

President Appoints Two Republicans To Cabinet

Henry L. Stimson and Col. Frank Knox To Be Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy Respectively

In a move that created a profound sensation, President Roosevelt last Thursday appointed Henry L. Stimson and Col. Frank Knox, Republican advocates of unstinted material assistance to the Allies, to be Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, respectively.

Congress members who have been demanding more aloofness from European affairs angrily charged that a "War Cabinet" was being created; Administration men issued denials and interpreted the appointments as a move to sink "partisanship" in an hour of crisis.

Apparently taking cognizance of the criticism, Mr. Roosevelt later issued a statement saying:

"The appointments to the Cabinet are in line with the overwhelming sentiment of the Nation for national solidarity in the time of world crisis and in behalf of national defense and nothing else."

Earlier he had stated that the defense program was "not aimed at intervention in world affairs which do not concern the Western Hemisphere."

In hurried conferences, political leaders sought to assuage the effect of the appointment on the third term issue and the coming election. Former President Herbert Hoover expressed the belief that the 1940 campaign would be unaffected because the "national issues remain exactly where they were."

He added that the appointments did not spell a Republican-Democratic coalition; that the two men were "entering the Cabinet to give personal service and not representing the Republican party."

On Capitol Hill, reporters asked Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, whether he believed the President had assured Stimson and Knox that he would not seek a third term. Barkley replied that he did "not believe the subject was even discussed."

Republicans gathered in little groups in the House of Representatives corridors and cloakrooms, expressing bitter condemnation of Stimson and Knox. Some Democrats joshed them with gibes that the appointments meant "liquidation of the Republican party."

Knox, who is 66 years old, succeeds Charles Edison, who has resigned as Secretary of the Navy to run as Democratic nominee for the governorship of New Jersey. Knox, the publisher of the Chicago Daily News, was a Rough Rider under Theodore Roosevelt, a World War artillery colonel, and recently has been active in promoting "aviation flatbursts" to train 50,000 men in one year as pilots for the air armada that is being projected.

He has urged that the United States furnish the Allies with everything short of soldiers and that as "trustees" for the Western world it take over French possessions in this hemisphere and set up a government for them—the government to include representatives of other American nations. It was disclosed on Friday that he had resigned as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Stimson, who is 73, was Secretary of War under President Taft, and Secretary of State under President Hoover. During the World War, he also was an artillery colonel.

Protests Neutralized

Long an advocate of strong measures to stop what he branded as "aggressor nations," he has called for universal compulsory training, acceleration of arms shipments to the Allies (by convoyed American ships if necessary), repeal of "our ill-starred so-called neutrality vents" and opening of American ports to British and French navies for "repairs, refueling and other services."

"I believe," he said last Tuesday, "that if we use our brains and curb our prejudices, we can, by keeping command of the sea, beat her (Germany) again as we did in 1918."

Woodring, the resigned Secretary of War, announced his intention of vanishing swiftly from the Washington scene because "I think every 'ex' ought to get out of Washington in twenty-four hours if possible."

A former governor of Kansas, he had been secretary since 1936. It long had been common knowledge that there was hard feeling between him and Louis Johnson, assistant Secretary of War, although the Army and Navy Journal reported recently that the differences had been "obliterated" and that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had attended a birthday dinner for Woodring.

Read Out of Party

Announcement of the appointments fell like a bombshell in the camps of the Republican party. The Republican National Committee, meeting in convention at Philadelphia, promptly proceeded to read Col. Frank Knox and Henry Stimson out of the party.

The party leaders enthusiastically applauded an assertion by Chairman John D. M. Hamilton that the two former party stalwarts, Knox, the 1936 Vice-Presidential nominee, and Stimson, Secretary of State under Herbert Hoover—"are no longer qualified to speak as Republicans or for the Republican party."

"Both men," Hamilton continued, when the uproar of applause had subsided, "have long desired to intervene in the affairs of Europe and the Democratic Party now becomes the war party and we may accept that issue at its face value."

Then, unanimously, the committee approved a formal statement which Hamilton had issued after consulting important party figures both at Philadelphia and in Washington. It said that "as members of the President's Cabinet" Knox and Stimson "owe their allegiance to the President and hereafter will speak and act in that capacity."

These actions capped a day which three delegates arriving for the nominating convention into a turmoil of speculation and statement-making by the word from Washington of the Stimson-Knox appointments. Hotel lobbies seethed with talk of nothing else.

