



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—As Andre Maurois becomes an "immortal," it would seem that there ought to be honorable mention, or at least a simple garland of some kind, for Mme. Maurois. Here a few weeks ago, he explained how his wife, also a person of distinction, learned typing and stenography to keep his script flowing smoothly and legibly to the publishers. He writes only in long-hand, said to be quite as cramped and illegible as that of Horace Greeley, and she alone of all mortals can translate it. Seat No. 35 in the French academy might still be vacant but for Mme. Maurois.

He was born Emile Herzog, in Rouen. His literary divagation was the first short-cut to immortality in a line of ancestral woolen drapers reaching back to the year 900 A. D. He was a bachelor of arts at 15 and a doctor of philosophy at 18. He began work in his father's factory, but got right on the job as a philosopher and literateur, so, when he was assigned to the British as an interpreter in the World war, he could fill them in on Byron, Shelley and Keats, and did so. Later he explained Disraeli to the English, and, around the clubs, they bit their pipe-stems and admitted that this French chap knew a lot of things they hand't even suspected. "Ariel, the Life of Shelley" put him in the big literary tournament in 1923, where he has been ever since.

He is slight in stature, dapper and fastidious, with his thinning gray hair deployed carefully left and right, gesturing only cautiously with the sensitive hands of an artist. He has an acute, skeptical mind, interested in politics only in its historic sweep. He weighs words like an apothecary and it is as a craftsman and finished wordsmith that he qualifies for the academy. With keen insight, he has expeted America on his numerous visits here, clocking us through the valley of despond. His latest appraisal found us moving out of national adolescence into fully rational, adult statehood. He hopes for the best, but is not a fuzzy optimist. The "decline of the humane ideal," he thinks, is the most disquieting trend of the modern world.

R. WALTON MOORE, of the state department, who will be 81 years old next February, like Mr. Chips, thinks the way ahead lies through the humanities. Mr. Chips showed he was no fossil when they tried to bench him, and no more is Mr. Moore—boarding the Pan American clipper for Europe.

He is amenable in old-fashioned behavior—a tall, quiet, gray, courteous Southerner—and alertly adaptable to all new devices of living. He is keenly interested in aviation, having taken many airplane flights along the Coast, and one on the German dirigible Hindenburg. The state department's participation in international arrangements for landing fields and the like has been in his hand.

In congress from 1919 to 1930, from Virginia, he was a colleague of Secretary Hull. President Roosevelt made him assistant secretary of state in 1933 and later counselor for the department. He is a bachelor, driving 15 miles to his work from Fairfax, Va. He looks as if he could end all war talk just by serving mint juleps all around.

HERE'S a general who has saved more men than any single general ever killed. He leads expeditionary forces against armies of jungle germs—Dr. Victor J. Heiser of the Rockefeller foundation. He is in the news with his report on food research in India, in which experiments in animal feeding suggest new access to health and well-being for humans.

On May 31, 1889, his father sent him to the barn to turn loose the horse, with the Johnson-town flood rising. He floated away on the barn, his parents drowned, and he kept on going—through Jefferson Medical college, 16 times around the world in his 50-year fight against disease. Until 1914, he was with the U. S. marine health service, then with the Rockefeller foundation. His fame blazed out three years ago with his book, "An American Doctor's Odyssey," and later publications.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

G. O. P. Centers on Vandenberg Despite Tom Dewey's Showing In Popular Opinion Samplings

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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POLITICS: G. O. P. Shift

As recently as one year ago politicians feared such highly successful public opinion samplings as the Gallup poll might make party nominating conventions needless. Example: New York's racket-busting District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey is No. 1 popular candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

But popular opinion is one thing and common sense another. Astute Republicans know Tom Dewey has no administrative record, know also that he might be elected and still prove a failure, thus destroying the party's chances in 1944. In Washington, where political schemes are hatched, the G. O. P. now seems bent on nominating not Tom Dewey

1939's first four months was only 73 per cent of 1929, the farmer's essential purchases cost substantially less. In the past 10 years mortgage debt has dropped 26 per cent; interest charges, 35 per cent; hired hands and expenditure for labor has dropped; taxes in 1937 were 33 per cent less than 1929. Result: Overhead and operating costs are down and a larger portion of farm income is available for buying industry's products. But if this increased portion goes exclusively to mail order houses and not to local merchants, observers wondered how permanent prosperity could reach the rural U. S.

