

PETER, BOY KING, DENIED PLAY IN HARSH TRAINING

Must Be Prepared to Take Over Duties in Six Years—Four of Nine Predecessors Were Assassinated

By Stewart Brown
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—(UP)—King Peter II of Yugoslavia has the toughest job ever set before an 11-year-old boy.

In slightly more than six years he must be prepared to take over the burdens borne by his father, the late King Alexander, who was murdered by a Macedonian terrorist in Marseilles last fall.

On Sept. 6, 1941, King Peter, who then will be 18, will assume active responsibility for a territory of 96,000 square miles with a population of 14,000,000 persons of many different races, religions and often bitterly conflicting political opinions.

Four of King Peter's nine predecessors on the throne were assassinated, while of the remaining five only three died in bed during their rule. The other two abdicated.

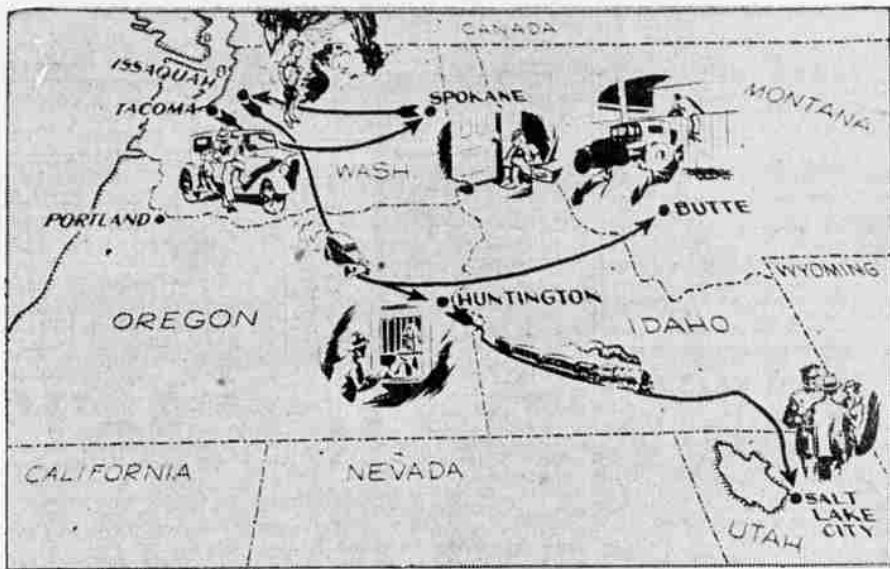
Despite the uncertainties and dangers of his position, little King Peter is hard at work on the difficult task before him, as was verified by the writer on a trip to this city.

Just at the time most boys are freshmen or sophomores in college, King Peter must abandon his studies and sit on the throne which until his majority (18) is being guarded by a Regency Council headed by his father's cousin, Prince Paul.

To assimilate the necessary knowledge to rule his kingdom, Peter is subjected to an intensive educational program. A staff of tutors and professors keep him hard at work on languages, history, geography and the sciences.

He is a natural mechanic, one of his tutors told the United Press. He operates his own miniature automobile which is capable of a speed of 25 miles an hour. He has his own motorboat and several small-scale airplanes.

MAP OUTLINES WEYERHAEUSER KIDNAP CHASE



Illustrated in this Associated Press map are the kidnaping near Tacoma of George Weyerhaeuser, 9, the abductors' route to Spokane, where the boy was held; his release at Issaquah; the passing of the first ransom bill at Huntington, Ore., for a railroad ticket to Salt Lake; the arrest and confession there of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Waley; the flight of a mysterious tan car and the abandonment near Butte of an automobile containing \$15,000 of the \$200,000 ransom money.

Money His Chief Worry
His worst worry is money. His mother, Dowager Queen Marie, put him on a limited allowance, which the youthful King found too small for his requirements.

He asked his mother for more money. She refused, saying he must learn to make economies. To this Peter replied:

"Very well, I will learn a trade and make more money for myself." He did. From his spending money he bought and equipped a carpenter's shop. He made small objects which the Queen allowed him to sell to private persons. The demand is greater than Peter's time to meet it. But now he has more money.

Peter's day starts at 7 a. m. when, after prayers, he breakfasts with his family. After breakfast he walks in the park with his mother and two smaller brothers, Tommy and Andre.

At 9 a. m. the young monarch must lay aside his royal authority and start school work. He is prompted to report for work, but when the weather is good he insists on having his lessons out-of-doors.

He has 16 hours of lessons a week, and an additional 6 hours of physical

education. The Dowager Queen is anxious to put her somewhat delicate son in the best physical condition before he takes the throne.

Takes Rigorous Exercise
To build up his body he does the gymnastic exercises of the Sobols (sort of military Yugoslav Boy Scouts), rides, swims and skis. According to his tutors he does all of them well.

