THE EVENING STAR With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY September 21, 1937 THEODORE W. NOYES Editor

The Evening Star Newspaper Company. 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. New York Office: 110 East 42nd St. Chicago Office: 435 North Michigan Ave.

Rate by Carrier-City and Suburban. Regular Edition. The Evening and Sunday Star 65e per month or 15c per week The Evening Star 45c per month or 10c per week 45c per month or 10c per copy Night Final Edition.

Night Final and Sunday Star ______ 70c per month Night Final Star ______ 55c per month Collection made at the end of each month or each week. Orders may be sent by mail or tele-phone National 5000.

Rate by Mail-Payable in Advance. Maryland and Virginia. Daily and Sunday_ 1 yr., \$10.00; 1 mo., \$500 Daily only ____ 1 yr., \$6.00; 1 mo., 500 Sunday only ____ 1 yr., \$4.00; 1 mo., 400

All Other States and Canada. Daily and Sunday 1 yr., \$12.00; 1 mo., \$1.00 Daily only 1 yr., \$8.00; 1 mo., 75c Sunday only 1 yr., \$5.00; 1 mo., 50c

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An Ungraceful Retreat.

"I am too unhappy to speak. This is the first time in thirty years of service that I am forced to leave my post. But, under instructions from Washington, I cannot risk the lives of loyal staff men. I am not deserting."

-Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson. Americans will not read, without a blush of shame, these poignant words of our envoy to China, explaining why, on State Department orders, he and his staff have evacuated the legation at Nanking and taken refuge aboard an American patrol boat thirty miles up the Yangtze. Their precipitate departure was occasioned by the demand of the Japanese naval forces now dominating Nanking and their warning that foreigners there will face danger of death from the air beginning at noon today. At that hour the invaders calmly announce their intention of wiping the seat of Chiang Kai-shek's government from the face of the earth by aerial bombardment as the chosen means of crushing China's resistance to Tokio's campaign of subjugation

Everybody who knows Nelson Johnson will realize the anguish that must have filled him when he delivered the abovequoted message to the Associated Press. His friends need no assurance that he has not "deserted." Seasoned soldier of diplomacy that he is, they fully understand that Ambassador Johnson is only obeying orders, as is his duty. The blame for the ungraceful retreat belongs exclusively in Washington. It is more than ungraceful. It is abject and humiliating. It does not become a great power like the United States. It would be degrading under any circumstances. It is particularly unpalatable because it takes place under duress and because, up to the latest accounts, other countries, like Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Italy, have decided to "carry on" at Nanking. London and Paris, in announcing that their embassies will be maintained, warn the Japanese that they will be held responsible for any loss of life or damage to property of British and French nationals.

Ambassador Johnson's enforced departure is especially repugnant to this of the proudest usages of the United States foreign service. It is not in the manner of Townsend Harris, our first diplomatic representative in Japan, who, at the time of the Shogunate rebellion, resolutely stood his ground at Yedo, even after the brutal murder of his secretary and chief aide. Harris refused to abandon the American legation, though all his foreign colleagues, the envoys of the Netherlands, France, Great Britain and Prussia, fled in terror the moment peril to foreigners became Herbert H. Gowen narrates in his account of the American ehvoy's trailblazing career in Japan, "return to Yedo, perhaps a little ashamed and annoyed at their precipitancy.'

the manner of Elihu B. Washburne, United States Minister at Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. Fresh from a mere week as President Grant's Secretary of State, Washburne protected with the Stars and Stripes the legations of the various German states in Paris. Though the government had gone away, as Moltke's armies enveloped the capital, Washburne remained there throughout the siege, the only foreign envoy who continued at his post during the terrible days of the Commune. He protected not only Germans, but all the foreigners abandoned by their ministers, and served at Paris until 1877.

