

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON
(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—Back in the days of Sockless Jerry Simpson and the Populists and the rock-and-sock battle between Wall Street and the Corn Belt, there was a prairie healer and evangelist named Slater who scolded the farmers for their interperate talk about the New York bankers, and said that when the millennium came they would be brothers again.

The evangelist might have been locked up had he predicted that within four or five decades the board of directors of the New York Stock exchange would hire an Illinois farmer, with no experience in securities dealing, to be president of the exchange.

These things came to pass, in the Rev. Mr. Slater's scriptural parlance. By unanimous vote of the board of governors, the \$48,000-a-year exchange job is offered to Emil Schram, operator of the Hartwell Farms at Hillview, Ill., and head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation since July, 1939. As this is written there is word from Washington that Mr. Schram will accept the post.

The tall, baldish, urbane, deep-voiced Mr. Schram has been esteemed in Washington for his bilingual accomplishments. It has been noted that he can talk to New Dealers and business men in their own language.

Under the tutelage of Jesse Jones, who brought him into the RFC, and whom he succeeded as its head, he has served not only as a liaison between business and government, but between agricultural and industrial interests. Shrewd onlookers in Wall Street are interpreting his call to the big board as a protective measure by the governors. The idea is that he might be a shock absorber as war tension brings more governmental regulation.

Of the third generation of German immigrants, Emil Schram finished high school in Peru, Ind., and took a job as a roustabout and handy man in J. O. Cole's lumber and coal yard.

By the time he was twenty-one, he was the bookkeeper for the business. Several years later, his employer took over 5,000 acres of swamp land on the Illinois river. He assigned his young bookkeeper the job of draining and developing the large tract of land.

Within a few years, the yield from the land was run up from 6,000 bushels of corn per year, to 140,000, with other crop increases in proportion. Young Mr. Schram acquired a substantial interest in the project, which became the Hartwell Land trust. Twenty tenant farmers have been on the reclaimed land for more than 25 years.

Mr. Schram's first contacts with the federal government came in later years as he became active in community drainage and reclamation projects, requiring federal co-operation. As chairman of the board of directors of the National Drainage association, he had dealings with the Hoover administration, when the Illinois river was messing up farm lands in this vicinity, and loans for food control and reclamation were needed. The astute Jesse Jones made him chairman of the drainage, levee and irrigation division of the RFC.

He later was a swing man in various government activities, including the presidency of the Home and Farm authority, a TVA subsidiary. He made it pay. Recently Edward R. Stettinius "drafted" him as assistant priorities administrator, to allocate raw materials for defense purposes.

Mr. Schram is 48 years old, the grandson of a woodworker. He is a Democrat, but he has never been active in politics, and has never been a candidate for office.

William M. Martin Jr., the "boy president" of the Stock exchange, whom Mr. Schram will succeed, quit his lucrative job for \$21 a month as a private in the army. His term of office had been a good investment, but not solely because of the \$48,000-a-year salary. To take the exchange presidency, he had to sell his seat, for several hundred thousand dollars. Today's sales of exchange seats at \$20,000, the lowest since 1898, reveal young Mr. Martin as having played in luck, regardless of salary. Much of the same to Mr. Schram.

Machine Gun Is Need of Army

Seek Arm to Revolutionize Warfare; Competitive Tests in Fall.

WASHINGTON.—Some bicycle mechanic in Weepaw may share history's page with Ericsson, Gatling and Maxim if he can build a light air-cooled machine gun for the army.

It cannot be just another model or type or design. It must revolutionize warfare. Military tacticians do not expect wizardry suddenly to turn the tide of battle with a fabulous instrument. More likely, they say, some obscure citizen may hit upon whatever "new weapon" wins this war and it may be a simple evolution of rapid-fire armament now well known.

Hold Tests in Fall. Maj. Gen. C. M. Wesson, chief of ordnance, will supervise competitive tests by inventors and designers at the Aberdeen proving grounds in October. Specifications call for a "superior type of light machine-gun" capable of firing "250 rounds of belt-fed cartridges without heating" and embracing "all the desirable characteristics" of the 16-pound automatic clip rifle.