WHITE HOUSE: Initials

Hint to uninformed newspaper readers: Added this month to Washington's alphabetical agencies are FWA, FLA and FSA—Federal Works, Federal Loan and Federal Security agencies. Another change: Though WPA retains its battle-scarred initials, it must now be called Works Projects Administration, not Works Progress Administration.

BELGIUM: Isolation

In 1914 German troops marched to France via Belgium, meeting little resistance en route. In 1939 a Reich war machine would be stopped on Belgium's frontier, thanks to a fortification system far out of proportion to the little kingdom's size. But Belgium has not cast her lot with France and Britain, has instead followed King Leopold's pronouncement of 1936 when Belgium declared herself free from all former obligations with these nations. Significantly, no French or British general can today examine King Leopold's defenses.

Last month France's General Chauvineau protested, declaring a French-Belgian defensive formation was the best for all concerned. A few weeks later France got her answer in Brussels's newspaper, *Derniere Heure*. The Belgian stand: If Germany respects Belgium's independence in a general war, all will



H. STYLES BRIDGES
No 'H' in campaign literature.

but another Michigan product, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Reasoning: Most conservative politicians favor him and most G. O. P. editorial support falls in his direction.

What such seers have not considered is that 1936 found Gallup polls, Fortune polls and several other samplings much less fallible than U. S. editorial opinion, which the public rejected to elect a Democratic President. But since 1936 the public has followed a newspaper-inspired trend to conservatism, which probably makes today's editorial opinion less erring.

Biggest Vandenberg asset in winning both G. O. P. and Democratic votes is his middle-of-the-road record and a reputation for working harmoniously with both friends and enemies. In May he led a victorious fight against the Florida canal project in which he was supported by 22 Republican and 23 Democratic senators. Better than anyone else, observers think he could win anti-Roosevelt Democratic votes.

Other G. O. P. boomlets: **Bridges.** In 1936 New Hampshire's ex-governor and present senator, H. Styles Bridges, missed the vice presidential nomination with Alfred M. Landon simply because strategists thought a Landon-Bridges combination sounded too much like "London Bridge is falling down." This month thousands of booklets captioned: "For President in 1940—Styles Bridges" are being distributed in his behalf by a New Hampshire organization. Noticeably absent from campaign literature is the first initial H., a concession to diplomacy.

Martin. House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. was judged most popular congressman last winter by newspaper correspondents and has now become vice presidential possibility. Since he would rather be speaker of the house next session than vice president (provided the election goes Republican), Joe Martin is busily fighting off boosters like Illinois' Rep. Leo E. Allen, who predicts that the man who managed Alf Landon's nomination fight at the 1936 convention will find a lot of friends awaiting him at next year's gathering.

**AGRICULTURE:
Good or Bad?**
Until Judgment day men will probably use the year 1929 as a basis for comparing economic conditions. This year, 10 summers after the stock market reached its peak, a decade's experience led Standard Statistics company to probe the U. S. farmer's status. General conclusion is that it almost parallels 1929's, though conditions themselves differ as night from day. Today's "prosperity" has a different basis.

Retail sales, always a good index, seem to be up. But biggest increases are shown not by independent local merchants but by mail order houses, which may indicate no return of prosperity but simply a swing to mail order buying. Less important, but significant in the mail order increase, is decentralization of industry.

