingenious circuit intended to eliminate the detuning of a ship's radio transmitter and receiver produced by rolling seas, and thereby help insure the ship keeping in constant touch with other ships, is revealed in a patent granted here to a Paris, France, inventor—Jean Rebotier.

When a ship rolls at sea its radio antenna tilts toward and away from the water.

How Signals Are Lost.
This causes a change in antenna capacity, which means that the receiver may be thrown out of tune, and the transmitter out of control so that the radio signals received or sent out vary in intensity or may be lost altogether.

To compensate for this, the inventor connects the antenna with a variable tuning element, an adjustable condenser, which is worked automatically by the rolling motion of the ship.

No matter what position the ship is in its antenna capacity remains constant. Signals sent and received, therefore, cannot vary with rolling.

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