His intimates say the young King refuses to seize things superficially and insists on getting everything thoroughly and exact. One day he asked his professor why trees have leaves.

"To breathe," answered the teacher. "Then why," came back the quick question, "do trees lose their leaves in winter? How do they breathe then?"

Peter Is Popular
Such stories are legion in Belgrade. The young King is immensely popular and everyone sympathizes with him because of the difficulties ahead for him. His photograph is in nearly every office, every shop window and every home in Serbia. Not so in Croatia where the Croats feel no loyalty

to the son of the king who allegedly forced them into an unequal union with the Serbs.

Every morning Peter faithfully picks a handful of flowers from the garden and places them before the picture of his father. He will let nobody else in the house perform this task. The boy already realizes the difficult role he is to play and his main is serious. Barely does he laugh and romp about with his brothers as he did before last year's tragedy.

Oklahoma Infant Likes His Cigar
McALESTER, Okla.—(UP)—Most babies like ice cream cones or candy—but two-year-old John M. Mullican, Jr. will have a cigar, if you don't mind.

There's nothing like a good cigar, or even a chew of tobacco, for him. The smoking habit isn't exactly "new" to the boy, his father said. In fact, he said, the boy began using tobacco at the age of seven months. It was his father's pipe.

Mrs. Mullican said the habit was not injured the baby's health.

HITLER'S BALLYHOO ABOUT WAR PLANS CONFUSES EUROPE

Some Believe Dictator Re-creating Nation's Military Strength to Distract People From Economic Woe

By Frederick Kuh
LONDON—(UP)—That Germany believes her chances of winning the next war are better than in the last is the impression of competent military observers.

Since Germany admitted vast secret rearmament, Europeans have discarded the word "if" in favor of "when" in discussing war prospects. But inequitable non-Germans, in gauging the chances and timing of the next war, have encountered perplexities.

They have been asking whether Germany can expect to win another war, if she precipitates one. And they have wondered, even if Germany could defeat France or any two European powers, whether the old Allies would reassemble. Others have been pondering whether the United States would stay out of the next European struggle.

The more optimistic have surmised that Adolf Hitler is re-creating the nation's military strength and building up a proper martial spirit merely to distract the people from economic troubles, without any intention ever to go to war.

Far from being naive, these questions, with variations and enmeshed in intricate detail, have also been preoccupying European statesmen.

That Hitler regards war as an instrument of national policy has been admitted candidly in his autobiography, "My Struggle."

In that book he wrote with equal frankness of his dream of expanding the German realm in Eastern Europe, recognizing that force would have to be used to realize that objective. Hitler's adviser on foreign policy, Alfred Rosenberg, has made clear that it is Soviet Ukraine on which a covetous eye is cast. Hitler has never repudiated this plan. And his remarks to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary in Berlin in March made clear

that he regards Russia as the immediate enemy.

Vengeance War Disavowed
Though his memoirs also envisaged a German war of vengeance against France as necessary, he has since disavowed these assertions.

By establishing a conscript army of 600,000 and harnessing the bulk of German industries to production of munitions and other materials needed in wartime, Hitler incidentally has reduced unemployment and diverted millions of Germans from an idleness and discontent which might have become menacing.

But judging by his own book, this aspect appears subordinate to Hitler's paramount aim of restoring Germany's military might and her "place in the sun."

Hitler is believed—even by his bitterest enemies—when he says he is not now contemplating war. Experts insist that he will require at least several years to train millions of reserve troops and rebuild the navy to parity with France—involving an increase from Germany's present 180,000 to about 600,000 tons of warships.

Time Needed to Win Allies
Above all, however, Hitler requires ample time to win allies.

Within two years he has made headway in that direction. He has succeeded in undermining the military alliance between France and her most important ally, Poland. He has a staunch friend in Hungary. Tempted

by German trade and at least temporarily alienated from France following the Franco-Italian reconciliation, Yugoslavia has from time to time "flirted" with Germany as a possible ally against Italy. And Hitler clings fast to his faith that Austria must and will be united with the Reich.

Britain remains the big question-mark. Bound to France not only by sentimental ties lingering from the World War, but also by fear of the large and growing German air-force, within striking distance of London, the British have been torn between an impulse to cement the ring around Germany and a desire to observe neutrality in the hope of keeping out of the next war.

Britain in Strong Position
Britain's decisive voice in European councils has largely been due to the balance of power between France and Germany. Indications are that Britain will not voluntarily forfeit this vantage point in favor of joining any continental alliance.

Hitler consequently may be speculating on Britain's possible neutrality in the next war.

Moreover, Hitler is said to be convinced that the United States will strongly resist being dragged into another European conflagration, that isolationism there has increased and that America's engagement in the next European conflict would give

Japan an ideal opportunity for capturing lasting supremacy in the western Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, including China. Others, however, have pointed out that the United States would almost certainly be involved if Japan were to aid the Germans.