Nor is the State Department's selfabasement in the manner of Myron T. Herrick, World War Ambassador to France, who, twenty-three years ago this week, when German guns were pounding at the gates of Paris, declined to yield his ground and kept the embassy flag flying and its business going, despite the government's flight to Bordeaux, Herrick lived to become an idol of the French nation, for his action bolstered its morale to a degree that even a military victory could

hardly have outstripped. Nor, to come down to our own time, are today's sad events at Nanking true to the form set by men like Ambassador Sumner Welles during the dangers of the Machado purge at Havana in 1933; or by Cornelius van Engert, our charge d'affaires at Addis Ababa in 1935, when Ethiopia's doomed capital was turned into a shambles; or by Eric Wendelin, American charge at Madrid in the civil

war crisis of a year ago. On the walls of the State Department hangs a memorial tablet dedicated the United States "who, while on active | end was definitely at hand. Yet they

duty, lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances." The memory of those sixty-five warriors of peace is not honored by the run-and-hide instruction which Nelson Trusler Johnson is this day reluctantly following, in derogation of the proud traditions of the service he has so long adorned.

Just Another One.

It may reasonably be questioned whether the members of the National Resources Committee, from whom has just come a report proposing a Greater Washington, embracing areas of the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia, have made an adequate study of the history of the Capital's creation and development. Else they would not so lightly, almost casually, propose that "as an experiment" the Federal Government should co-operate with the States of Maryland and Virginia and make use of the unique opportunity to devise a complete scheme of integrated government for the District of Columbia and the urbanized areas within the metropolitan district.

Quite wisely the report did not go so far as to suggest specific boundaries for the enlarged municipality, nor did it go into detail concerning which governmental functions would be combined for all the communities. For such specifications would have been very difficult to formulate and in the light of the history of Capital making-which, as already suggested, it is evident that the committee did not closely study-they would. if proposed, have been certainly subject to immediate critical analysis by the people of two States and by the Congress of the United States, not to mention the disfranchised but still sentient community known as the District of Co-

The initial phrase of the committee's statement relative to this matter suffices, if taken seriously, to arouse the apprehensions of the residents of all three of the jurisdictions directly affected, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. That phrase is "as an experiment." Thus it is proposed to make a sort of "proving ground" of the national metropolitan area for experimental projects of State and municipal administration, in matters of health, sanitation, public safety, education and other functions in overlapping urban districts.

It is readily to be acknowledged that there are some very loose parts in the American municipal machinery. And it is quite evident that the public health would be more surely conserved, public education would be more effectively advanced, public safety would be more definitely and economically assured if system of administration were adopted-provided, of course, that it were a good system, soundly and efficiently conducted. But why make the national metropolitan area-as already thus described-the laboratory field of experimentation? Is it because this area, with its politically helpless population, could ot effectively protest or resist? Such an answer is justified by the experiences which the District has suffered for many years of government without repre-

But there is another angle to this matter. It relates to the adjacent communities that form part of what is generally known as the Greater Capital area, the nearby sections of Maryland and Virginia. Both of those States contributed-more or less willy-nilly-to the creation of the Federal Capital, authorized by that paragraph of the Constitution which gave to the Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." One of those States, a little more than half a century after the cession of a slice of its territory to the Federal jurisdiction, was granted it back. The other was not thus restored

Now, can it be believed that Virginia, having given and recovered jurisdiction over its share of the hundred square miles that constituted the original Federal District, would ever consent to a second cession to permit the conduct of an experiment in co-ordinated municipal management? Or that Maryland, al-Nor is today's scuttle at Nanking in | ready stripped of jurisdiction over some sixty-six square miles of its terrain, would agree to extend to the Federal jurisdiction an uncomputed area of land lying in the twilight zone of political enlight-

These are practical questions, however impractical may seem the proposal of the National Resources Committee. Even though the report, as it is now outlined, may be no more than a bit of wishful thinking-which seems to be quite the style in Government circles just at present-it is to be considered seriously, as indicating a trend in official thought that if carried out into works, as have so many other extraordinary projects during the past four or five years, will reduce the Constitution and innumerable statutes to mere scraps of paper with no guarantee of the maintenance of a tribunal of justice capable of resisting encroachment upon the basic

law of the land. So numerous have been the departures from the normal lines of national thought during the past fifty-four months that each now becomes in turn in the public estimation "just another one of those things." Yet each requires to be noted as a part of a pattern, with an abiding hope prevailing that eventually, perhaps soon, political nature will take its course and the national balance will be restored.

