

To Attempt Record Dive for Study of Marine Life

Dr. Beebe Uses Bathysphere for Observations.

Washington.—Dr. William Beebe, noted oceanographic explorer, will pay another visit to "Davy Jones' Locker" off Bermuda, under the joint auspices of the National Geographic society and the New York Zoological society. Using his steel, air-tight bathysphere, Doctor Beebe will attempt a record dive of half a mile while studying strange undersea life.

"Because of its peculiar coral formation and semitropical climate, the Bermuda group is a veritable museum of all forms of fascinating marine life," says a National Geographic society bulletin.

"Ebb tide leaves on Bermuda's pink coral beaches spongy starfish, iridescent jellyfish, glistening sea bottles, and thousands of beautiful seashells. In Bermuda's aquarium, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world, more than 150 different varieties of local fish are displayed in the exhibition tanks.

Like Vast Aquarium.
"More like a vast aquarium than a natural formation are the shallow-water sea gardens; submerged coral reefs over which visitors drift in glass-bottomed rowboats. Looking down through the glass and crystal clear water, corals on the sandy bottom 40 feet below appear deceptively at arm's length. Many varieties of coral grow on the sand itself among bloated sea puddings and bright orange sponges, while others cling to rocky ledges decorated with swaying weeds.

"White coral, resembling spina sugar confectionery, and huge polyp mushrooms, a yard in diameter, grow beside bulbous masses of brown and yellow coral. Lavender sea fans of delicate lacework sway below immense coral antlers. Big, parti-colored parrotfish browse on algae-covered coral, gnawing it off with their tough beaks. The familiar red coral, associated with beads and jewelry, is not seen, being a sort of veiling inside other coral.

"For the adventurous, Bermuda offers a still more exciting way of observing marine life. Putting on a copper helmet, with attached air hose, and climbing down a swaying ladder into sapphire waves; the diver finds himself in a mysterious, amazing world.

"Oblique rays of sunlight filtering through blue water make an azure twilight through which one can see only about 50 feet. Blurred shapes drift nearer and evolve into incredibly lovely blue and gold angel fish, fins trailing in long streamers. These fish seem to have become symbols of Bermuda. Angel fish designs are found in Bermudian jewelry and chinaware.

"Undersea, as if blown by an aquatic wind, everything constantly sways in one direction, pauses, and then returns. The diver who holds himself rigid, resisting this surge, seems alien to the fish and frightens them away. If he yields to the swell and is wafted back and forth, the fish accept him

and may nibble him curiously. "Before the glycerin-coated windows of his helmet drift devilish, flapping like birds, swift schools of 'streamlined' mackerel, and occasionally a shark, whose reputation as a man-eater some scientists think is undeserved.

Swarming for Bait.
"Jostling each other to get the bait offered them, fish swarm like bees around a diver. Bony-shelled trunkfish, noisy yellow grunts and striped ribbonfish, streak past. Silvery yellow jacks and thousands of small silversides flash in the sunlight. Fantastic fish resembling small dragons, weave in and out among attenuated needlefish. The cornetfish, with its trumpet-shaped mouth, arrives, swimming as easily backward as forward.

"To watch a submerged coral reef is to witness miracles. At one moment the whole reef is alive with pulsating, expanding, waving sea creatures of delicate pastel colors. A touch, a splash, or even the shadow from a boat overhead causes a spasm of alarm. In a twinkling every living thing on the reef has changed. Frail anemones contract and withdraw into themselves. Jeweled fish dart into holes. The banded rockfish has changed its markings and the spotted flounder that rippled over the sand is now invisible, having changed color to resemble sand. For a minute the reef remains barren and dull. Then, one by one, fish and anemones take courage and furtively emerge.

"The reason for these lightning

Hens Know Master's Voice, Solve Theft

St. Clairsville, Ohio.—A pair of "one-man chickens," who knew their master's voice, solved a series of chicken thefts in which more than 1,000 fowls were stolen during the last six months.