Lessons in English

Words Often Misused

Do not confuse carton (a pasteboard box) with cartoon (a pictorial caricature).

Do not say, "It is a good sort of game." Say, "It is a nice kind of game."

Do not say, "He is an interesting kid." Say, "He is an interesting child."

Do not confuse explicit, meaning distinctly stated, plain in language with implicit, meaning fairly to be understood though not expressed. "He was explicit in his statement." "An implicit condition of the agreement."

Do not say, "Mrs. Williams happened in yesterday." Say, "Mrs. Williams chanced to call yesterday."

Do not say, "The audience displayed a mutual contempt for the speech." Say, "displayed a common contempt."

Do not say, "They are persons of consequence." Say, "They are persons of importance."

Do not say, "It looks as though it would rain today." Say, "It looks as if it would rain today."

Do not say, "He is a noted gangster." Say "He is a notorious gangster."

Do not confuse ingenious (inventive) with ingenious (frank, candid). The e in ingenious is pronounced as in me, in ingenious as in men.

Do not confuse odious (provoking hatred) with odorous (fragrant).

Do not say, "He is a Ghisame of eminence." He is a Ghisame of eminence" is preferred.

Words Often Mispronounced

Flasco (a complete failure). Pronounce fe-as-ko, e as in me, not stressed, a as in at, o as in no, accent second syllable.

Discovery. Pronounce dis-ku-ri-er-i, four syllables, not dis-kuv-ri-i as in it unstressed, accent first syllable.

Adept (adjective). Accent last syllable.

Drollery. Pronounce the o as in roll, not as in gold.

Eleanor (Christian name). Pronounce el-a-ner, first e as in ball, a as in ask unstressed, second e as in her, accent first syllable.

Skein (a quantity of yarn). Pronounce skeen, a as in lane.

Audition. Pronounce au-dich-un, au as in haul, accent second syllable.

Intrusive. Pronounce the s as in sit, not as z.

Plantain (weed). Pronounce plantin, accent first syllable.

Anthony (Christian name). Pronounce an-to-ni, a as in an, o as in obey, i as in it, accent first syllable.

Words Often Misspelled

Mileage; observe the ea. Condemned; observe the sc. Awful, one l; awfully, two l's. Noncommittal; two m's and two i's. Compromise; see, though pronounced i-z. Taffeta; two f's.

Psychology; observe the psyt. Films; sy, though pronounced zy. Crystal, one l; crystallize, two l's. Hieroglyphic, Mediterranean; observe the six vowels and the two r's. Anonymous; observe the y.

"Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Words for this lesson:

(Continued on page eight)

Hitler's Terms Force French To Become Ally Of Germany

Nazis Demand Internment of Fleet; Occupation of Most of French Soil; British To Continue to Resist

The price of German peace lies heavily on conquered France. It means dissolution of her army, internment of her fleet and occupation of most of her soil. In the meantime the British government withdrew recognition of the new setup in France, branding it as a "slave" of Germany and lauded the French colonies for displaying "a more robust spirit" in their determination to resist Hitler's demands.

The German armistice terms, made public just as Italy was presenting her own separate demands to the war-weary French Peace-makers, will convert France into a passive ally of the Nazi-Fascist combine in the continuing war against the British.

Highlights of the terms call for tying up the French navy, which Germany claims is not to be used against Britain; Demobilization of the army, storing under guard of any arms not taken over by Germany; and Nazi occupation of the north portion of the country on a line from Geneva to Tours and all the Atlantic coast.

This would include Paris and virtually every important city in France except Marseille—and Fascist source in Switzerland said that Italy would take over Marseille and all the Mediterranean coast.

England's Shrewd Move.

England's effort to keep as much of the French empire at war as possible, in defiance of the capitulation of the Bordeaux government, is reported to have been a Churchillic shrewdness and quickness at grasping opportunity.

The British premier's move in condemning the action of the French government, and throwing both moral and material support back of a French national committee created in London to carry on the fight, is reported to have met with some success already.

May Prove Master Stroke

Undoubtedly it will be hailed by many as a stroke of genius, for the British reports that pledges of support have been received from numerous French colonies. All this is useful, but one of the most important aspects of the stroke is this:

The fate of the powerful French navy and air force—large sections of which are reportedly under British control—as well as that of a big army in Syria, are involved in this maneuver.