Power of Prayer.

For those who are skeptical and doubtful, this story, perhaps, should be told. In a Washington hospital there lay upon a bed of pain a great and good servant of one branch of the Christian church. He was desperately ill. Medical science had done for him all that it could-in vain. It seemed to his to diplomatic and consular officers of friends, watching beside him, that the f'um sinner chasin, havin gathered up

appealed to the Almighty Father for intercession that he might be spared for the continuance of his work in the

Coincidentally, a congregation gathered in a place of worship sacred to a different doctrine and word was carried to the minister presiding in that temple that his stricken fellow-teacher of universal love was sinking-too soon-to his rest. The heart of the man was so deeply touched that he went into his pulpit to ask his people also to join in the petition for divine mercy. Every worshiper responded to the plea. For the moment the barriers of ages were broken down

And the cry of the united multitude must have been heard. Physicians later testified that the heart of the sufferer began to beat again normally. Light came back into the weary eyes. Then the patient slept-to waken refreshed and encouraged. Incredibly, the crisis had been survived. Weeks of convalescence followed, while the patient retrieved his normal strength of body and of mind. Now he has resumed his duties.

But something even more precious than a human life has been gained for Christian fellowship in Washington. Unity and brotherhood have been demonstrated. Never will the incident be forgotten by those most intimately concerned. They will remember forever the experience with God through which they have passed.

As time goes on conditions differ as to the manner of human interchange. The primitive method of dealing with a rival is to kill him. It proves unsatisfactory and ancient conditions assert themselves to demand certain inevitable rules. For every fight there will be a Red Cross unit and some child bereft will wail its protest regardless of the speech forms which it will inherit.

Mistakes of opinion often induce errors in action. Perhaps one of the best things about the United States Constitution is the fact that it was immediately reduced to writing. It induces much talk, but everybody has an opportunity to know what he is talking about.

Chinese reports are to the effect that more than 1,000 Japanese soldiers were killed by an explosion of a plowed field. One of the disadvantages of an undeclared war is the impossibility of securing authenticated figures.

There may be a devious intention to give Mr. Hugo Black enough worries to compel him to admit that regardless of the figures in his birthday book he feels at least like a man of eighty.

Disappointment in Tammany Hall politics is a phenomenon fairly well, understood by Senator Copeland. A number of competent men have survived the experience.

When the President of the United States holds a conference with newspaper men, he often falls into touch with valuable information if he is willing

Selection of a proper word for killing in modern strife becomes difficult indeed when even "murder" seems too mild a

Shooting Stars.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON

Condensed Economics. When pages long great minds prepare

For use in print or speech, We study them with patient care To learn just what they teach. The student bends his weary head And with a thoughtful frown

Observes the scrolls before him spread And tries to "boil 'em down."

The page become a paragraph;

The paragraph a line, Which may with ease be cut in half To leave a phrase so fine. The phrase grows fainter, by and by, And when at last he's through, He finds the problem stated by The letters "I. O. U."

Trying to Be Consistent. "Would you care to become a member of our law firm?" asked the enterprising

"No." answered Senator Sorghum. "I have been helping to make laws all my life. I don't see how I can consistently interest myself in enterprises which contemplate their evasion.'

Jud Tunkins says the reason he likes base ball better than politics is that when the argument is over something is decided for keeps.

Big Figures.

When penny ante folks would play In hours of long ago, The game of life was rather gay. But now we find it slow.

