

Closeup and Comedy

by ERSKINE JOHNSON-GEORGE SCARBO



GLADYS SWARTHOUT
HEIGHT, 5 FEET, 4 INCHES.
WEIGHT, 115 POUNDS.
BROWN HAIR AND EYES.
BORN DEEP WATER, MO.,
DEC. 25, 1907.
NATIONAL SCORES—
FIRST HUSBAND, HARRY
WERN, DECEASED, P.R.—
SECOND HUSBAND,
FRANK CHAPMAN.



**MADE FIRST PUBLIC
APPEARANCE AT 13 IN
CHURCH CHOIR.**
**LIVES TO SUPERINTEND
IN OWN KITCHEN.**
**COLLECTS
FRENCH
FURNITURE—
A JO
HOBBY.**

Max Schmeling Ring Hero In Year 1936

By EDDIE BRIETZ
NEW YORK (AP)—Max Schmeling's spectacular 12-round knockout of the hitherto unbeatable Joe Louis at the high spot of the most successful year boxing has known since the war days immediately following the amazing comeback of the former champion overshadowed even the coming upset the year previous of Max Baer by James J. Braddock, the big Cinderella Man and the most popular champion since Jack Dempsey ruled the heavyweights.

It was a year of surprises which saw a record influx of high-class foreign talent in the heavyweight and lightweight divisions, the largest financial returns since 1932, mounting attendance figures and at least 10 new cent active boxers than in 1935.

Ent Fleischer, editor of The Ring magazine and internationally known boxing expert, told this writer: "The revival of interest followed the unexpected kayo of the Brown member and the extraordinary good showing and crowd appeal of the former importations, notably Gunnar Gunnarsson of Finland and Arturo Godoy Chile among the heavyweights and Ben Venturi and Aldo Spoldi among the lightweights."

One Champion Idle
While champion Jimmy Braddock was kept in enforced idleness by an attack of arthritis which caused a postponement of his championship fight with Schmeling, the kingpins of other classes were active throughout the year.

The year saw the dethronement of the popular Tony Canzoneri as the champion of the lightweights and the rise of Lou Ambers to the top rung of the 135-pound division.

A new American middleweight champion was crowned when Freddie Welsh of Seattle, Wash., decisively defeated Babe Risko, who had knocked out Teddy Yarros of Pittsburgh the year before.

New faces also bobbed up in the gray-muffled featherweight division. Peter Sarson, an unknown from Birmingham, won the National boxing association title from the veteran Freddy Miller of Cincinnati. A late Mike Bellosio won an elimination tournament and was crowned king in New York state. Henry Gutierrez, a negro, then defeated Bellosio to become the recognized champion in California.

Boxing Prospers Everywhere
Ringo of Puerto Rico, recognized as the American bantamweight king, went on to win the world title by stopping Tony Marino of Pittsburgh, who previously had beaten Balhazar Sangchilli of Spain, bantamweight king of the International boxing union.

The other champions retained their titles, although John Henry Lewis, light-heavyweight ruler, went to London to risk his against Len Harvey in a bout which the American won decisively.

That the boxing revival was world-wide is indicated by the fact that England enjoyed its best year since the war and that several American fighters found rich pickings in tours of foreign countries.

Charles Lewis' London invasion, which drew both crowds and stars in his wanderings abroad and Peter Sarson, his successor, now is shining in Australia, with fat purses promised in England on the way home.

Like Dempsey Era
The year produced a number of fighters reminiscent of the Dempsey era, including Gunnar Gunnarsson, the Finn; Freddy Steele, Harry Wilson, a new middleweight threat, and Freddie Apostoli. It saw the revival of many fight clubs closed during the depression. Records of boxers more above were staged than any year since 1929.

On the other side of the ledger, five names closely identified with the boxing era passed on.

Tom O'Rourke, formerly an ace trainer and dean of New York officials, died from a heart attack at the age of 62 in a hotel in New York.

Harry Hunsbrey, famous as an announcer, died after a long illness, and Joe Pappe, Jim Cheung and Packy

Gold Standards Obliterated In 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The last remaining members of the gold bloc—France, Switzerland, and The Netherlands—were forced to devalue their currencies in September, and the year 1936 ended without a single nation maintaining a gold standard of pre-depression specifications.

Transition from gold to a managed currency by these countries was facilitated by aid from the United States and Great Britain. These nations worked out an agreement with France for free interchange of gold among them by way of their equalization funds. Later other countries were included. The step was hailed by some as a move toward stabilization of world currencies. U. S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., however, said the plan was "on a 24 hour basis."

Fluctuation Settles
As a result of gold transfers being entirely handled by equalization funds, the fluctuations of various currencies late in the year settled down to artificial routines.

The French franc by its latest devaluation is left unbalanced between 4.34 and 4.96 cents. It recently has been around 4.68 cents. Its previous parity on a 59.06 cent dollar basis was 0.63 cents. Before the U. S. devalued it was 3.82 cents and before the war it was 19.30 cents.

The Netherlands guilder is now around 5 1/4 cents, against the former parity of 68 cents; Swiss franc 23 cents, against 32 5/8 cents. Czechoslovakia devalued while Russia revalued its rouble to take up the slack left by French devaluation since the rouble is quoted in francs. Italy devalued its lire following a struggle to support it during the Ethiopian war.

Aside from the foregoing, foreign currencies made little change for the year. The Argentine peso, an exception, made a smart advance. German marks were quoted unchanged from a year ago, but for practical purposes Germany's variety of currencies called the mark are about equivalent to devaluation. Spanish pesetas were not quoted late in the year because of the troubled conditions in Spain that made exchange of money impossible. Far eastern currencies were steady.