No nation now possesses such concentrated and mobile fire-power for individual combat. If the army gets it, this deadliest of all small arms will be standardized for infantry and cavalry.

General Wesson may accept something less ambitious if it is good. However, the gun in mind would have almost the range and accuracy of the shoulder rifle and fire 250 bullets in a single burst. Without equal counter-fire or defense an enemy would be almost helpless.

Inventors Are Busy. Although the new National Inventors' council receives almost 300 "war inventions" daily and the ordnance department and commercial arms manufacturers constantly have worked on improvements since the last World war, the department says no one has succeeded in lightening the water-cooled machine gun or designing an air-cooled weapon that would not overheat, jam and misfire.

The 46-pound water-cooled "innovation" was General Pershing's pride in the Meuse-Argonne. Now it is antiquated by the 22-pound air-cooled gun, which in turn is outmoded by the British "Bren" and German guns.

The American air-cooled gun is not very effective beyond 100 yards, compared with 600 for the shoulder rifle; it burns out soon unless expertly fired, in short bursts, and primarily is a defense rather than an attack weapon.

Makes New Approach to Safety in War Lighting

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—An Austrian refugee, Gerald J. Holton, now a senior at Wesleyan university, has constructed a street-lighting device for air-raid "blackouts" that he believes is superior to those now in use in England.

Holton said the present lights in Britain give a visibility comparable to starlight, which he contended was not sufficient for safety. He cited the fact that 1,000 pedestrians a month were being killed in England by automobiles.

Holder of an engineering certificate from Oxford, Holton explained his blackout device makes streets appear dark from above while having enough light to guide street traffic and permit rapid filling of air-raid shelters.

Holton was born in Berlin of Viennese parents and reared in Vienna. He went to England in 1938 and went through Oxford in two years. He left for America the day Italy entered the war.

It Will Be No Circus if

Glenn Gets Into the Army DENVER.—If the guns don't roar for Glenn B. Robbins, the lions will. His parents in Portage, Wis., wrote him that his draft number was about to be called. He decided to enlist.

"What should happen," he relates, "but the next day I get a letter from some attorney out in California saying my grandmother (Mrs. Hatie Robbins) had died and left me the sole heir to the Robbins three-ring circus.

"There's a good man in charge of the circus in California now and he will continue to run things until I finish my three-year enlistment." Robbins, 27 years old, departed for Moffet Field, Calif., to become an air corps soldier.

Black Willow of Utah

Goals into Wooden Leg SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Utah has never had much reputation as a lumbering state, but it produces one type tree which is now much in demand.

That is the black willow—and it virtually supports the wooden leg industry.

According to experts, the Utah variety of black willow is prized for the manufacture of artificial limbs because of low pitch content.

Washington First Scientific Farmer

Pioneered the Way in Many Practices Now in Use.

CHICAGO.—How George Washington won for himself the right to be called "America's first scientific farmer" is told in a bulletin issued here by the research division of the Middle West Soil Improvement committee.

Listing modern farming practices in which the Father of his Country pioneered the way, in his 40-year farming career beginning in 1759, the bulletin says: "Washington practiced crop rotation before anyone else in the colonies tried it. He was one of the first to carry on experiments with clover as a soil-building crop. He introduced timothy hay to the United States and was one of the first Americans to grow alfalfa.

"Three-quarters of a century before soil chemistry was discovered he carried on experiments with fertilizers to restore exhausted fields. These experiments paved the way for modern soil improvement practices. Washington was America's first conservationist. His efforts to put back into the soil plant foods removed by growing crops are reminiscent of what intelligent farmers accomplish today.

"Washington pioneered in the use of farm machinery. In 1797 he built a hand-operated threshing machine which threshed 25 bushels of grain a day. Earlier he invented a device for distributing seed evenly at planting time. He made extensive experiments in livestock breeding and improvement of blood strains. He imported new varieties of wheat from Siberia and South Africa to improve the native species."

Washington made farming pay, according to the bulletin.