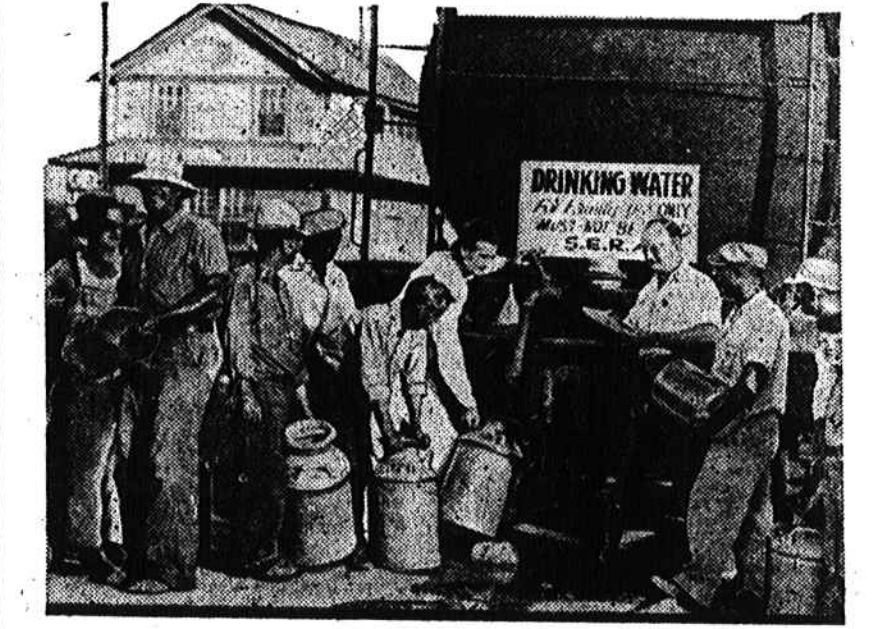
Authorities and owners previously had been unable to identify the birds. On a recent evening 18 chickens were taken from Mr. and Mrs. William Daugherty and a short time later a similar number were sold to a Bethesda (Ohio) grocer.

Entering the store, Daugherty called, "Napoleon," and a big red rooster fluttered onto his shoulder. Mrs. Daugherty yelled, "Aunt Martha," and a hen flew to her arms. After the pet chickens had identified their owners, deputy sheriffs arrested a man who allegedly sold the chickens to the grocer.

changes is obvious when one realizes the greedy cannibalism of a coral reef. Though resembling the most retiring, sensitive flowers, anemones use their tentacles to seize and paralyze fish.

"Light decreases and pressure increases, the deeper one descends into the sea. Doctor Beebe, sealed into his two-ton diving ball or bathysphere, descending past these surface fish, which are predominantly blue, will enter a twilight zone, where the fish are largely transparent, and finally come to rest in a zone of inky blackness half a mile below the surface. Here the water is extremely cold, practically without motion, and of such tremendous pressure that fish from this depth often burst when brought to the surface."

How Imperial Valley Gets Water



Imperial valley ranchers in California are facing their worst and last water shortage on the Colorado river. The photograph shows domestic water being distributed to rural residents of the valley by SERA officials from one of the carloads shipped into this great agricultural area. Millions of gallons of domestic water will have to be shipped into the valley during the present drought period. The water is being furnished by the Southern Pacific railroad from its wells.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Hindenburg Sleeps Important Stork News Building Happiness Mr. Green Sees Danger

Through miles of flaming torches Hindenburg was carried to his grave. No representatives of the Hohenzollerns appeared. The United States sent a wreath. The ceremony began with the funeral march from Beethoven's Third Symphony, "Eroica," written in honor of Napoleon. Services to honor Hindenburg's memory were held in various churches here. New York's Governor Lehman sent to the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church a tribute eulogizing Hindenburg as "a great soldier and statesman."