For most of us must quit the pace In envious regret, Unless we have the means to place A billion-dollar bet.

The Prosaic Lady. "I would like to lay the world at your

feet," said the ardent suitor. "Why talk nonsense?" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "The world is already there, so long as I can avoid being stood on my head in a motor accident."

"Even a dishonorable enemy should be forgiven," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "but he should always be allowed first to defeat himself."

Eviction.

No creature we permit to dwell In sweet content. We drag the oyster from his shell;

He pays no rent.

"It wouldn't surprise me," said Uncle Eben, "if Satan had took a vacation mo' dan he kin tend to."

THE POLITICAL MILL

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

Republican headquarters is having a busy week. Today party leaders of cities of 500,000 population or more are meeting with Chairman John Hamilton of the National Committee. Thursday the Executive Committee of the National Committee is to gather here. All this activity is part of the drive started by Hamilton several weeks ago to get the party organization ready for the

1938 congressional elections. Chairman Hamilton will receive re ports from the city leaders and from the members of the Executive Committee It is expected also that he will take up with the Executive Committee a proposal made by former President Herbert Hoover and others for a national convention of Republican leaders next Spring. The proposed convention, if and when it takes place, is to consider means of reviving the G. O. P. so that a real battle for the presidency may be made in 1940, as well as plans for making gains in the congressional elections next

If the Executive Committee gives its approval to the proposal for a gigantic party conclave it will be more or less flying in the face of former Gov, Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, and of a number of the Republican Senators and Representatives who do not wish to be put in the position of following Mr. Hoover's leadership. Nevertheless, a poll of the members of the Executive Committee indicates that today more of them are in favor of the plan than there are opposed to it. They subscribe to the belief of Mr. Hoover that something must be done now to rebuild the party. and that a representative gathering should be held at which every suggestion, from changing the name of the party to a fusion with anti-New Deal Democrats, may be discussed.

Some time ago Chairman Hamilton declared that he would lay the plan for a national gathering, such as Mr. Hoover has proposed in his Atlantic Monthly magazine article, before the members of his committee the minute that it was presented to him officially, and now that has been done. The California Republican assembly has formally petitioned the Republican National Committee for a national conference, and has sent copies of its formal action to each member of the committee.

The resolution as certified by Marvin Sherwin, secretary of the California Republican assembly, states that on September 5 the board of directors of the assembly met in Ventura, Calif., and adopted the resolution.

One of the objections originally raised to Mr. Hoover's suggestion was based on the understanding that he favored making up the conference with the elected delegates to the last two Republican National Conventions, but the resolutions adopted by the California Republican assembly, which is friendly to Mr. Hoover, shows that the scope of this is to be widened materially, that the young Republicans and all races would be invited to participate in an unbossed convention.

Obviously, efforts will be made to prevent the gathering from becoming a boom for any presidential candidate or for any particular group in the Republican party.

* * * *

Some of the insurgent Republicans, like Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. who have been demanding a complete house-cleaning of the Republican National Committee from the chairman down, have already indicated that they will not co-operate in any way either with the committee or with Mr. Hoover, so they are not being considered.

If such a national convention is held every effort will be made, it is said, to demonstrate that it is not dominated by any particular group, whether it be Hooverites, Landonites or the followers of Senator Borah and other independ-

Chairman Hamilton has in mind calling a meeting of the whole National Committee on some date in November. Indeed such a meeting has practically been determined upon. It will be held in Chicago as the most central point for the committeemen and women from all sections of the country. Despite efforts of some of his opponents to unhorse Hamilton, the chairman seems in a position to resist such a move. He has no present plan for retiring from the chairmanship. If the committee had to pick a new chairman, incidentally, it would not know just where to turn. Furthermore, the chances are that it would be unable to satisfy all the groups in the party.