Offsetting a possibly dull picture is a drastic shift in farm expenditures. Though cash income for



KING LEOPOLD
He prefers to be friendless, foolless.

be well, although France's line of defense would be shortened by 155 miles. But if Germany again penetrated Belgium, France would possibly evade a German attack on its northern frontier and might not aid Belgium as immediately as it did in 1914. If past experience is any indication, France might even squeeze out of a war via the time-tested appeasement route.

Meanwhile the Belgians have good reason to rush their fortifications. Knowing a German drive would hold France as its ultimate goal, shrewd King Leopold also knows the Reich might avoid a conflict with him if there is a good chance it would delay the attack on France.

FORECAST

CITATION—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, who stood pat on the U. S. position during Japan's recent drive against Occidentals in China, is expected to be given the distinguished service medal by congress.

UP—Increased world consumption of U. S. cotton is expected by the agriculture department on basis of current sales. For the year ending August 1, consumption is estimated at 11,250,000 bales compared with 10,900,000 bales last year.

RETURN—Lord Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard predicts a return to England this fall of the duke and duchess of Windsor.

OIL—T. G. Delbridge of Philadelphia, president of the American society for testing materials, estimates the U. S. has ample petroleum supplies for 150 years.

INTERNATIONAL: Armaments

What constitutes absolute "neutrality" in wartime has never made itself quite clear. Superficial neutrality under the U. S. law bans sale of arms and munitions—"lethal weapons"—yet under the amendment of Ohio's Rep. John M. Vorys such indispensable war-making equipment as trucks and commercial airplanes may be sent abroad. Early July, when the neutrality bill was making its way through congress, found the agriculture department proposing government subsidized export of cotton in a program whose chief beneficiaries would be aggressive Germany and Japan, both of whom need cotton to stuff into their ammunition.

But U. S. participation in dictator rearmament is only part of the picture. Though France has just banned shipment of scrap iron to Germany, though Britain's new ministry of supply will have the right to ban such shipments, profit-con-



SCRAP IRON SHRAPNEL
British steel, British deaths?

scious democracies and dictatorships have no moral compunctions about such things; scrap iron or any other material of Mars is sold abroad to the highest bidder until domestic rearmament demands that it be kept at home. Samples: Last month Britain's liberal Lord Davies told how scrap iron and steel exports from the United Kingdom to the Reich rose from 4,500 tons in July, 1938, to 17,000 tons in August, 21,000 tons in September (month of the Munich crisis) and 23,000 tons in December.

France gave Germany 350 tons of pig iron last August when the Czech crisis was just rising, gave her 19,000 tons in September when the crisis was at its peak, and 75,000 tons in November.

Still more revealing are Germany's 1938 foreign trade statistics, showing that 1,059,800 tons of Germany's total 1,146,027 tons of 1938 scrap iron came from Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Great Britain, Holland and the U. S., all potential enemies. In March, 1939, the same countries contributed 161,344 tons, which would make 1,936,128 tons if the same import level were maintained throughout the year. From the U. S. in 1938 came 462,782 tons; in March, 1939, came 20,175 tons.

Other import figures for Germany:

	1938	1937	1936
Sweden	6,725,432	9,063,751	8,992,331
France	2,775,928	5,729,512	5,056,121
Spain	1,824,389	310,540	1,052,551
Copper Ore (tons)			
G. Britain	20,121	60,081	35,055
France	2,730,958	5,729,512	5,056,121
Belgium	64,970	66,732	53,710
Manganese Ore (tons)			
U. S. S. R.	175,553	61,236	69,524
Brit. India	75,353	121,218	17,226
Australia	53,668	250,679	268,044
S. Africa	99	12,259	12,259
Nickel Ore (tons)			
Brit. India	2,711	3,593	60
Greece	8,829
Canada	99	12,259	12,259

CONGRESS: Going Up

In 1878 an economy-bent Forty-fourth congress appropriated \$291,220,000. In 1909 the government's expenditures first topped the billion-dollar mark; 1918's war crisis brought it to 18 billion; 1919 made it 27 billion. Never since then have U. S. expenditures dropped much below the four-billion mark and last year came a peacetime record of 11 billion. By mid-July, with most appropriations (but little else) out of the road, the Seventy-sixth congress had managed to set a new record of about \$13,110,000,000.