Italy reports that the stork will soon have the honor to bring another little Mussolini to the dictator's household. This delights the Italian nation and causes more general interest than would the arrival of quintuplets in any royal family. If that new baby inherits its father's qualities, it may play an important part in the world. It is officially stated also that the widow of Chancellor Dollfuss will soon have interesting news for the Austrian people. Dictators come and go; the stream of babies, fortunately, never ceases, and there is hope in every one.

At "Two-Mountain Chalet," a beautiful lodge cradled among the Rocky mountains, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt had dinner after driving 125 miles through Glacier National park over the Great Divide. After dinner, in a broadcast speech, the President said many things of interest to the people of the United States.

He said, in the first place, that "the stealing of the public domain is finished." That is most encouraging. The President says the nation has entered "an era of building, the best kind of building—the building of great public projects for the benefit of the public and with the definite objective of building human happiness."

Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, warns the government that it must do something for the 10,000,000 idle. If it does not act swiftly, Mr. Green says, "society may take over the means of production."

What is "society?" President Roosevelt's government has already "taken over the means of production," taking charge of industries, payrolls, shops, farms, spending public money by the billion in an earnest, sincere effort to restore prosperity by financial artificial respiration.

Constantine, Algeria, reports bloody, fatal rioting between Mohammedans and Jews. More than 20 Jews were killed, many injured. An Arab mob, armed with blackjacks, revolvers and "Arab knives," invaded the city's ghetto, "settling fire to houses and dragging Jewish men, women and children into the streets, to stab and beat them."

Mild earthquake shocks have gently rocked the coast of Maine recently, but nothing cataclysmic happened. Windows rattled, pictures were found out of plumb on the walls. That is an old country and the rocky coast has probably done its important "settling down" in ages long past.

Some of our best minds, that have been shipping dollars and securities to Canada for safe keeping, out of the reach of our "radical, confiscatory" government, will shudder reading the speech of Harry Stevens, Canadian minister of trade and commerce. This gentleman says "big business," made up of "unscrupulous financiers and business men," exploited Canada's consuming public, starved her producers, sweated her workmen, gouged her pulp, paper and other industries and left her with a choice of reform, dictatorship or revolution.

Earl Beatty, admiral of the British fleet, has common sense. He thinks Britain should regulate her own naval strength, decide questions of defense for herself, not asking opinion or permission from other countries. Many Americans feel the same about their own national defense, and wonder why a people of 123,000,000 should be less independent than Washington's U. S. A. of 4,000,000.

Cetinje, Jugoslavia, reports a farmer stoned to death by villagers who saw him using a toothbrush and concluded that it was "a magic wand for practicing witchcraft." Unfortunately for the victim, he was seen using the "strange instrument that he carried" just after a cow had ceased to give milk, two dogs had gone mad and the son of the richest man in the village had eloped with a gypsy girl.

Vincent Pisano, only twenty, hired a room on the top floor of a quiet Brooklyn boarding house, retired there with his friend, Oreste de Roberto, twenty-one. Both were racketeers, both were hiding, both were "on the spot." Hiding did no good.

Two gunmen came down the sky-light, shot Pisano five times in the abdomen, put several bullets in De Roberto's head. Both young men had police records, had been tried and convicted and let out.

Organized crime usually "gets its man."

Consumption of Meat Advances Steadily

More Than Keeps Pace With Population Increase.

Chicago.—Meat consumption in the United States is more than keeping pace with population increases, according to a statement just issued by the national live stock and meat board.

In the decade, 1913-1922, inclusive, the total estimated meat consumption

averaged 13,500,100,000 pounds annually, and per capita consumption was 131.1 pounds. In the next ten years beginning with 1923 and ending with 1932, the average annual meat consumption was 16,036,800,000 pounds, and the per capita consumption advanced to 140.0 pounds. For the year 1933 the estimated consumption was 17,900,000,000 pounds, and the estimated per capita consumption 142.9 pounds.