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan started a lot of discussion by his speech to the Republicans of his State on Saturday night, in which he suggested the possibility of a coalition between anti-New Deal Democrats and the Republicans for the campaigns of 1938 and 1940. Such a coalition is devoutly desired by many of the opponents of the Roosevelt New Deal administration and its policies. The difficulty, however, is to find a practical way of bringing it about. It is hard to get Republicans to support, for example, a Democrat who might happen to be the "fusion" choice for President, and equally hard to persuade Democrats to support a Republican nominee of "fusion."

The Michigan Senator pointed out that already political realignments are forming, with a deep cleavage in Democratic ranks. He insists that many former supporters of the Roosevelt New Deal party, which he claims cannot be considered the Democratic party, are falling away. It is the aid of these opponents and their co-operation which needed to turn the New Dealers out of office.

* * * * Party labels are worn rather lightly by millions of voters of the country today. These millions slip from one side to the other, depending upon the pendulum of public sentiment, and particularly upon the condition of their pocket books. When the Hoover landslide of 1928 is compared with the Roosevelt landslide of 1932 there can be no doubt that this is the case. True, Democrats organized and conducted a mudslinging campaign against Hoover, then in the White House, prior to the 1932 presidential election. But it was the "crash" followed by the depression which turned the trick against the Republican party nominees. If the people become convinced that the Roosevelt administration and policies are retarding rather than aiding better business and more profits to the workers as well as to the employers, the days of the Roosevelt

New Dealers will be numbered. President Roosevelt is not unmindful that he will have to bestir himself if the New Deal party is not to suffer reverses in the congressional elections next year. His defeat in connection with the court bill, the manner in which Congress ran out on him, leaving many important measures he desired hanging in air, plus the more recent controversy over the appointment of an alleged Ku Klux Klansman to the Supreme Court-his first appointee to that body-all have given

THIS AND THAT

BY CHARLES E. TRACEWELL.

Mildew was no respector of book bindings in such a musty Summer as that just passed.

Buf it had its preferences. Red cloth was its favorite.

Next came green cloth, and leather,

in that order. Red won easily, however. In volumes kept in open cases some form of this parasitical fungus was to be found eight out of ten times.

This was the first Summer in memory that these powdery mildews collected on

the books of those who are particular about such things. It selected the backbone, and the

edges of the covers, and the insides of paper jackets, if these were kept on. The jacket, in fact, was responsible

for most of this invasion, it would seem, for it held moisture between it and the book cover. The unusual humidity of the season was what caused the trouble.

on the color of the binding it rested on. If the cloth was green, the mildew was green. If red, it was red. Certain types of soft cloths seemed favorites, probably due to the physical

Like a chameleon, the mildew took

* * * * Fortunately all of these fungi wiped off easily if care was taken in doing it. It was another case in which too much vigor and "pep" did not work.

fact that they gave a secure hold.

Gentle removal was best. If soft cloth or paper, preferably the popular face tissues, were easily rubbed along the mildew, practically all of it came off on the cloth, but if too much pressure was exerted the fungi seemed to be rubbed in.

* * * * From certain volumes the fungus would fly up in powder form, giving forth the characteristic sour smell long associated with it.

Who cannot recall some distant parlor, shut up Winter and Summer, in which the few books were covered with mildew?

That odor is never forgotten, as most odors are never forgotten. This Summer, in modern households of many windows and fresh air and

sunshine, was the first to enable these forms of life to get a foothold. Especially those homes in suburban sections of many trees, suffered if many books were kept in open cases.

Score heavily for closed cases, then, for no mildew was found on volumes in them. The sufferers, if such they can be called (since no permanent damage is done, apparently) invariably were in

the open cases which are so much in the vogue nowadays. Air could get at 'em. Mildews, in their various forms, are air-borne. They seem to seek out cloth

and leather, especially of the sorts named, on which to land, but maybe that is only seeming-probably what they do is to land everywhere, but take hold only where conditions are suitable Vegetable fibers and leathers offer

them the proper hold and probably sustenance.