"His success with the soil made him the richest man in the United States," it concludes. "At his death his will disposed of more than 49,000 acres of farm land including his beloved Mount Vernon as well as far-flung domains in Ohio and elsewhere. His land estate was valued at \$530,000, while he had additional buildings, livestock and other investments worth \$220,000. His slaves were not included for he freed them all in his will."

Spellers Stumble Over

'Leisure' in 8th Grade PHOENIX, ARIZ.—If you spell "leisure" "leasure" or spell "acquaintance" with an "ence" ending you've got a lot of company among Arizona eighth-grade students.

More than a third of them couldn't spell "acquaintance," "leisure" or "consequence"—but they probably found solace in the fact their parents couldn't spell them either.

Other results of the department of education's annual "spelling bee" found eighth-graders getting mixed up on "immense," "sufficient" and "decision."

Fifth-graders really had a tough one, too. Fifty-nine per cent could not spell "separate." Fourth-grade pupils did almost as well as their older brothers and sisters on "separate"—only 60 per cent missed the word in the fourth grade.

More than 30 per cent of seventh-grade students stumbled over these words: Bureau, mortgage, appearance, organization and entertain. Sixth-graders managed to spell "coarse" every way but the right way and also had a hard time with "satisfy," "description" and "examine."

Idaho Foremost in Use

Of State's Power Plants MOSCOW, IDAHO.—Although only a tenth of the state's power resources have been developed, Idaho uses 2 to 2½ times as much electricity per person as the rest of the United States.

A University of Idaho professor, J. Hugo Johnson, says 64 per cent of occupied Idaho farms have electric service, compared with a national average of less than 28 per cent. Reason for the heavy use of electricity in the state, says Johnson, is a power rate of 2 cents per kilowatt-hour, half the national average of 4 cents.

Revolver Can Dazzle,

But Too Costly to Shoot OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—John Burnett, special agent for the Rock Island railroad, has a revolver he is almost afraid to shoot—because the diamonds might fall out.

Besides being diamond-studded, the revolver is gold and silver plated and is engraved with Burnett's fingerprints and signature; his picture and a picture of his horse.

Eight California \$1 gold pieces, dated 1860, also are embedded in it, along with lodge and railroad emblems. To top it off it has a ruby-eyed, bullhead pearl handle.

Britisher Bombed

6 Times, 5 at Home LONDON.—The honor of being the most bombed man in England belongs to H. A. Yapp of the St. Heller branch of the British legion. He has been bombed out of his home five times.

After the fifth occasion he took an apartment. That was bombed too.

He then moved to Nottingham.

Exercise That Is of Benefit To Weak Heart

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON

YEARS ago what was known as the Nauheim Bath and Schott System of Exercise was the treatment for a weak muscular heart. The patient raised his arm, leg, hand or foot against the resistance of the hand or hands of the physician or nurse who could thus regulate the amount of work or exercise the patient was allowed to do.

During the last few years there has been a tendency among physicians, including heart specialists, to give these patients with a weak muscular heart, no exercise whatever, believing that as men and women grow older it is rest the heart needs, not more work.

That the heart needs rest after illness of any kind and needs four to six weeks absolute bed rest after a heart attack is admitted. That a weak heart should not be given any exercise is considered unwise by many physicians who point out that certain kinds of exercise can "aid" the heart without causing too much heart activity. It might be well, therefore, to recall the suggestions of Dr. Josef B. Nylin, Philadelphia, in Medical Record, who points out the exercises that aid the heart.

1. Massage, which presses the blood out of the veins and causes the little blood vessels carrying blood from veins to arteries to open more widely and let more blood move to and from the part being massaged.

2. Passive movements (where the nurse moves the arms and legs and thus exercises the muscles), which cause the heart to send more blood to the parts. This "sucks" the blood from the part exercised and sends it back to the heart.

3. Breathing exercises which increase the flow of used blood on the right side of heart to the left side, from whence it goes to lungs to be purified and to all parts of the body. Now there is a great difference between the amount of work the heart must do when the patient takes exercise such as walking or games, and the amount done when the muscles are massaged or given "passive" movements, and the simple breathing exercises. But the heart does get exercise by these methods.