The per capita consumption of 142.9 pounds in 1933 was divided as follows, according to estimates: Beef, 54.1 pounds; veal, 7.9 pounds; lamb, 6.9 pounds; pork, 74.0 pounds.

These estimated figures show that more meat was consumed in 1933 than in any previous year in the history of this country. The significance of the 1933 consumption figures may be better understood when it is considered that meat moved into consumption channels at the average rate of 17 tons per minute.

Despite this upward trend in meat consumption, the United States still lags behind four other countries in the per capita consumption of meat. These four countries and their per capita consumption figures are as follows: Argentina, 273.2 pounds per capita; New Zealand, 252.2 pounds per capita; Australia, 188.5 pounds per capita; Canada, 154.8 pounds per capita.

The board calls attention to the fact that meat is the finished product of one of the nation's leading industries. Live stock is produced on more than six million farms. Approximately 85,500,000 cattle, hogs, and sheep were received at the 82 principal live stock markets in 1933. Meat is processed in more than 1,400 packing plants and approximately 100,000 retail meat dealers merchandise it to 125,000,000 food consumers.

French Mission to Study Easter Island Statues

Paris.—A French ethnographic mission on board the colonial dispatch boat, Rigault de Genouilly, now in South American waters, will be landed at Easter Island this summer so that scientists can remain for several months in an effort to trace the origin of the civilization and famed stone carvers of that isle.

The Regault de Genouilly, which left Lorient in March, is now visiting ports in Brazil and Argentina after having called at French African colonial ports. It will round South America and call at Valparaiso before going to Easter Island.

The boat will remain but two days at Easter Island, landing Prof. Charles Watelin of the Paris museum staff and M. Metreau, explorer and alpinist, and members of their party. The navy boat then will go to the Society Islands, Hawaii, Yap, the Philippines, and to Saigon, where it will be stationed.

The scientific mission will remain on the island as long as is necessary to study the 500 rude stone statues and busts there, some of them 70 feet tall. No plans have been made for the scientists' return.

London Dowager Takes Own Chair Out Shopping

London.—Out of a gorgeous limousine at one of the entrances of Harrod's department store the other day stepped a generously proportioned dowager, followed by a stately chauffeur bearing a white enameled bath-room chair.

On she sailed magnificently until she came to a counter where bargains struck her fancy, when the chair was set in position for her comfort, with the chauffeur standing at attention.

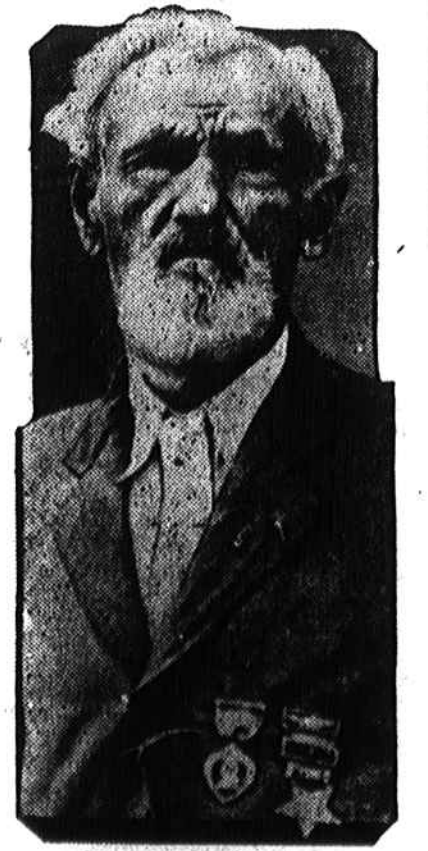
Then on to the next counter, and so on, the chauffeur carrying the white chair through the throng of shoppers and every now and then placing it by some counter in response to an impatient "Chair, John."