If a booklover is in the habit of taking

some thought to the possibility of mildew on them, if his home is surrounded by trees. Look on the title backbone for traces of soft substance, and be especially

his books for granted, he should give

kept on. While drying out the house with furnace heat will end the growth of these mildews, and stop their spread, it will not cause them to disappear. They have a marvelous hold on life. and may be dried to an inch of their lives without entirely giving up the ghost.

suspicious if paper jackets have been

The only safe way is to remove them by hand, and to do it so thoroughly that none is left for subsequent growth next year, if it happens to be similarly humid for weeks at a time.

* * * * Care should be taken to go over the covers thoroughly, especially the backwhere the title appears, the edges, bone and inside back and front of the cover, after they have been opened out.

Some of the fungus is sure to be found in the little trough which is created by the cover and the book itself next to the so-called fly leaf.

A folded tissue can be inserted in this trough and run along, wiping away all traces of the mildew. Enough cloths or papers should be used to afford clean specimens for each

book. And these should be carefully folded, so that the catch is not spread around the room. As far as is known there is no particular danger in handling these parasitic forms, as far as humans are con-

cerned, but certainly they would not be good to get up one's nose. * * * * It is best then to handle them with respect, on the theory that very little

is known about them, after all. that they can do nothing any good except themselves. The musing booklover will regard

them carefully, as he works, seeing in them things upon which universal intelligence has lavished attention, else they would not exist.

They are part of life's program, which is so vast and extended-even in one's own blood-that it is beyond belief.

There are strange little bits of life in one's very blood which are, in effect, brothers to these forms of life on this book cover.

The chemistry of nutrition is a subject which would convert the worst un-

Perhaps these fungi might have the same effect on some philosopher among his books. He will remove them, nevertheless, for

they are out of place. They are unwanted. They may do damage. The backbone of each book is to be cleaned completely, and all other

The paper cover is laid out flat, inside out, to facilitate the removal of the mildew. It will be best to leave the covers off for awhile, to permit the drying out of the book.

Inspection ought to be made in about a month to see if the unwanted forms have grown back again. Remember especially to examine the books with red cloth bindings.

STARS, MEN AND ATOMS

Notebook of Science Progress in Field, Laboratory and Study.

BY THOMAS R. HENRY.

The fantastic life of the pre-dawn age, ! long a blank in earth's history, is com-

ing to light Approximately 60,000,000 years ago the remote ancestors of most living things known today-flowering plants, birds and mammals-made their appearance on

There was a great gap between them and the heydey of the great reptiles, the monster dinosaurs and their relatives. All these had disappeared before the beginning of the Eocene, or dawn, age of the geologists. It was as if Earth had been wiped clean for new and better forms of life.

New, bit by bit, paleontologists are filling in the hitherto blank pages between the dominant reptiles and creatures in whom can be discerned family resemblances to the dogs, cats, monkeys, horses, etc., of the present. They are reaching back into ten million vacant years during which Nature was experimenting with animal forms and ways of life. They are picking up the debris of these experiments-scattered teeth, a few ribs, leg bones and skulls. Out of these they are

constructing an approximate picture of the old life which failed. One of the most notable advances ever made in the knowledge of this Paleocene period has just been reported by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson of the American Museum of Natural History from material collected in the area of the Crazy Mountains in Central Montana over nearly a generation by Smithsonian Institution scientists. This was apparently about the center of a vast forested area in which "nature's experiments" tried and failed adequately to adjust

themselves. Among these bones Dr. Simpson finds creatures moving in the direction of monkeys, rodents, bears, and hoofed They didn't make the grade, out they showed the way. None of them, it is probable, can be considered directly ancestral to living animals, but these arose out of the same welter of evolutionary experiment from closely allied, less specialized lines. Some of them, for example, may have looked and acted somewhat like bears. There was a place for bears in the world and life inevitably flows into every vacant niche. These creatures were unable to fill the niche and later on arose animals better

qualified for the place. In the earliest strata of the Crazy Mountain formation are found fossil fragments of an order of mammals altogether different from anything known on earth today, or for the last 50,000,000 years. These are the "multituberculates." so called from the peculiarity of their teeth. In the preceding geological period they constituted the most abundant type of mammal life. In the paleocene they are already on the way out, and

rise to suggestions that the New Deal party and its administration have been slipping. The President started a counter drive against his opponents in his Constitution day address last week. He is going across the country, starting tomorrow, to carry on his campaign.