How Allergy Affects Stuttering

I WAS a member of a group of students whose object was the acquiring of scholarships and medals in competition with groups from other schools. We remained for an hour every afternoon after school.

When the results were announced a member of our group stood first in the entire city yet she had never answered a question in class nor had she ever been asked to read. This was because she stammered.

We were all proud of her and yet felt sorry because we thought that she had something wrong with her tongue or her throat and would never be able to teach.

It is now known that stammering is not due to any defect of the tongue or throat but is due to nervousness or self-consciousness.

Drs. A. M. Kennedy and D. A. Williams, Cardiff, Wales, state that this tendency to nervousness and self-consciousness appears to be a factor in allergy also. These physicians investigated 100 stuttering children. In all cases except one, positive evidence of allergy was found in the personal or family history, 52 had a personal history and 48 of these also had a family history. Forty-eight had no personal history of allergy, but all but one gave a family history.

In a group of 1,000 school children who did not stutter, only about 2 per cent had a personal history of stuttering and a family history of only 9 per cent.

The thought is that in some individuals a portion of the nervous system can be so influenced that the blood vessel walls can be distended and allow swelling containing water to form and cause allergic symptoms—hives, head colds, hay fever. The blood vessel system, because it is under the control of the nervous system, may be influenced by fear, anxiety, anger and other emotions.

QUESTION BOX

Q.—Is sinus trouble curable? Could this ailment cause pains in chest and tired feeling?

A.—Some cases of sinus trouble are cured by medical treatment, others by surgical treatment, others by living in a dry climate. There are some cases that do not respond to any form of treatment.

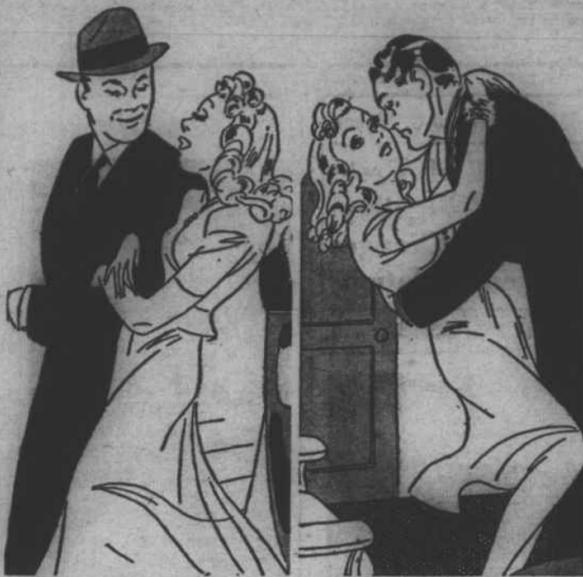
Q.—What causes excessive saliva flow?

A.—If no mouth condition is present, it may be a reflex symptom from the stomach.

Kathleen Norris Says:

The Meanest Mother-in-Law

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)



Lilla Brown had a stenographer's job in Kane Smith's office. That her son would waste even a passing glance upon this commoner was unthinkable to Mrs. Smith.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

WHEN Kane Smith married Lilla Brown his mother didn't like it. Mrs. Smith was a proud woman, prominent in club and social circles, her late husband had been mayor for three terms, she lived in a big house with her adored son for companion, and she suspected every girl in the world of trying to trap Kane.

Lilla Brown was a pretty, ambitious girl who had a stenographer's position in Kane Smith's office. Lilla's father was—and is—a cooper, operating in a small open-fronted shed down among the machine shops and factories. Her mother, who had raised five children, all married but Lilla, ran a flourishing boarding-house. Lilla's three sisters and her brother were all leading far from aristocratic lives; getting jobs, losing jobs, having babies and motor accidents, running in and out of each other's houses, laughing, crying, gossiping, and kissing man.

That her son would waste even a passing glance upon this commoner was unthinkable to Mrs. Smith; the fact that Kane was serious about it, bringing bold, defiant Lilla to the house, announcing publicly that they were going to be married, made his mother actually ill. Lilla dressed conspicuously, she chewed gum, she took a saucy proprietary attitude toward Kane. Worst of all she seemed to feel that her family was just as good as his.

