

Weekly News Review

Peace Wins Shallow Victory,
Compared to That of Hitler

By Joseph W. La Bine

Foreign

Since early August, when Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area first began attracting Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's serious attention, Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini has been out in the cold. While Germany's chancellor talked with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, while the world read about French Premier Edouard Daladier and Czech President Eduard Benes, Adolf Hitler's friend in Rome was asked not once for his opinion. But he gave it nevertheless, thundering six speeches of defiance at western democracies in as many days.

Another rebuff came when Franklin Roosevelt drafted his first note to Germany and Czechoslovakia (See **WHITE HOUSE**), sending copies to Britain and France, but not to

James M. Landis of Harvard university's law school, Chief Justice Walter P. Stacey of the North Carolina supreme court. With railroad's monumental problem brought to a head, labor's protests became secondary to an investigation of why one-third of U. S. railroads are in receivership, why another third borders on bankruptcy.

When committeemen finish their inquiry, unions must wait another 30 days before striking. Chief hope is that a solution of railroad financial difficulties will obviate a strike by that time, with congressional aid following close behind.

White House

"This country can best be served by putting in positions of influence men who believe in peace and who will resist this administration in seeking to give free advice to either side in Europe."

Day after he recited this opinion of Franklin Roosevelt to Chicago Republicans, Iowa's onetime Sen. Lester J. Dickinson might have admitted that he spoke too hastily. Traditionally isolationist, long silent in Europe's crisis (See **FOREIGN**), U. S. officialdom kept hands off until every other effort failed, until Adolf Hitler was poised to march against little Czechoslovakia. Then, to Reichsfuehrer Hitler, to Czech President Eduard Benes, went President Roosevelt's plea:

"On behalf of 130 millions of Americans and for the sake of humanity everywhere, I most earnestly appeal to you not to break off negotiations..."

Next day, as Iowa's Dickinson was speaking, came Adolf Hitler's reply disclaiming responsibility, maintaining the "terrible fate" of Sudeten Germans made delay impossible. By nightfall all Europe had surrendered hope, and by nine o'clock the President was willing to try again. To Berlin went another cable. Its highlight:

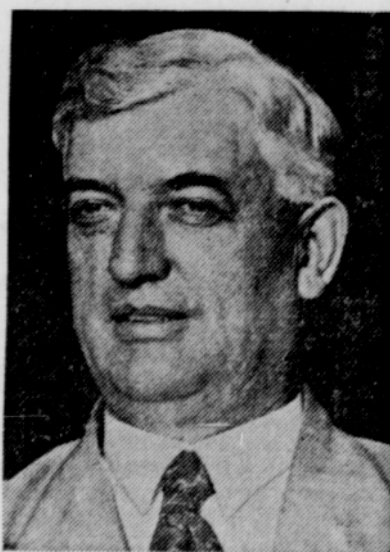
"There are two points I sought to emphasize; first, that all matters of difference could and should be settled by pacific methods; second, that the threatened alternative... of force... is as necessary as it is unjustifiable."

Craftily phrased to maintain U. S. neutrality, the President's message nevertheless contained the word "unjustifiable" which connoted a measure of sympathy for Britain and France. Moreover, he dispatched a personal note to Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini, another to Tokyo, thereby asking Reichsfuehrer Hitler's two bedfellows in totalitarianism to plump against war.

No President in modern U. S. history has ever taken such a step, nor did much time elapse before tongues started wagging. Would Franklin Roosevelt's intervention embroil the nation in Europe's squabble? Did Washington have a secret "parallel action" agreement with France and Britain? And, most important for the moment, would the President's move bring desired results?

By daybreak the last question was answered. To Munich, Adolf Hitler summoned Britain, France and Italy for peace negotiations that undeniably resulted in part from Mr. Roosevelt's intervention. By noon, Secretary of State Cordell Hull assured correspondents that the U. S. has no "parallel action" agreement. By nightfall, even arch-New Deal hater Sen. Rush D. Holt admitted the President's course had been wise.

Unnoticed, shoved into the background by Europe's crisis, was the U. S. political picture which nonetheless may change definitely as an upshot of the President's action. Recalled was last summer's Fortune



IOWA'S DICKINSON
No "free advice" to Europe.

poll which showed the New Deal's two most favored features were rearmament and foreign policy.

Whatever might result from Munich's peace parley, the Czech squabble proved (1) that Germany's expansion efforts will continue to threaten Europe, and (2) that the U. S. cannot escape some measure of participation in world affairs. Will the administration's success thus far bring national approval for continuation of New Deal foreign policy? A safe bet was that political speeches leading to November's election will stress foreign relations, possibly urge important revision of the neutrality act, under which the President may now invoke "cash and carry" provisions anytime a state of war exists abroad.