Find Rare Picture of Lincoln in Junk Shop

Hoopeston, Ill.—C. M. Bruff has acquired an unusual photograph of Abraham Lincoln, made when the Great Emancipator was a young man. The picture is classed as an ambrotype and is produced on glass, with the lights represented in silver and the shades by a dark background.

That method of making photographs was used between the time of the da-

TARDY RECOGNITION



On August 2, 1862, in a skirmish near Memphis, Mo., during the Civil war, N. Benton Yackey, was shot five times. He still carries two of the balls in his side. Now, after 72 years, Yackey has been decorated for valor and devotion to his country. He has just received the Purple Heart medal from the War Department. Yackey is ninety-two years old, is vice commander of the G. A. R. in Colorado and Wyoming, and is commander of the Pueblo post.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Depositors Protected

Washington.—Word has reached treasury circles in Washington indicating some fear among residents of the drought area that the prolonged dry period and its attendant effect on conditions may cause some fresh trouble among banks. I inquired among officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation concerning those conditions, and I have assurances that there is little, if any, danger of new banking difficulties. Furthermore, the officials reminded me that even if new troubles should arise nearly all of the depositors in the distress communities are protected under the bank deposit guarantee law.

In reporting these assurances I do not mean to imply that every bank in all parts of the country has insurance coverage for its depositors. But the scope of the insurance corporation membership is so broad that it is almost possible to describe it as complete coverage among the small banks. The corporation figures show that 97 per cent of all depositors whose individual accounts are less than \$2,500 per person are protected by the insurance. Something like 95 per cent of all of the banks in the country are members of the insurance pool.

The significance of these figures cannot be minimized. For example, a recent bank failure in Illinois was cared for by the Deposit Insurance corporation and it paid 99 per cent of the number of depositors with a total of \$125,000, a figure that was exactly half of the total deposits in the bank. That is to say that only 1 per cent of the number of depositors in the bank had accounts in excess of \$5,000 each—the maximum insured under the temporary fund—but the total of these larger accounts was equal to the total deposits of the other 99 per cent of the individuals having accounts with that institution.

With respect to the fear that has been indicated in the drought-stricken communities, it was explained that many individuals thought there would be a repetition of conditions several years ago when the small banks were unable to realize on loans and short-time credits extended in the same areas. The depression made it impossible for many borrowers to repay. The officials told me, however, that the conditions now are somewhat different. They pointed out, for example, that many of the distressed farm mortgages hitherto privately held are now in the hands of the government and that the home loan bank system has been doing the same sort of thing for owners of residences in towns and cities. This naturally has alleviated some of the stress on the local banks.

It is true, of course, that many of the banks have extended credit on what normally would be sound bases, and that the drought and its consequent destruction of crops will cause some loans to be uncollectible at this time. But the point is that the strain is not so great as it was early in the depression and officials here generally believe that the banks will pull through with the very minimum of failures.

Nebraska Experiment

It is a curious coincidence, however, that this new fear of banking trouble in the drought areas should arise at a time when the state of Nebraska is just closing out its 25-year experiment with a state bank deposit guarantee law. The Nebraska experiment was by no means successful. Its life was very short. Nevertheless, it has taken that state almost twenty years to clean up the wreckage that resulted from an attempt to insure all deposits within the limited jurisdiction of one state.

It is to be recalled that during congressional debate on the federal law much argument was advanced against enactment of the national insurance law on the basis of the failure of the numerous state attempts. The answer apparently lies in the fact that conditions in one state may be bad from an economic standpoint, or they may be bad in several states, but it is seldom that the whole United States suffers conditions of a character that result in widespread wreckage of banks. Another strength which officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation see in their own law is that no attempt is made to guarantee all deposits. An heretofore said, the limit is \$5,000 for any individual account. While that limitation does not protect the holders of great amounts of capital it is sufficiently high, according to the studies by the insurance corporation to provide for immediate repayment to at least 97 per cent of the individual depositors in this country.