Lilla's Powers Prevail.

So his mother did what so many mothers do and Lilla did what so many girls do. Mrs. Smith snubbed Lilla, reproached Kane, let the whole world know that she had forbidden the match. And Lilla used her power, her youth and beauty and his passionate love, to alienate Kane from his mother.

"I know just what a little brute I was," writes Lilla. "My own mother told me I was making a mistake, but I was so mad that my one idea was revenge. For two years Kane went to see his mother for an hour once a week and I never sent her a message even. When our little girl was born she sent me Kane's christening dress and his silver mug but I never acknowledged them. She had said terrible things about my folks, and although Pop and Ma never resented them, I did.

"That was three years ago; now Jo-Anne is three and our little boy a year old. On Kane's birthday last month we moved into our new house and had a real house-warming for my family, who all adore Kane because he manages everything for all of them, and I asked him if he was perfectly happy, and he said yes, he would be, if only his mother and I didn't hate each other. So I made up my mind then that I would make friends.

Efforts to Make up Snubbed. "When I went to see her and said that it seemed very silly to keep up the old fight, I really felt sorry for her. She has had to give up the big house now and has only two rooms. She must be very lonely but she was very cool and said that she certainly thought that the fault had not been all on her side. I came away feeling very much snubbed and Kane said when I told him that I had done all I could do, that the next move must come from her.

"But I don't like to leave it that way and am writing to ask you what to do. God has been very good to Kane and me, we have our lovely home and our beautiful children, and everything goes well with him at the office. My sisters' husbands

MOTHER-IN-LAW TROUBLES?

Are you and your mother-in-law on speaking terms? Or is there a feud between the two of you that resembles the Martin and the Coy episodes? If the latter is true, you're not alone in your trials. Lilla and Jo thought they had the meanest mother-in-law of all. Eventually they changed their minds. Read Kathleen Norris' stirring lesson on forgiveness, kindness and humility.

are doing well, too, Kane has been generous in helping them to better jobs. Lately we have all started going to church again, and it does seem very hypocritical to pray when my own children's grandmother never sees them because of the old bitterness.

Time May Heal Rift.

"What more can I do? There seems to be no use in going to see her just to be snubbed again. Yet for Kane's sake and for the children's too I would be glad to make peace."

In answer to Lilla I am going to quote again what was printed here some years ago; the true story of a fine woman in our town.

In her case the mother-in-law was positively hostile; she had picked out another girl for her son, she would not even speak to the girl he married.

For two years Don and Jo had to live in another city; when they returned to our town Jo called on her mother-in-law, who refused to see her.

Breakfast With Grandma Works.

After that Don asked his wife somewhat uncertainly if she would mind his going to see his mother. Jo said of course not, and to take the baby. So Don took Phyllis to call on the old tyrant, who suggested that they come to breakfast on Sunday.

For two years Don and Phyllis, and after awhile baby Arthur, went to have breakfast with Grandma and Grandpa. Grandpa, by the way, was a gentle, brow-beaten old fellow who saw something of Jo on the sly, but never dared face down his wife.

Jo surrendered husband and children every Sunday for two years and more, and then one day the old lady came to see Jo and burst into tears and asked forgiveness. Now they all have Sunday breakfast and many another meal together.

Smart, or just plain old fashioned good, in all that time Jo has never said a cruel, critical, resentful word. She solved the problem in her own way, and it was the way that never fails.

Keep Calling.

So my advice to Lilla is to call again, and again after that. To ask Kane's mother to come in for a family supper. To ignore the past, letting the actions of the present speak louder than any memory of foolish hot words in a day long dead.

For in her heart the older woman is dying to be friends. Years of pride and hate may have built barriers across and around that heart; they are not easily lowered. But she loves her son, and so she loves beyond all other loves the children of her son, and she thanks God in that stubborn soul of hers that Kane has found a wife who has given him a real home and lovely children.