Today President Roosevelt and his newly appointed justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Black, are separated by the Atlantic Ocean. When Black returns to Washington for the opening of the Supreme Court term October 4. they will be separated by a considerable portion of the continent. Some day, however, they will both be in Washington. What passes between them at that time will be interesing, if it is ever kn

become totally extinct during the succeeding Eocene when modern forms of mammals were making their appearance. They were small, rodentlike animals-

the largest ever found no bigger than a woodchuck. They represent one of nature's discarded experiments. It is improbable, however, that their blood entirely disappeared from the earth and there has been much speculation as to what modern mammals are most closely related to them, however tenuous and distant such relationship may be. They have sometimes been represented as marsupials-at present represented by the opossum and the pouched animals of Australia-or as related to the egglaying monotremes represented by three

little-known Australian species. This collection contains the finest single multituberculate specimen yet discovered-consisting of skull, jaws and a partial skeleton. For the most part these animals are known otherwise only from their teeth.

After careful study of the specimens in the Crazy Mountain collection, Dr. Simpson reports the conclusion that neither of these hypotheses can be upheld. True, the multituberculates show some striking resemblances to both marsupial and monotreme lines. Of the former, he says, they seem to be superficial and adaptive and to represent analogous stages of evolution, not "blood relationship." The resemblances to the monotremes, he concludes, "seem to be in part adaptive and in part due to the retention in two fairly conservative, but not especially related lines of a few very primitive characters, inherited from the mammal-like reptiles.'

The study forces him to the opinion. Dr. Simpson says, "that the multituberculates are a distinctive group not ancestral or closely related to any later mammals and of extremely ancient separation from the main mammalian

What America Needs Is More Americanism

I read a long article in the papers about the forming of a Nazi army in the United States. I was in the gallery at one of the sessions of the House when one of the Representatives introduced a bill for the suppression of such un-American movements. What we need in America is not fascism or communism, but Americanism! It is just as un-American for the Fascists to organize an army in the United States and teach fascism to American citizens as it is for the Communists to hold meetings, and organize schools to

teach communism. Those who do not want to abide by a democratic form of government and want fascism or communism should be sent back to Italy, Germany or Russia, where they can enjoy the so-called freedom and liberty of such governments. GEORGE P. RATTE.

Dangerous Fragments.

From the Burlington Hawkeye Gazette. Japan is learning that when you go about ruthlessly breaking up China some of the fragments are likely to cut you.

Cash and Credit. From the Bridgeport Times-Star.

In these days and times it's hard to get credit where credit is due, and practically impossible to get it where cash

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Evening Star Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C.

Please inclose stamp for reply. Q. How much food and water does the average person use in a day?-T. M.

A. He consumes four pounds of food.

three pounds of water and thirty-five

pounds of air. Q. How many officers and men can the airplane carriers Lexington and Saratoga

carry?-L. F. K. A. The Lexington and Saratoga each has quarters available for 2,300 officers and men. During peace time these aircraft carriers usually carry about 85 per cent of their full complement of officers and men.

Q. What is Earl Sande, the famous jockey, doing at present?-E. J. A. He is a trainer for the stables of Col. Maxwell Howard and is raising a few stock horses of his own.

Q. Who will play Jiggs in the motion picture "Bringing Up Father"?-M. T. A. George McManus, creator of this

famous comic strip, is to be cast as Jiggs. Q. What is meant by the Stakhanovite system in Soviet Russia?-F. K.