War

So engrossing was Czechoslovakia's problem that both China and Spain (See **Below**) received scant attention. One press association's total 12-hour report from both battlefronts was 29 words, but U. S. headline writers knew the name of Hankow would soon be flashing from their pencil tips. Reason: Japan's invading army crept closer up the Yangtze river to its ultimate destination, appeared almost certain to capture China's onetime provisional capital before another month is up.

Chief question is whether vengeful Japanese troops will turn Hankow into the wholesale slaughterhouse they made of Nanking last winter. If they do, it will wreck central China's No. 1 industrial city, a trading and manufacturing point of inestimable importance. Pioneer of western industrialization, Hankow's three Wuhan cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang opened their doors to foreign trade in 1858, became a machine age center of rice, flour and textile mills, dye works, oil refineries and distilleries. Since the Wuhan cities head water and rail facilities to all south China, their loss will be a severe blow to Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Since China's capital has moved 600 miles up-stream to Chungking, observers wondered last week whether Japan will stop at Hankow, as promised, or push on to drive Generalissimo Chiang's headquarters still farther back into Asia.

Only scant hope for China's future came from far-away Geneva, where the League of Nations council



DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO
He was not too hopeful.

invoked article 16 of its badly battered covenant, voting economic and financial "sanctions" against Japan. This was a futile hope, however, since sanctions failed miserably when last applied against Italy in her Ethiopian conquest. Moreover, the League agreed that "co-ordinated action" against Japan was impossible, that each member could apply sanctions if it desired. Never before have sanctions been invoked against a non-league member.

Not too optimistic was China's scholarly delegate, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who reluctantly admitted:

"The only question now is to what extent various members of the League will participate in sanctions."

● Though Spain's war was postponed last week on account of wet grounds, observers thought they saw clearing skies that bore close relation to the Munich peace parley (See **FOREIGN**). From Rome came almost unimpeachable word that Premier Benito Mussolini is withdrawing support from Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgent army, and at the same moment Paris heard insurgent Spain would be neutral in any European war.

By the time these two rumors were patched together, they added up nicely. If Generalissimo Franco remained neutral, he would be useless to Italy in fighting France. But a more important reason lay in Premier Mussolini's sudden about-face from which he emerged as Europe's No. 1 peacemaker.

Already credited with proposing the Munich parley, since no one else could deal with Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Il Duce was probably seeking to improve his relations with Great Britain by invoking the Italo-British friendship pact. Signed last spring, this treaty has been dormant because Italy refused to desert Generalissimo Franco. Still another reason for Il Duce's act might be Italy's inability to continue financing Fascism's Spanish battle.

Whatever the cause, observers hoped a Europe gone suddenly peace-mad would let the Spanish war fizzle out. With Italy quitting, with Germany likely to follow suit, and with loyalist Spain already dismissing her foreign fighters, the hope was a bright one.

Saddest U. S. news of Spain's war was the capture by rebel troops of James P. Lardner, 24-year-old son of the late, famed Author Ring Lardner, in the last engagement of his company, the renowned Lincoln-Washington brigade.

People

Launched, at Clydebank, Scotland, the liner Queen Elizabeth by Queen Elizabeth, who barely had time to smash a bottle of champagne before the ship slid down to sea ahead of schedule.

LINES...

Each of us has a place in life's line, to do with what we will. Are you making the most of yours?

By WINIFRED WILLARD

HE WASN'T much to look at—short, squat and a bit sinister. But he was something to remember. It was St. Louis, the ticket window of the Union station. I rushed for tickets. Ominous line ahead. Nothing to do but take my place and wait my turn. Through slow fifteen minutes, we had inched along until I stood second from the ticket agent. As the one ahead took his change and stepped from line, this other man slid in ahead of me. "It is my turn," I said. Looking me full in the face, he leered, "Well, what you going to do about it?"

I might have tried what the woman in Washington did one matinee afternoon last winter. It was Christmas time. We were to see "Little Women." Our hearts were in the proper state of sublimation for renewing acquaintance with Beth and Jo and Meg and Mother March. But office furniture moving in and heavy pedestrian traffic broke the box office line. We stopped to see where it really was, then stepped into what we supposed was our proper place. No sooner done than a militant woman hurtled herself at us—didn't we know we belonged at the end of the line? Who did we think we were to break in like that? Why didn't we stay at home until we knew how to get into a line? Efforts to explain our right intentions fell flat in the face of her wrath. I wonder whether this tirading woman has a husband. If so, the Lord have mercy on his soul!