Again the loss of the French navy to Germany might represent disaster for Britain in the forthcoming life and death struggle. That would give Hitler and his Axis partner near parity with the British navy, provided they could provide crews to man the ships.

Can Now Ignore Demands

As was expected, Hitler has demanded that both the navy and the air force be turned over to him. In army matters, the British have been wondering what Britain would do if the French government requested that the fleet and airships be sent back to France. It would be difficult to refuse, especially if the Nazis threatened sanctions against the French for non-delivery.

Now, however, the disavowal of the Petain government in Bordeaux will enable the English—if they see fit—to ignore any request for the surrender of these great arms and leave the disposition of the matter to the new French national committee, which will do all in its power to keep the navy and the air fleet under British control.

This scheme further is calculated to make it difficult for the Germans to exact any penalty on the French Bordeaux government for failure to deliver the goods. Marshal Petain can't be blamed for failing to perform the impossible.

Easy to Understand

England's consternation over the French government's capitulation is easy to understand, although one suspects that Mr. Churchill's expression of "grief and amazement" contains more sorrow than astonishment.

Under the German armistice terms France becomes one huge base for Nazi operations against Britain. Not only that, but the great resources of the French nation, both economic and financial, as well as captured materials become available to Hitler for use to try to smash the British empire. Just how large these resources remain after the ravages of war it is impossible to say, but they are very substantial.

Much Aid Still Available

Continental France is lost to the Allied cause, but there still remains much power in the overseas branches of the empire. Apart from the assets mentioned there are large bodies of well equipped troops available, notably the French army in Syria. This did total some 900,000 early in the year and the French were planning to increase it heavily, but there has been no recent indication of the position.

Resistance of the French in Northern Africa and the Near East would be of vast assistance to the British in waging war against Mussolini, while trying to stand off the German blitzkrieg.

From that point the line of demarcation drops almost straight south parallel to the Angouleme railway to Moulins, northeast to Bourges and Vierzon, thence west to a point twenty kilometers (12.5 miles) east of Tours.

Areas which the Germans have not yet occupied in this territory are to be occupied immediately at the conclusion of this convention.

Can Have Paris

In the occupied area, Germany will have all the rights of an occupying power, excluding local administration. The French government will afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum the occupation of the western coast after cessation of hostilities with Britain.

The French government is free to choose its seat of government in non-occupied territory (this complete removal from Bordeaux or even to transfer back to Paris if desired). In the latter event, Germany will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both the occupied and unoccupied territory.

4. French naval, military and air forces are to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided by Italy and Germany. French armed forces in occupied territory are to be brought back to unoccupied territory and demobilized.

5. Germany may demand the surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, aircraft and munitions. No materials may be conveyed to Britain.

Get War Materials

6. War materials remaining in unoccupied territory are to be stored under Italian and German control. The manufacture of new material must cease.

7. France must hand over all land and coastal defenses.

8. The French fleet is to be recalled to French waters and disarmed and interned under Italian and German control. The German government solemnly declares it has no intention of using the French fleet for its own purposes.

During the war the French fleet will be stationed at ports under German control, except units necessary for coast surveillance and mine-sweeping. Part of the fleet which the German and Italian governments will determine, will be left free to safeguard French interests in the Colonial Empire.

9. France will furnish information regarding naval mine defenses and the French will carry out mine-sweeping activities.

10. France will not undertake any hostile action with her remaining armed forces. No Frenchmen are to serve against Germany.

Would Grab Ships

11. No French merchant shipping may leave their present harbors. Ships outside France must be recalled.

12. No aircraft are to leave the ground. Airbases will be placed under German-Italian control.

13. France will hand over all railways, canals and other forms of communications, also military factories, and provide materials for repairs.

14. All radio stations in unoccupied territory must be silenced.

15. The French government must facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy.

16. The French government is to repatriate its (refugee) population to the occupied territories.

Must Pay Cost

17. France will prevent transfer of valuables from occupied territory to non-occupied, or abroad.

18. German prisoners of war must be released.

19. French prisoners will remain captive until a permanent peace treaty is signed.

20. Materials to be handed over must be safeguarded.

21. German armistice commission will carry out the armistice conditions and coordinate the Franco-German and Franco-Italian armistices.

22. The German armistice will go into force when the French government has concluded a parallel agreement with the Italian government.