Beyond its control were such costs as mounting old age pension reserve and the railroad retirement plan. Cropping up from the past, too, was an item of \$3,624,812,065 for interest on the \$40,000,000,000 national debt. Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini were held responsible for almost two billion of it, but not even President Roosevelt would acknowledge the \$338,000,000 which an election-conscious senate tacked to the agriculture department's appropriation bill for parity payments and disposal of surplus commodities.

Most significant drop: Relief. For the 1939-40 fiscal year the U. S. will spend \$1,755,600,000, against \$2,915,605,000 last year. Item by item expenditures, with little more to come:

Independent agencies	\$1,668,218,340
Agriculture	1,194,175,633
Interior	172,679,765
Treasury-post office	1,700,615,054
War (military)	508,789,824
War (supplemental)	225,266,947
War (engineering projects etc.)	305,198,514
Navy	712,040,151
Labor	30,536,170
State, justice, commerce	122,177,220
Congressional	21,851,779
First deficiency	23,785,941
Second deficiency	157,619,059
Third deficiency	3,099,377
Relief (supplemental for 1939)	825,000,000
Relief (for 1940)	1,755,600,000

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

Morgan the Raider

GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN had the distinction of leading Confederate troops to the farthest point north during the Civil war.

On June 11, 1863, his division of about 1,500 men crossed the Cumberland and started north. After several skirmishes with Union troops, he reached the Ohio river on July 7, captured two steamboats, drove off 300 Federal militia and two Federal gunboats, and crossed into Indiana.

This brought him into the heart of enemy territory and his comparatively small force was now pursued by thousands of Federals from the Kentucky camps. Being cut off from all sources of supply, all possibility of aid and even of communication or information, his further successes are the more remarkable.

Descending on Corydon, he dispersed 4,000 militia drawn up to bar his way. Then he moved on to Salem, where he tapped telegraph lines and listened to the frantic orders to Federal troops to capture him.

From Salem he went on to the Ohio, destroying and burning, in an attempt to cripple Union transportation and deprive them of supplies. After threatening Cincinnati, he went around it and reached Camp Shady where he destroyed many Federal army wagons. He finished his dash through Ohio with 25,000 Federal troops in close pursuit.

Near Lisbon, Ohio, he was forced to surrender to Maj. George W. Rue. A monument now marks the spot, commemorating July 26, 1863, when the Confederate cavalier reached the farthest northern point during the Civil war.

A 3,000-Mile Ride

MEN have done strange things to hold their jobs. Marcus Whitman rode a horse from Oregon to Boston, a distance of 3,000 miles to hold his.

Whitman was a doctor who started doing missionary work among the Indians of the Oregon region in 1835. After seven years, he received word that his mission was to be abandoned, presumably because his superiors at Boston had a false idea that the territory could not be successfully colonized.

Since he wanted the situation explained personally to members of the mission board at Boston, he mounted his horse on October 3, 1842, and, together with Asa Lovejoy, started a ride that did not end until spring of the following year. They had to go south by a round-about route to avoid hostile Indians along the usual way which was through South pass. By way of Fort Uintah in Utah, then away down into New Mexico to Taos and Santa Fe, they then followed the Santa Fe trail to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas.

Several times they lost their way and barely escaped freezing to death. Whitman was nearly drowned swimming his horse across the Colorado river. Their supply of food ran out and they had to kill their pack mules to keep from starving. Whitman eventually reached Boston, March 30, and convinced the board of missions that their work was needed in Oregon. Many credit Whitman's ride with saving Oregon from abandonment to the British colonizers.