**Sees Little Chance
Of High Bond Yield**
By DARWIN R. JAMES
President, East River Savings Bank
NEW YORK (AP)—The assured growth of mutual savings deposits in 1937 emphasizes the acute need of suitable investments. It is unlikely that gilt-edged investments will pay much higher rates of yield for several years to come. Higher earnings and higher dividends are not to be expected while the present cheap money rates continue.

The mutual principle of security before every other consideration necessarily limits the outlets of these institutions to the fewest of investments. Yet the rate of yield paid by mutual savings banks of the country is substantially higher than the average return from Federal securities. In turn it also is higher than the yield of a majority of the best state and municipal bonds.

In the future, as in the past, the sound first mortgage will continue to be the principal outlet for mutual funds, an important contribution to the realty market, to new home building and construction of every kind.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
E. W. Shelby et ux to R. R. Fenn et ux—4 A. in lot E. Potter's Survey, \$10.
W. E. Lebow et ux to William M. Morelock et ux—Tracts tp. 20-3 W., \$10.
Jay A. Burleson et ux to Thomas White et ux—Tracts tp. 20-3 W., \$10.
Patrick Goggin et ux to John Goggin et ux—8 1/4 lot 2, blk. 10 Fairmount, \$10.
Ellen Hansen et ux to Ray C. Hansen et ux—SE 1/4 of Blk. 2, Landess acreage in Sec. 25 tp. 20-3 W., \$500.

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE

A Sawbuck for Safety

By HAROLD GRAY



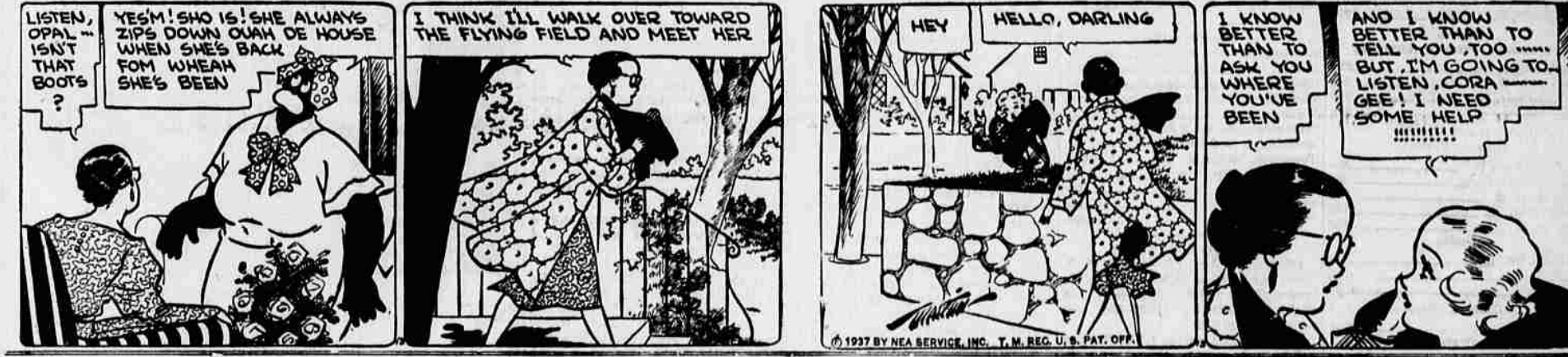
THIMBLE THEATRE Starring POPEYE NOW SHOWING: "DEAD WOOD COMES TO LIFE" TOMORROW: "WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!" By E. C. SEGAR



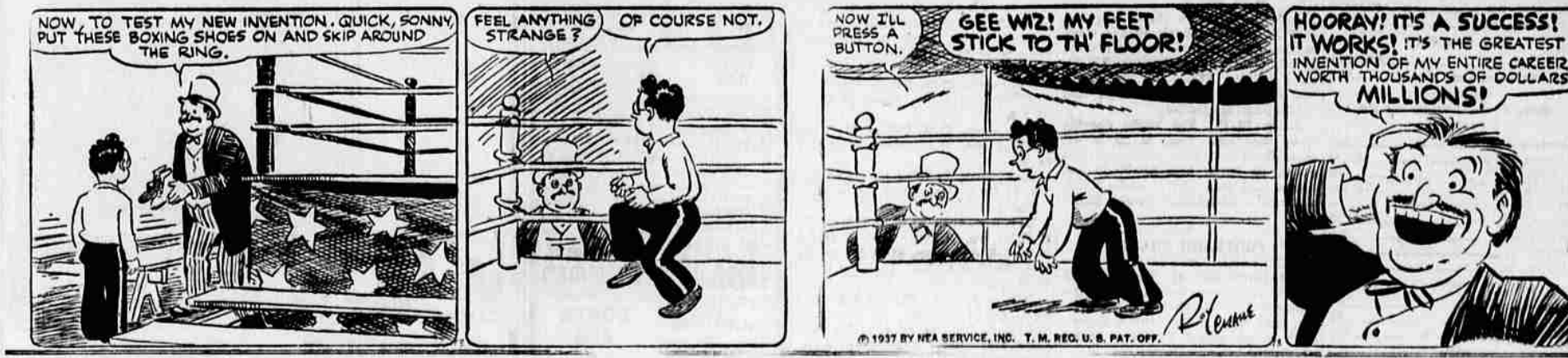
SECRET AGENT X-9 The G-Man's "Fugitives from Justice" By ALEX RAYMOND



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES Back Home By MARTIN



WASH TUBBS Jessup Presses a Button BY CRANE



OUT OUR WAY By WILLIAMS OUR BOARDING HOUSE . . . with . . . Major Hoople