23. The armistice will be valid until a peace pact has been signed, but it may be denounced at any time by Germany if the French do not fulfill its terms.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN WHO ENTER THE ARMY

In order to continue its defense program, the War Department has recently authorized the enlistment of 1766 men to be accomplished by August 31, 1940, for units stationed in the Third Corps Area, comprising the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Many vacancies exist for which applicants for enlistment have a wide variety of selections with reference to branch of the service as well as to location of station.

Emphasized is the procurement of men for Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Medical Department and Signal Corps at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle, Maryland; Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland; and the Quartermaster Corps at large.

In addition to the number required for the Third Corps Area, there are also vacancies existing in Hawaii for assignment to Chemical Warfare Service and Signal Corps. One requirement for these latter assignments is that the applicant have a high school or equivalent education.

Many persons do not realize the wide variety of opportunities offered to young men by the Army. Nearly every branch of the service maintains a school to train specialists. New motorized units are being formed in the Army. Those who are mechanically inclined, who are not gainfully employed, should give the matter of enlisting in the Army serious thought.

Health and Beauty

SCARLET FEVER

Most infectious diseases begin with fever, headache, a running nose and sore throat. When your child shows such symptoms, keep him at home away from other children. Put him to bed and send for the doctor. He may have scarlet fever.

If so, the doctor notices that the skin is quite flushed and dry. On inspection he finds the throat and tonsils are red and swollen. Even the tongue is red and rough. A characteristic rash begins to appear on the neck and chest. The next day the surface of the body becomes scarlet, and covered with rash.

The worst thing that you have to fear about scarlet fever is the complications that might arise. Helen Keller is a victim of scarlet fever. It left her blind, deaf and speechless. But her afflictions have made her one of the miracle women of history.

The period of incubation in scarlet fever varies from a day to a week. It may appear suddenly and be ushered in by convulsions or vomiting. The fever may run to 104 or 105 degrees.

The kidneys may become inflamed and there may be involvement of the heart, the middle ear, the joints, or any part of the body. Pneumonia might be a late complication.

Every effort should be made to protect children against this disease if it is in a community; the patients should be strictly quarantined. A mild case requires little treatment besides rest, baths and a light nourishing diet.

But scarlet fever is increasing due to negligence. Parents send their children to school who are sneezing, sniffing and coughing. This infectious material is apt to be sprayed over other children, who may succumb to the infection which may turn out to be more serious than a cold.

Soiled hands can carry contagion. So can pencils, door knobs, erasers, books and what not.

Teach your children to wash their hands before eating and to keep their fingers out of their noses and mouths.

The rash begins to peel in two or three weeks. It was formerly thought that the desquamating, or peeling scales, contained the germs of the disease. This theory has been given up, and it is believed that the discharge from the nose and throat are the chief means of conveying the contagion to others.

Most of you know about the "Schick" test which tells you whether a child is susceptible to diphtheria, but not many are familiar with the Dick test, which is a similar test for scarlet fever. It is simple and practically painless. The skin is pricked and a drop of solution injected. If the skin around the area becomes quite red it shows that the child would probably contract scarlet fever if exposed and should be inoculated against scarlet fever. It must be stated that the vaccine does not always carry immunity, yet it is of value in the majority of cases.

All those who have had scarlet fever should be isolated for at least a month. It is too serious a disease

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GERMANY'S TERMS TO FRANCE

Following is a summary of the armistice terms laid down to France by Hitler and the German government:

1. Hostilities are to cease immediately. French troops already surrounded are to lay down their arms.

2. In order to maintain the security of German interests, the territory north and west of the following line is to be occupied by Germany: From Geneva northwest to Dole, thence southwest to Chalons-sur-Saone and Paray-le-Monial, west to Moulins, northeast to Bourges and Vierzon, thence west to a point twenty kilometers (12.5 miles) east of Tours.

From that point the line of demarcation drops almost straight south parallel to the Angouleme railway to Moulins, northeast to Bourges and Vierzon, thence west to a point twenty kilometers (12.5 miles) east of Tours.

Areas which the Germans have not yet occupied in this territory are to be occupied immediately at the conclusion of this convention.

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MY GAS IS AS GOOD AS NO-NOX

SO'S MINE

SO'S MINE

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CERTAIN OIL COMPANIES are doing everything but claim outright that their regular-priced gasoline will perform as well as our premium-priced gas, Gulf No-Nox.

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