Lone Captor of a Town

TRACY RICHARDSON was a quiet-speaking boy before he left Missouri to become a machine gunner in the Latin American revolutions 30 years ago. It wasn't long until he wiped out whole battalions of soldiers. He soon progressed to where he jabbed a pistol into the stomach of Pancho Villa, famous Mexican bad man, and made him apologize publicly.

Young Richardson fought in six armies, including two in the World war, was wounded 16 times. But his single-handed capture of Managua, capital of Nicaragua, was his most spectacular feat.

After the defeat of the loyalists at Granada during the Nicaraguan revolution, Richardson rode far ahead of his column to get away from the dust. Unknowingly, he reached the outskirts of Managua and was seized by federal soldiers who surprised him.

No machine gun could get him out of this—nothing but just plain bluff was even worth considering. "I am a messenger from the commander of the revolution to your commanding general," he said quickly. "Take me to him."

When he arrived, he said, "We outnumber you ten to one and have artillery and machine guns. General Mana has no desire to kill his brother Nicaraguans without need. Surrender to me and he spares your lives."

The bluff worked! All men who were under arms were marched to the jail, under Richardson's orders, and deposited their guns in the cells. They marched away unarmed and the keys were turned over to the quiet young lad from Missouri!

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

POULTRY

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Strange Facts

Regional Moods
Ears to Hear With
Who Is Perfect?

Motion-picture producers, wishing to adapt movies to different regional tastes, have been known to make pictures with two types of endings—a tragic one for the East and West coasts and a happy one for the Middle West.

Among the remarkable physical features that have been produced in animals through selective breeding are the enormous ears of the "lop-eared" rabbits. Some on record are six inches wide by twenty-eight inches long.

In at least 90 per cent of the American people, the left eye is nearer to the nose than the right eye.

An analysis of the 400 most important inventions and discoveries made throughout the world in the past 400 years shows that 95 per cent of them originated in four countries: United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

The tropical American vine called the ceriman, *Monstera deliciosa*, bears a peculiar fruit that resembles a pine cone and is about a foot in length. This fruit deteriorates inch by inch as it ripens, and must be eaten as it matures, a period that extends over several days.—Collier's.

Whatever Else Might Be Said—He Was an Optimist

The fight was between two heavyweights, Puncher Smith and Killer Jones. In the first round, Puncher hit the floor hard five times, and just before the bell went down for a full count.

The winner was rushed to the mike where he said a few modest words. By this time Puncher had come to, and staggered to his feet. The announcer coaxed him to say a few words.

Puncher tried to keep his knees from collapsing. He heard sounds like the chirping of thousands of birds. Then he said to the mike: "Ladies and gentlemen—this is the greatest fight of my career—and may be the best man win!"

LOST YOUR PEP?

Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels
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If you think all laxatives are alike, you are wrong. Doan's is the only one that is natural, safe, and sure. It is made of vegetable matter, and is gentle on the stomach. It is the only one that is sure to give you relief, and is the only one that is safe to use. It is the only one that is sure to give you relief, and is the only one that is safe to use. It is the only one that is sure to give you relief, and is the only one that is safe to use.

NO TO-NIGHT
ALWAYS CARRY
DOAN'S
QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

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Easy to Understand
A good example is the best sermon.—Old Proverb.

Today's popularity of Doan's Pills, after many years of world-wide use, surely must be accepted as evidence of a satisfactory, safe, and effective medicine. And favorable public opinion supports that of the able physicians who test the value of Doan's under exacting laboratory conditions.

THE TRUTH SIMPLY TOLD

Do not approve every word of advertising you read, the objective of which is only to recommend Doan's Pills as a good diuretic treatment for functional kidney disorder and for relief of the pain and worry it causes.

If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove waste that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole body suffers when kidneys lag, and diuretic medication would be more often employed.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be warning of disturbed kidney function. You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won world-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS