

**Following Through
With the News**

Paraguay's Victory In the Chaco: The protracted war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco region reached a new point of crisis when Paraguay on November 17 announced the capture of Fort Ballivian, for months the key-point of Bolivia's resistance to Paraguay's advance across the Gran Chaco. Bolivia denied that 10,000 men had been captured by Paraguay, and insisted that Ballivian had been abandoned voluntarily because it no longer was of military value. Meanwhile, at Geneva, the League of Nations' Chaco committee warned Bolivia and Paraguay of the penalties they might incur for breaking the League Covenant by engaging in war.

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Lindbergh Case: Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be called as a defense witness when Bruno Richard Hauptmann goes on trial in January for the murder of Lindbergh's son. This was announced by Hauptmann's counsel, who did not state, however, what points were to be established by the Colonel's testimony.

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Alice Dies: Mrs. Alice Pleasance Liddell Hargreaves, who inspired Lewis Carroll's famous "Alice in Wonderland," died at her home at Westerham, Kent, in England, on November 16. She was eighty-two.

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Munitions Control: Curbing of wartime profits and control of the international trade in arms, but opposition to government monopoly of the munitions manufacturing industry, were the outstanding recommendations of a memorandum submitted to the Senatorial committee headed by Gerald P. Nye by Lamot du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., on Sunday. The memorandum was prepared at the request of the investigating committee and urged a thorough study of the problem of excess war profits by an agency authorized by Congress and the strictest kind of Federal control over the exportation of arms.

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Share the Wealth: Forty-four bills were jammed through a special session of the Louisiana State Legislature in eighty-four hours and twenty-one minutes last week, some as a part of United States Senator Huey P. Long's "Share the Wealth" program, and some to further his control over the Louisiana State Government. One bill which aroused national interest gave to the State Banking Commissioner the right to declare a two-year moratorium on any private debt with the exception of Federal, State, and municipal obligations.

"Heavy-Water" Discoverer Gets Nobel Prize

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, of Columbia University, Is the Youngest Man to Receive the Internationally Known Award

For the discovery of "heavy water," which may revolutionize chemical research, Dr. Harold Clayton Urey, of Columbia University, has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1934. Not awarded in 1933, the prize is worth \$41,318.

Lunching at the Columbia Faculty Club on November 15, Doctor Urey was notified of the award by overseas telephone from Sweden. "I had heard that I was to receive the award," he said, "and if they had delayed the announcement much longer I would have been a nervous wreck."

In 1931, Doctor Urey, with the aid of Dr. George M. Murphy, of Columbia University, in cooperation with Dr. F. G. Brickwedde, of the United States Bureau of Standards, showed that the heavy isotope of hydrogen, now called deuterium, was present in ordinary hydrogen to the extent of one part in 5,000. When deuterium is combined with oxygen, the result is "heavy water." [LITERARY DIGEST, November 25, 1933.] Chemically a twin almost of ordinary hydrogen, physically, each atom of deuterium has twice the mass of hydrogen.

Since the heavy hydrogen nucleus is, next to the proton, the nucleus of ordinary hydrogen, the simplest nucleus known, it will have a great effect on research because of its simple structure. In chemistry numerous new chemicals are theoretically possible by replacing ordinary hydrogen by heavy hydrogen. In physics its importance is in shattering the nuclei of heavier atoms by bombardment because of its greater mass. At first, however, "heavy water," which boils at 215 degrees and freezes at 39, cost about \$60,000 a pound, but a new process, developed at Columbia, has reduced this price to \$6,000.

In experiments with the new discovery it was found that "heavy water" kills small plants and animals. Chemists advance the theory that a surplus amount of "heavy water" may be a cause of old age. Also, "heavy water" is present in ordinary water in the ratio of one to 5,000 parts. Further laboratory experiments have shown that "heavy water" slows life; and for this reason it may be useful in the study of cancer.

Only forty-one years old, Doctor Urey was born in Walkerton, Indiana, was graduated from the University of Montana in 1917, received his Ph.D. degree from the

University of California in 1923, and was made a professor at Columbia in May, 1934. Doctor Urey is married, the father of two children, and, aside from indulging in charcoal sketching and playing the piano, spends most of his time in the laboratory.



Wide World

Dr. Harold Clayton Urey

Catholic Hierarchy Protests

At the close of a three-day meeting of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, D. C., a vigorous protest was issued against the "anti-Christian tyranny" of the Mexican Government in suppressing religious worship and education in Mexico. The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States at the conference traced the history of the conflict between the Mexican Church and State since 1926. Seventy-eight members of the hierarchy took part in the meetings. Their statement contained a thinly veiled reprimand, said a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, to Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, because of a speech he made some weeks ago which was interpreted by many Catholics in the United States as an indorsement of the Mexican Government's program for removing religious training from the schools.