Lilla can afford to be humble, to be patient, to be loving to Kane's mother. Someday she may want some other young woman, strong in youth and beauty and love, to be all that to her. Family unity is a thing of incalculable value in all our lives; it enriches and beautifies everyday drudgery; it puts into the souls and characters of children something that nothing else can replace.

Love is the irresistible weapon. Love's manifestations in patience, humility, forgiveness, kindness are an arsenal no human heart can resist. To make a friend of an enemy is one of the privileges of all human experience.

Gives Blood to Dad,

Dies in Operation

TOLEDO, OHIO.—Daniel Bielawski, 27, died suddenly in St. Vincent's hospital while he was giving a blood transfusion to his father, Frank Bielawski, 50, following an emergency operation.

Coroner Frank G. Krefl said that emotion may have caused a sudden dilation of large arteries, causing his death.

Sacrifice Limbs For Few Dollars

Insurance Companies Hit Hard by Claim Racket.

ST. LOUIS.—What price an arm? Or a leg? Or weeks of pain? Postal inspectors who break up fake accident rings by bringing the operators to trial for using the mails to defraud insurance companies of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually say the deliberate sacrifice of a limb almost never pays the ring members more than \$1,000.

According to William L. Noah, chief inspector in charge of the St. Louis office, by far the greater number of faked accidents results in small claims of a few hundred dollars being paid.

He recalled the notorious "serum case." In 1925, a widespread ring of fake accident victims was uncovered in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri. The ringleaders had discovered that heavy injections of turpentine with a hypodermic needle would result in swift and lasting breakdown of the surrounding tissues.

The resultant blotch on the flesh had all the appearance and characteristics of a deep-seated bruise. Infection and sloughing often followed. For years the ring succeeded in collecting small claim after claim.

Inspector A. F. Burt said that fake accident victims who are able successfully to simulate paralysis following supposed injuries were non-existent. Reflex action and response to the stimuli of pin pricks or electrical shocks are impossible to fake, he pointed out.

However, Burt said, many persons have been able to collect liability or accident insurance claims by simulating injuries to the back and muscles.

Aged Trio Spurns Relief

And Dies of Starvation

LINDSAY, ONT.—Choosing death in preference to charity, a 75-year-old woman and her two brothers died of starvation here.

Charlotte Shouclike and her brothers, Isaac, 70, and Thomas, 68, lived a secluded life on their 50-acre farm in Mariposa township. The farm, ordinarily, provided for their needs, but last year, failing health prevented them from working it.

Recently a neighbor, visiting the lonely farmhouse, found all three occupants in a state of exhaustion from hunger. He notified the township relief officer, who walked more than a mile through deep snowdrifts, to bring the trio an offer of food. They rejected it, insisting "We don't want charity."

The relief officer called health authorities, who ordered all three removed to a hospital here. The sister and her younger brother died within an hour of each other and were given a double funeral. Five hours after their burial the other brother had joined them in death.

British Woman Suffers

A Triple War Tragedy

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.—Mrs. Gladys Faulkner learned last Sunday that her son was missing at sea. A big bomb shattered her home shortly afterward during a German air raid.

While she was standing amid the wreckage a boy handed her a telegram. It said her husband had been killed at sea "by enemy action."

Holes in Pants May Keep

Policemen in Their Cars

DENVER.—To avoid embarrassment Colorado highway patrolmen soon may have to "call politely out the window to traffic violators." Supervisor Joseph Marsh said.

Continual getting in and out of their automobiles has worn thin the seats of their pants. The \$8,000 needed for repairs or new ones isn't available.

Drives Taxicab 25 Years

With Only One Accident

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Frank Smrcheck, veteran taxi driver here, has rounded out his twenty-fifth year of driving with a record of one accident in 500,000 miles.

Smrcheck said the accident was not his fault. It occurred four years ago when another car skidded into his taxi on an icy street.

Blindness for 15 Years

Fails to Halt a Gardener

BUTTE, MONT.—Robert J. Brimson, blind for 15 years, has one of the neatest gardens in Butte.

With the aid of a notched board for planting and ropes along the pathways between sections of his garden to guide him, Brimson has produced results that are the envy of his neighbors.