A. It is a scheme for speeding up production by better arrangement of tools, raw materials and working time. Since wages are paid by piece work, fast, clever workers make a great deal more than slow, dull workers.

Q. Does the American Newspaper Guild publish a paper?-C. H. A. The official organ of the guild is the Guild Reporter, published weekly.

Q. How did Starved Rock on the Illinois River get its name?-R. T. A. The story runs that the Illini Indians starved to death on this rock when besieged there by the Iroquois. The rock is a cylindrical mass of sandstone about 160 feet high, with about

Q. What percentage of the cigaretto output is manufactured by the Big Four companies?-W. H. A. The four largest cigarette companies

a half-acre of wooded land on its summit.

produce 83 per cent of the country's output. Q. What is done in large steel mills to keep the workers from having heat

prostration?-H. L. W.

salt and dextrose tablets are provided for the workers. Excessive perspiring causes a loss of salt in the blood and the salt-dextrose tablet acts as a restorative and prevents prostration. Q. Where was wall paper first manu-

A. In most of the large steel mills

A. The first wall paper factory was established in 1790 by John B. Howell at Albany, N. Y.

factured in the United States?-W. H. M.

Q. What was the Walking Purchase? -L. F. H. A. In 1682 William Penn purchased of the Delaware Indians a tract of land in the present counties of Bucks and rthampton, Pa. Penn and a party of Indians started on a walk beginning at the mouth of Neshaming Creek. After walking a day and a half he concluded that it was as much land as he wanted and a deed was given to the lands at that point. In 1737, after Penn's death,

Q. Did Salome marry?-E. J. A. She married Philip the Tetrarch and afterward Aristobulus, one of the numerous descendants of Herod, ruler

the tract was increased by a party of

expert walkers to a point 70 miles in

the interior.

of Lesser Armenia. Q. Where are Salvation Army officers

trained?-W. H. A. Officers in the United States are trained at four schools, situated in New York, Atlanta, Chicago and San Fran-

Q. How can homemade tomato juice

be kept a bright red?-H. B. A. Use stainless steel knives and avoid utensils of copper, brass and iron. Select bright red, firm tomatoes and avoid boiling. Cook one or two gallons at a time by simmering until softened. Put through a fine sieve, reheat at once and bottle. Add salt, unless preparing juice

for infant or invalid. Q. What is the seating capacity of Madison Square Garden?-J. T. A. The seating capacity for boxing events is 18.451, and the largest attendance at any boxing show was approximately 21,000. This also represents the

largest assembly for any event. Q. What is spontaneous combustion?

-M. M. S. A. Spontaneous combustion is fire resulting from heat produced as a result of the combination of oxygen with other substances. Rags, cotton waste, newspapers, straw and many similar materials give off heat of sufficient amounts to reach the kindling point of the materials, which burst into flame. Papers and magazines stored in a hot attic may

Q. Is Louella Parsons, the movie columnist, married?-W. F. A. She is the wife of Dr. Harry W. Martin, a Hollywood physician.

result in spontaneous combustion.

Q. Does Indian corn grow wild anywhere?-G. C. A. No wild or uncultivated form of Indian corn is known. Q. Who wrote the song "The Good

A. It was written by Honey Boy Evans, the famous minstrel.

Old Summertime"?-I. M.

Q. Where will the National Safety Council Convention be held this year?-A. It will meet in Kansas City. Mo.,

October 11-15. About 10,000 delegates

are expected. Traffic, industrial and

home accident problems will be thoroughly considered. A Rhyme at Twilight

Gertrude Brooke Hamilton.

Unstable. As lightly as a swallow Southward flies

No echo in the clear light of your eyes Of my heart-throe; So little of love's possible demise Did your heart know.

As surely as the tides wash out to sea A drifting leaf So surely your light love will shattered On some far reef:

So did you go;

And will enter by Gethsemane Alone with grief.