Manners

We were all in a hurry to get our letters one day last summer and to be in our seats before the morning symphony began. Eight ahead of me was a man. Down the plaza, up the steps we moved with the measured pace of such a queue. My eighth-ahead man was all right until at a distance he saw somebody whom he wanted to see close range. So, saying that he guessed his mail could wait, he left his place in the line. We brisped up, considerably encouraged. He found his friend, delivered his message, chatted with half a dozen others, then came back to the letter line and as if by merit of right, stepped into his former place. He knew better. He showed the embarrassment that goes with doing a trick like that. We were a well-mannered group. Nobody said a word. But who can deny there was a heap o' thinkin'?

Isn't a line a section of life? Isn't a line a stage where we play our parts, informally and often unaware? And aren't we revealing of our inmost selves in the ways we play? Have I more right to take your place in the line of life than to rifle your purse? Neither belongs to me.

Life Gives Us Much

One of the lovely things life gives us is a place, each for himself, to make what he may of it. Some people make beauty spots out of their life places. Some let theirs stay all dreary and bare, putting no plan, no thought, no work, no love into them. Whatever my place is in life's line, it's mine! And that is much! I decide by the way I handle it whether it shall be insignificant or something greatly to be desired.

Good fortune to somebody else often devours us with envy. I had two college mates like that. To this day, they can't endure to know that anything fine and gracious has come to anybody else. They want their places in the line to be the best and themselves to be the biggest. Of course they're unhappy. Of course they're difficult. Of course they're lonely.

Box office, railroad ticket or mail delivery waiting lines have their unwritten ethics to the end of an even chance for everybody. The line of life is not so simple. It often gets tangled and twisted, sometimes all but out of hand. But in it, I have my place. If yours is better, I can take that as example and standard by which to make mine measure up. I can work hard and be loyal and fair and faithful in my own place. And I shall not break the rule of the line by taking what does not belong to me.

Copyright.—WNU Service.

'Oglethorpe Trail' Dates

Back Before Revolution

The old Indian trail and highway known as the "Oglethorpe Trail," dates back to pre-Revolutionary war days when General Oglethorpe, founder of the state of Georgia, established a thoroughfare from Savannah to Augusta in 1733, following his famous treaty conference with the Creek Indians at Coweta.

The British designated the trail in 1780 as a military road, and in 1791 President George Washington traveled the road during his southern tour.

Rich in scenic sites which pass through deep, jungle-like river swamps abounding with game and fish, the trail also winds through rolling hill territory and along the banks of the Savannah river.

What to Eat and Why

C. Houston Goudiss Discusses Significance of Fruits and Vegetables; Tells the Truth About Canned Foods

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

A GENERATION ago, except in mid-summer, fruits were a luxury that only appeared, with nuts, at the end of a festive meal, and vegetables, except for the root crops, had no regular place in the daily diet. But when scientists established the importance of mineral salts in human nutrition, these two groups of foods assumed a position of commanding importance, because next to milk and eggs, they are the chief conveyors of minerals from the soil to man.

With the discovery of vitamins they achieved new distinction, because in their content of these vital substances, they rank with milk and eggs as "protective" foods.

Foods That Safeguard Health

In addition to providing nutrients that are indispensable for buoyant health and normal growth, they possess another important virtue: the indigestible cellulose or bulk yielded by the fibrous framework of the leaves, stems and fruits of plants, has a natural laxative value which helps to insure normal elimination. And finally, they are extremely useful in helping to maintain the acid-base balance of the body, for all vegetables and most fruits yield an alkaline-ash following digestion.

Green Vegetables for Iron

Fruits and vegetables supply varying amounts of practically every mineral element the body requires.

They do not compare with milk as a source of calcium, but substantial amounts of this bone-and-tooth-building substance are to be found in leaf and stem vegetables, carrots, oranges, figs and strawberries. Moreover, investigations have demonstrated that calcium from vegetables is well utilized by adults.

Green vegetables, in general, are outstanding as a source of iron. And it has been further established that their iron is better absorbed and becomes more completely available for nutrition than iron from some other sources.

Some fruits are also valued for their iron content, the more notable including oranges; tomatoes, which are botanically a fruit, though they are classed as a vegetable; strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries; and dried figs, dates and prunes.

Vegetables for Vitamin A

We usually think of milk and other dairy products as our most important sources of vitamin A. But recently, it has been determined that the thin green leaves of vegetables are also outstanding in this respect. Weight for weight, when fresh, escarole is more than five times as rich as butter. Young green peas and green string beans are also a good source of this vitamin as are tomatoes, carrots, and sweet potatoes.

