

Western Australia Now in Spotlight

Breaks With Commonwealth by Two to One Vote.

Washington.—At the polls and at her gold mines western Australia's activities have drawn the spotlight of news. With the definiteness of a two to one referendum she has recently proclaimed her secession from the commonwealth, suggesting the first break in the confederation of the six Australian states that has existed for 32 years.

Although authorities maintain that the action can have little effect, because there is no governmental machinery allowing any state to withdraw, yet western Australia's protest has been made. An outburst of gold fever, too, inspired by the present high prices of that metal, has awakened new activity at her one-time boom mines.

"Western Australia, comprising approximately one-third of the whole island continent, has made rapid strides in its century of development," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "Especially during the last half century, it has seen significant progress, yet vast areas in its 975,920 square miles are desert and waste land.

Had Boom Like California.

"Gold" mining gave the land its first boom. Moorille, Coolgardie, Kimberley, and other gold fields poured millions into the world's coffers. In 1903, when it reached its highest point, western Australia produced \$43,000,000 worth of the precious metal. In 37 years of its greatest activity, its mines enriched the world's gold supply by \$775,000,000.

"Kalgoorlie, with its famous 'Golden Mile' and other nearby mines, mushroomed almost overnight into a roaring camp, and became much like San Francisco in '51 or Dawson in '90. Former President Hoover, as a young mining engineer, once worked in this rich mining district, and successfully put many 'sick mines' into profitable operation.

"As gold production waned, western Australia, once known as 'the land of sin, sun, and sand,' became a new land of promise through its wheat fields, forests, and cattle and sheep grazing areas. Today, however, Kalgoorlie is again taking on many of the aspects of a rip-roaring mining camp, and many of the 'swaggles' or 'sundowners' are again plodding the sun-parched regions to set out new claims. A chemical syndicate is also reworking to a profit old tailings and poorer dirt. It is doubtful, however, that western Australia will ever again produce the quantities of gold that it once did, yet some of the old prospectors are always hoping that they will one day strike it rich.

Important Wheat Region.

"In less than a quarter century of agricultural development western Australia increased her export of wheat from \$35 to \$35,000,000. Of the slight-

ly more than four and three-quarter million acres of land now under cultivation, nearly four million acres are devoted to the growing of wheat, with a recent yield of more than 53,500,000 bushels.

"On more barren areas graze more than 9,800,000 head of sheep and 800,000 cattle. The wool clip furnishes the largest export next to gold and wheat.

"The cities along the west coast are not large. Perth, the capital, has only a little more than 200,000 population. Many of the others live only by virtue of their position as exporting centers for the cattle and sheep country. Broome, along the northern part of the coast, is one of the most interesting because of the fact that it is one of the few 'Asiatic' towns in the 98 per cent British-born population of Australia. There live many Japanese, Chinese, Malays, Filipinos, and Kooepangers from Timor, who are engaged in the pearl and shell industry.

"Western Australia may well feel a certain independence from the rest of Australia because she is more or less isolated by a great desert region 500 miles wide and 1,000 miles long. Air services and the transcontinental train system with its branches, how-

Berlin Drug Store Is 275 Years Old

Berlin.—Berlin's oldest drug store, and one of the oldest in Europe, recently celebrated its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary.

Among its famous customers have been Bismarck, "The Iron Chancellor"; Theodore Fontane, and the poet, Wilhelm Raabe.

The shop is the "Einhorn Apotheke," in the heart of the old city. Through its almost 300 years of history it has changed little in appearance. The show-window decoration remains pretty much as it always was, with fantastic old remedies, such as "Devil's Dirt," "Dragon Blood," and "Vitril of Iron" still on display, if not much in demand.

ever, do link up many of the towns in western Australia and bring them into close communication with Canberra, the new capital, and cities on the eastern coast.

"Despite the fact that the western province does have much barren waste land and in some cases has had to pump water through 350-mile lengths of pipe line, it does hold promise for great development in the future for there are many areas still unexploited. Also, with a climate ranging from tropical to temperate, a fairly wide range of products can be grown successfully."

Body That Opens Up Like a Book



"The Body Book" in the Hall of Science at A Century of Progress in Chicago reveals the workings of the human body in sections, like opening up a huge book page by page. The spectator is the operator of this visual medical wonder and every nerve, tissue, muscle, bone and organ passes before him like an interesting adventure story.

This Week

by ARTHUR BRISBANE

Our Armor Plate Gone More Pay for 1,000,000 The Lash in England A Deadly Rat Army

The chief Italian flyer, General Balbo, with his most important pilots, lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House and wondered, perhaps, that such a big country should have such a little White House. They have bigger public buildings than that in Rome, and Mussolini is building more of them.

The polite Italians expressed delight at everything and added a wreath to the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

General Balbo makes light of his countrymen's marvelous achievement, saying he was tired of flying over the Mediterranean and decided to stroll over to Chicago. Nevertheless, his is the most remarkable flight ever made, and one most important to the future of aviation and of war.