The federal corporation has more than \$400,000,000 at its command upon which it can draw immediately for payment to depositors in case of any bank failure. It is ridiculous to assume that this amount would be sufficient to meet any such debacle as occurred in 1932 and early 1933, yet it ought to be said that a great many of the banks which closed their doors during those black days would not have been so affected had there been funds available to pay off depositors in the banks that closed early in those desperate times.

There are many Washington observers who still have their fingers

crossed as to success of the deposit insurance plan.

"They look upon it as placing a premium on unsound banking. I think no one can doubt the psychology of this guarantee in cases where bank managers really desire to be crooked. They can feel obviously that their depositors will be protected for the most part and if they "bleed" their bank the wrath of the bulk of the citizens in a community will be dissipated obviously by prompt repayment of their deposits from the federal corporation. These observers contend further that the federal law has not had an opportunity for a real test. It is their thought that a period of five years or more will be required to gain an idea of how the machinery is going to function. It is to be noted that there has been no assessment levied on the banks which are members of the pool thus far beyond the original cash contribution for the membership purchase. The test will come, therefore, when the \$400,000,000 fund, has been exhausted and the banks which are members of the pool must again dig up funds to replenish the larder.

Nye Predicts New Party

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, a Republican Independent, is on record with the prediction that a new political party is bound to come, and that he believes it is now gaining rapid headway. The senator was not quite specific in his declaration, however, because he gave the impression that he recognizes many of the problems confronting organization of a third party. He has shied away from campaigning for Republican regulars seeking senatorial seats this fall and to that extent has definitely put himself in the position to be active in any third party movement.

The thing which Senator Nye and other independents on the Republican side are dodging is President Roosevelt's direct action in drawing from liberal members of both Republican and Democratic affiliation. It is regarded by political students here as quite obvious that only a few of the Republican independents ever will stay put in a party organized as they believe Mr. Roosevelt to be organizing a new party. It is the old story of new party ambitions existing in too many spots. They exist among Republicans now in the North and the Northwest and in some sections of the Middle West, and they exist among the radical wing of the Democratic party in some sections of the South and in most parts of the Middle West. But as far as Washington information goes there are few points upon which these various groups are yet able to agree.

Old line Republicans and the conservative wing of the Democratic party are paying little attention, however, to the threats of party defection. Those with whom I have talked apparently rely on history as the basis for the conclusion that the current political uprising will die down in due time.

Federal Clerks Lose Jobs

Many "efficiency experts" are appearing in the New Deal governmental agencies and the heads of clerks are beginning to fall. The process of separating workers from the federal payroll always is a difficult proposition and so the efficiency experts are moving very slowly. But authentic reports indicate there will be a sharp reduction in the government payroll shortly after election. It seems possible that a few will join the ranks of the unemployed even before election but the number is likely to be inconsequential according to the information I have obtained.

The appearance of the efficiency boys, however, has started many Washington correspondents on the trail of something deeper. While none of them, as far as I know, have been able to learn definite and irrefutable information as to plans, there is no doubt in their minds that the payroll reduction presages something in the way of tax legislation in the next congress. How far it will go or what new taxation methods may result, it is of course, too early to tell.

One of the best proofs of this is the recent statement by Senator Carter Glass, the Virginia Democrat who so long has been an outstanding figure in the senate on financial questions. Senator Glass said in a speech, and said it with emphasis, that "there is a pay day coming." He amplified his remark only to the extent of saying that the tremendous rate of spending eventually has to be checked and that if the credit of the federal government is to be maintained, provision for retirement of the great public debt—now in excess of \$28,000,000,000—must be made very soon.

It is this question of expenditure that is causing alarm among so many business interests and Senator Glass called attention to that. Unless congress resorts to a sales tax of a general character, it is obvious that business must carry the brunt of the tax burden. The sentiment of the last congress and several prior to that one has been directly opposed to the sales tax. Tax legislation appears certain to be a bone of hot contention in the next congress.