Sources of Vitamin C

Vitamin C, which is essential for maintaining the health of teeth and gums and for preventing the degeneration of muscle fibers generally, is obtained almost entirely from fruits and vegetables. The principal sources of this vitamin are the citrus fruits; raw and canned tomatoes and canned tomato juice; strawberries; raw carrots, onions and yellow turnips.

As this vitamin is easily destroyed by heat in the presence of oxygen, the amount present in any fruit or vegetable is greatly reduced by the average home cooking methods. On the other hand, this and other vitamins, as well as minerals, are usually well retained in commercially canned fruits and vegetables.

What About Canned Foods?

I frequently receive letters from readers who question the merits of canned foods. They ask whether it is true that canned foods are devoid of vitamins; whether canned foods are wholesome for children; whether or not canned foods may spoil on the grocer's shelves; and if it is dangerous to eat foods that have stood in the can for a few minutes after being opened.

To discount the value of modern canned foods is to display a lack of knowledge as to how these foods are harvested, prepared and packed. And the failure to use them may result in depriving your family of essential minerals and vitamins.

There are available in cans today, 46 varieties of vegetables, 33 kinds of fruit, and 10 different juices, besides soups, numerous specialties and several kinds of fish. Every one of these presents a healthful and nutritious food in a form that is often superior to the

same foods cooked at home. That is partly because of the methods employed and partly because canned foods are processed at the peak of their flavor and freshness.

A Superlative Canned Food

An outstanding example is canned salmon which has been called by one of America's leading food experts, "the cheapest and most nutritious animal food that can be had for children over six."

Very little fresh salmon finds its way into our markets and even then it may be far from "fresh" after a considerable journey packed in ice. On the other hand, salmon canneries have been established in close proximity to the waters from which salmon are taken, so that only a few hours elapse between the time the fish are removed from the water and the moment their rich nourishment is sealed in cans.

Similarly the fruits and vegetables designed for canning are allowed to mature on tree or vine. This means that they develop maximum flavor and vitamin content. Then they are picked, rushed to nearby canneries and hermetically sealed in cans. The sealed cans are then cooked at high heat so as to destroy any bacteria which might be present. Because they are protected from the air during the cooking process, and because the cooking liquors are sealed in the cans, they retain a maximum amount of minerals and vitamins. It is because canned foods are so definitely superior in this respect that physicians encouraged the canning of strained fruits and vegetables for infants and young children.

Fallacies Disproved

Canned foods will keep indefinitely without spoilage, as long as nothing occurs to make the can leak. It is not necessary to remove canned food from the container as soon as the tin is opened, though many homemakers often do so because the food presents a more attractive appearance in a dish or bowl. A hissing sound when opening does not mean that the contents of a can are spoiled, but rather that there was a vacuum in the can, which the air is rushing in to fill.

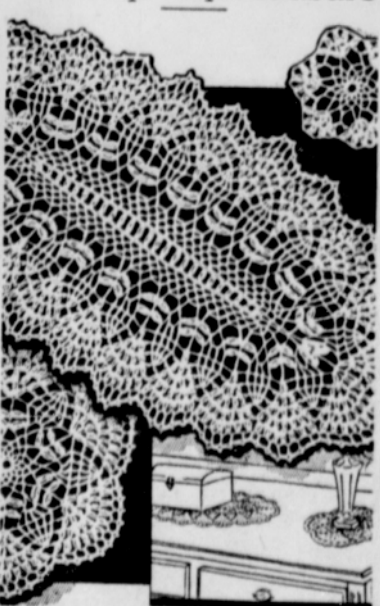
Thus canned fruits and vegetables are not only "as good as" fresh ones, but are often superior in food values. Every homemaker should see to it that she uses both liberally in the diet of every member of her family, as a means of providing liberal amounts of minerals and vitamins.

Questions Answered

Mrs. A. B. M.—There is not the slightest reason why a normal person should not drink coffee after middle age unless the beverage has been expressly forbidden by a doctor. On the contrary, many people find both coffee and tea extremely comforting in their later years.

©—WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1938—32.

Crochet Doilies for Every-Day Pleasure



Indulge your love of luxury with these lovely doilies. Crochet for your buffet or your luncheon table. Three sizes (15 by 28, 12½ by 18, and 8½ by 12 inches in string) are most practical and lend themselves to many uses. Use a finer cotton for smaller doilies. Pattern 5998 contains instructions for making the doilies; an illustration of them and of stitches; photograph of doily; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Transportation

Though 928,500 members of 19 railroad unions voted to strike October 1 in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut, their walkout has been averted until at least November 20 by presidential intervention under the railway labor act of 1926. Starting investigations last week was an emergency committee which has until October 30 to dig out the facts.

Committeemen: Prof. Harry A. Millis of Chicago university, Dean