It is as important to this country as the invention of gunpowder was to the nobles that wore armor plate and found that bullets would go through it. Our "armor plate" has been the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and we know now that fleets of airships can fly over them.

Approximately 1,000,000 workers in this country have had their salaries increased, and, to a great extent, restored to the 1929 pay level. The pay increases applied to 700,000 textile workers.

This army of 1,000,000 with the old buying powers restored, and with the other millions to follow, accompanied by a more plentiful distribution of dollars, will, under wise management, settle the depression problem. Trading the gold standard for good times is a good trade.

When the British dislike anything, they try to get rid of it. Two young Brits, first of the kind in that country, confessed recently to robbery with sawed-off shotguns. Importation of the American idea displeased the British judges.

They sentenced the young men to long terms in prison, but first each young gentleman was lashed with the cat-o-nine-tails. When the lashings were over, both were understood to remark that they would do no more robbing with sawed-off shotguns. The cat-o-nine-tails destroyed the glamour of crime.

In this country, when we don't like anything, we talk about it.

Every possible misfortune appears to attack the unfortunate Chinese. Now a frightful plague of rats sweeps the southern part of the province of Anhwei, in East Central China.

The rats have polluted the water supply and threaten famine, while natives appeal for outside help, unable to fight the swarms of vermin.

Even this government might be interested, for a rat plague means other plagues, such as Asiatic cholera, and such things sometimes travel far and rapidly.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, appointed by President Roosevelt to help regulate wages, hours and other working conditions, appears to be a rugged sort of person, using rugged English. When certain "best minds" object to his plans for restoring general prosperity, he doesn't say that they represent "a doubtless highly conscientious element devoted to constitutional niceties."

He calls them "the chiselling fringe," and warns them to "stop chiselling."

The British reaching out for business are perfecting an agreement with Russia, under which Russian purchases will be increased in England, especially purchases of heavy machinery. Russia is canceling her business with Germany. Stalin does not like Mr. Hitler's denunciation of Communism.

Spain, it is said, will recognize Russia and endeavor to do business with that country.

Five Americans, arrested in Spain for an alleged flight with the civil guard, are amazed because such a fuss is made about it. "Why, in New York, that would be just a night court matter."

Many Americans would be surprised to know the respect with which law and its representatives are treated in Europe. There crime is taken seriously and the kidnapping or "snatching" industry doesn't even exist. Europe believes that the public should set the example of respect for law.

In Paris, Doctor Calmette, scientist of the Pasteur Institute, reports the growth of cancer in the white rat stopped by injecting venom from a cobra. Cancer in the white rat succumbed after twelve injections of venom, ten of which, given all at once, would have caused death. This cancer treatment was discovered by Dr. Adolph Monac-Lesser of New York.

One poison offsets another. Salvarsan treatment, which conquers one of the worst blood diseases, involves injecting arsenic into the tissues, enough to kill the germs, not enough to kill the patient. Malaria germs are used successfully to cure cases of paresis.

Some one will find a remedy fatal to cancer growth, but not fatal to the cancer victims.

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Blouse of Cotton-Crochet the Rage

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



WOULDN'T you just love to own one or several of those smart, cool, attractive and very practical mercerized-cotton hand-crochet blouses which high-class specialty shops are showing this season, to wear with the now-so-voguish linen (particularly black linen) or plique suits? Well, why not be the happy possessor of just such? They are so easy to make and inexpensive (when home crocheted) and are they good-looking!

As to hand-crochet, it's the rage just now. Chic Parisiennes simply dote on it, wearing blouses of crochet with their best-looking suits, and gloves, the cunningest affairs you ever saw, with flare cuffs, the whole thing done in a dainty lace stitch. Belts, too, and pocketbooks and hats all of crochet, while their frocks are trimmed with designful crochet insets and entire yokes and edgings and such.

The group of clever blouses in the picture cannot but prove an inspiration to those who feel the urge to crochet. The vastly important thing about using mercerized cotton for these blouses is that it washes so perfectly no matter how colorful it be.

Of course you are going to have a hard time deciding which of the blouses pictured to copy. We think the model on the standing figure is particularly good-looking. It's "darling" when made in a pastel shade to match the skirt, although it is just as effective in contrast—pale blue cotton crochet blouse with a pink plique or flannel skirt, or, if you like monotonous, a pink crochet blouse topping a pink linen

skirt, a matching linen swagger coat completing this most intriguing threesome. Oh, there is no end to the staging of effects which can be done with these hand-crochet blouses. It is the handsome shell stitch which makes the aforementioned blouse outstanding, also the tricky picot (crochet) finishing at the neckline.

The eye-satisfying little sweater with its pert cap sleeves on the seated figure is crocheted in blue and white cotton, intermingled so as to give it a sort of tweedy effect.