Austria's Salvation

Austria, among the hardest pressed of European nations since the World War, was seen headed for a new career after conversations at Rome between Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, during which they agreed that Austria be made the Switzerland of Central Europe. The two statesmen decided, according to the Associated Press, that Germany must voice her unmistakable intention to let Austria alone, or must sign an agreement with other European nations guaranteeing Austria's independence. Premier Mussolini was careful to point out that the Austro-Italian understanding was not "intended to prevent the establishment of friendships with other nations." Political and economic pacts existing among Italy, Austria, and Hungary, Signor Mussolini declared, were "open to all who pursue the same ideals and ends." But those entering, he added, must "accept certain conditions." This was taken to mean that Austrian independence was the guiding principle of the understanding between Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Schuschnigg. The Austrian Chancellor was considered to have laid the ghost of the German-Austrian *Anschluss* by announcing in his return speech to Premier Mussolini that Austria was determined to "maintain her independence in the interests of European peace."

London Loves a Royal Wedding

When Princess Marina of Greece Becomes Duchess of Kent, \$75,000 May Cover the Cost of the Festivities of a Celebration in Which a Whole Empire Has an Interest

A DUKE for a bridegroom, a future king for best man, a King and Queen of a great Empire for father and mother-in-law, and the bride a princess—London is setting the stage for the first wedding in the King's household since the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York in 1923.

Five years ago in London, Prince George, now Duke of Kent, youngest, gayest, and handsomest of the King's four sons, met Princess Marina, daughter of Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece. Possibly to cement strained relations between the two nations, Prince George visited the late King Alexander, of Yugoslavia, last August, the first member of the British Royal Family to do so since the murder of King Milan of Serbia in 1903.

As the guests of Prince Paul, now Regent of Yugoslavia, and his wife, Prince George and Princess Marina attended the performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Salzburg Festival. Remaining amid the Slovenian Alps, they became engaged.

Most Artistic Son

Prince George is the most artistic of the King's sons. He is an accomplished dancer, singer, pianist. He is fond of dogs and shooting, and owns an air-plane. Handicapped by shyness as a boy, his platform manner now is without restraint. Of late years he has been the inseparable companion of the Prince of Wales.

Marriage has its responsibilities. Soon after the announcement of his engagement the Prince was created Duke of Kent, with a seat in the House of Lords, promoted to Commander in the Royal Navy, and received an increase in his annuity from \$50,000 to \$75,000. There are rumors that he might become Governor-General of Canada, the second member of the Royal Family to hold that office. His great-uncle, the Duke of Connaught, was Governor-General from 1911 to 1916.

Princess Marina, youngest of the three daughters of Prince Nicholas, is a charming, tall, brunette of



Wide World

King George and Queen Mary greet their son, Prince George, and his fiancée, Princess Marina of Greece, on their arrival at Balmoral Castle, accompanied by Prince and Princess Nicholas, parents of the bride-to-be. (Left to right) Princess Nicholas, King George, Princess Marina, Prince George, Queen Mary, and Prince Nicholas

twenty-seven. She shares the Prince's love of music and dancing, and is a crack shot and skater. Like all Greek girls, she is proficient in needlework. She is a fluent linguist, speaking English, French, German, Greek, and Russian, "a typical modern girl who is very fond of outdoor life."

London is preparing for the wedding, which will take place on November 29. The Lord Chamberlain has given instructions to the 1,000 guests, and women groaned at the order to appear in the less-elaborate morning dress. The "agony column" of *The Times* solicits patrons for "Royal Wedding Seats," available at reasonable prices in positions for obtaining the best view.

The wedding has created a marriage boom in England. Many bridal couples



Wide World

King George and Queen Mary with the bridesmaids and other attendants on the occasion of their wedding, July 6, 1893

plan to marry on, or before, the date of the royal wedding, and to spend a part of their honeymoons in London to enjoy the benefits of the royal festivities.

A household function, not a State ceremony, the cost of the wedding must be paid by the King. Parliament allows the Privy Purse about \$2,350,000 annually for expenses of the Royal Family. From this sum the King and Queen receive \$550,000 for personal requirements. Annuities to other members of the family amount to approximately \$530,000. The Prince of Wales has an income from the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall, totaling nearly \$330,000, as his yearly revenue.

The cost of entertaining visiting royalty will be approximately \$33,000. The King and Queen of Norway probably will occupy the "Belgian Suite," reserved only for the ruling heads of nations, once used by President and Mrs. Wilson in December, 1918.

Primate to Marry Pair

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, will marry the Prince and Princess. He will be assisted by six priests. There will be twenty-eight choristers and Abbey attendants. The aggregate fees will approximate \$13,000. The eight bridesmaids attending Princess Marina will receive jewelry from the Prince. Gifts to the servants amount to about \$5,000; the wedding-cake will cost \$3,000; and the wedding-breakfast will cost nearly \$15 a person for seventy-five to a hundred guests. The young couple will throw approximately \$250 of special silver money to the throng, which will come from all parts of the Empire.

In all, \$75,000 may cover the festivities.

Yet the pageantry of the affair will be the throng of people crowding the streets for a view of the royal procession, the ceremonial robing of the bride, the magnificence of Palace and Abbey, each group, spectator and guest, to see and be seen.

London loves a royal wedding.