The fashionable high neck of the striped-yoke blouse shown to the right below, also its wee puff sleeves, make this model a smart item in anyone's wardrobe. The buttons at the belt are a happy thought, avoids stretching when you slip the blouse over the head.

The young woman who's head and shoulders above the group are pictured, is very much in crochet attire. Her blouse is a perfectly stunning affair crocheted in the popular flit stitch, bright orange with white. The white sports hat crocheted of mercerized cotton has the soft, easily draped brim which is becoming to all types of faces. A band of mesh stitch suggests new height for the crown.

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Cave May Link Indians to Asia

Man Stalking Moose Makes Interesting Discovery.

Edmonton, Alta.—Deep in a weird solitude known as Dead Man's valley, where hot springs encourage exotic plant growths in odd contrasts to the firs and pines of the North, a trapper has found a cliff dwelling which may definitely link North American Indians with Mongol tribesmen.

Ed Clausen, known as "The Lone Wolf of the Barrens," made the discovery.

While trailing a wounded moose he encountered a pathway down the face of a cliff. Turning down the path he came to a giant room cut from the rock, some 75 feet below the crest of the cliff and 150 feet above the valley floor.

An aperture permitted light to enter the room. Clausen discovered a chimney cut through the rock to the upper surface of the cliff. Animals apparently had used the room as a

refuge and resting place for centuries.

The trapper did not remain long in the place. Anxious to make his way back to camp, he did not take time to search for tools or implements which might have been left in the room. He did make an examination which assured him that the room had been hewn from the rock by humans, and was no natural formation.

Prof. E. A. Corbett, of the University of Alberta, an authority on North American Indians, said that the discovery might be of greatest importance.

It may substantiate a theory that Mongols left their Asiatic homes 20,000 years ago, crossed the Bering straits, traveled to the Mackenzie river district, then spread southward along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to populate this continent with aboriginal tribesmen.

Fate of France in Saar Waits on Vote in 1935

Paris.—Two years hence, France will know the outcome of a wager in-

volving billions of francs represented by her stake in the Saar valley.

The 1935 plebiscite will determine whether the 738 square miles will be French territory, German, or whether the 780,000 inhabitants remain under the League of Nation's jurisdiction.

French newspapers are filled with articles emphasizing the vital value to France of the Saar basin and calling upon the public to interest themselves.

The Saar, once regarded as the "powder barrel of Europe," today buys approximately two billion francs worth of French goods annually. Under the Versailles treaty, France became sole owner of the coal mines in the territory, but if the plebiscite results in a return to German rule, France stands to lose her Saar trade, and likewise the preferential position of her industrialists who have established themselves throughout the district.

Militarily Saarbrücken, chief city of the district, is strategically important as it is a junction point for six of the ten important railroads between Germany and France. The present official concern is due primarily to the recent demonstrations by youthful Nazis at Saarbrücken, the government fearing the population may vote for a change merely as a change.

Trapper, 83 Years Old, Says He Has No Future

Ortonville, Mich.—Henry Rodenbough, an Oakland county trapper for 72 years, has decided that his vocation has no future.

"But I guess I'll stick with it until I'm a hundred years old and then retire," Rodenbough, eighty-three, said recently. He set his first trap when eleven years old and caught marten, mink, gray fox, and muskrats.

"But, of course, there is a lot of fun to trapping. I had a trap line 35 miles long when I was a young man and I covered it every day."

Despite his advanced age, Rodenbough still covers a two-mile line during the trapping season. During the depression, however, much of his time has been spent in explaining the intricacies of his trade to unemployed men.

Boy Catches Huge Fish Sarasota, Fla.—A fourteen-year-old boy, Robert Brundage of Columbus, Ohio, landed the heaviest tarpon in the annual tournament here, when he gaffed a 129-pounder.

KING OF MARBLES



Aaron Butash, of Scranton, Pa., seated in regal state on his throne as king of the marble shooters after he had won the national marbles championship held in the Ringer stadium, Ocean City, N. J.

Flyer Reports on Ruins Under Dead Sea Surface

San Francisco.—An R. A. F. officer stationed at Abukir reports that while flying over the bay he saw ruins below the water, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Fisherman confirmed the existence of two groups of ruins, each comprising several columns.

Prince Omar Tousoun undertook investigations with the help of a diver. Several columns were identified standing on the bottom in three fathoms of water and apparently of red granite. The diver brought up several fragments of stone, one of which proved to be a finely chiseled head of Alexander the Great, apparently designed as a wall ornament.

An R. A. F. officer stationed at Amman while flying over the sea, part of the Dead sea some time ago distinctly saw a town lying beneath the water. The surface of the sea is usually ruffled and covered with scum from submarine bitumen deposits, but on this occasion it was exceptionally calm and clear. It is surmised that the origin of the story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah may here be revealed.