Meanwhile, the recent addition of Russia to France's actual if not yet formal allies has undoubtedly administered a setback to Germany's world position. But the German Nazi and army leaders have toyed with the idea of a German-Japanese entente with a view to dispersing the Red army and Soviet air-force across the 3,000 miles between Russia's eastern and western borders.

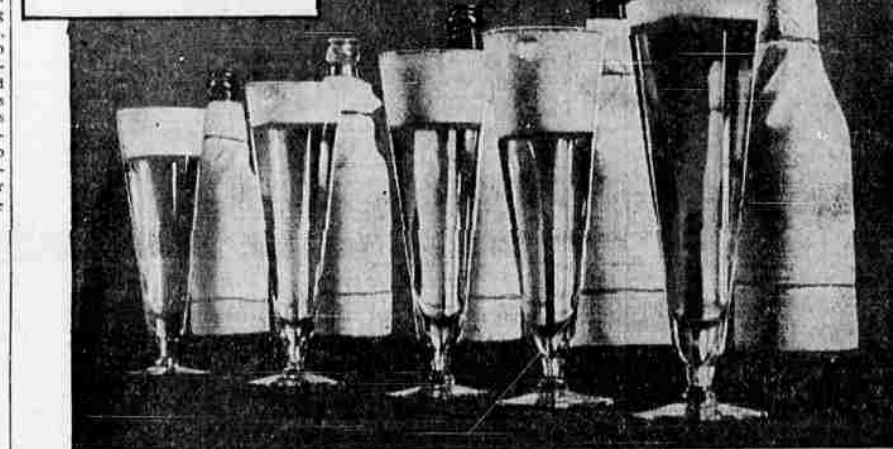
WHEAT PURCHASE BY GOVERNMENT AWAITED
PENDLETON, Ore., June 14.—(AP)—Action is expected at Washington soon on the proposed purchase of 3,000,000 bushels of northwest wheat.

The program for the purchase has been presented to President Roosevelt for his sanction, according to a telegram received here from Senator Steiwer.

WALTHAM, Mass.—(UP)—Angelo Castellana, barber, who was arrested in his shop on a charge of possessing lottery tickets, left a half-shaven customer in the chair to "wait."

Won't you make this TASTE TEST?

Cover the labels of a number of different brands of beer, including Lucky Lager. Pour the beer into glasses and set in front of their respective bottles. Sip slowly... first one beer—then another—until you have tested all of them. Then, pick the one you like best and look at the label.



-then LET the results DECIDE your brand of beer!

OF course, tastes differ but we feel certain your choice will be Lucky Lager—the beer that is winning new friends every day.

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There are many reasons why Lucky Lager is so different from ordinary beer. One big reason is—dated ageing. The date before which the beer was brewed is plainly stamped on every bottle and every keg. That's your proof that Lucky Lager is thoroughly aged!

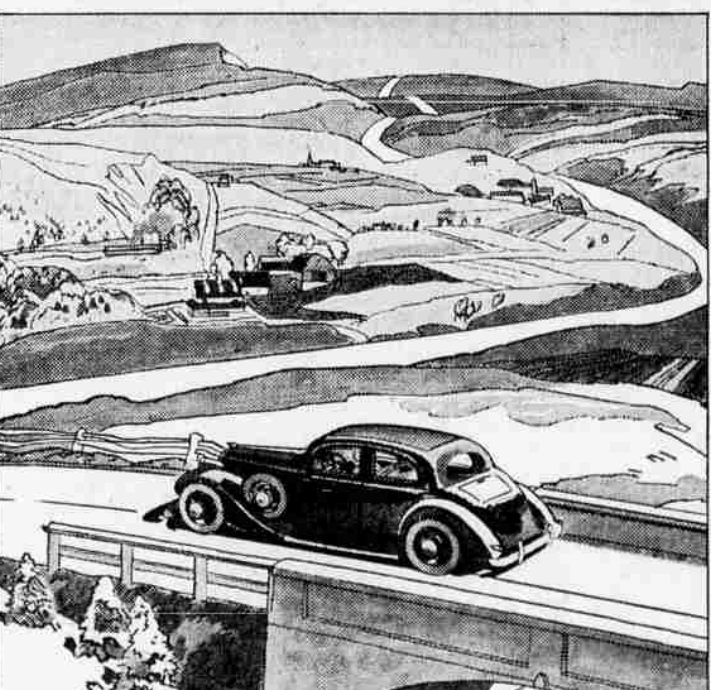
Won't you make this taste test tonight?... and see for yourself why Lucky Lager is "one of the world's really fine beers."

GENERAL BREWING CORPORATION San Francisco

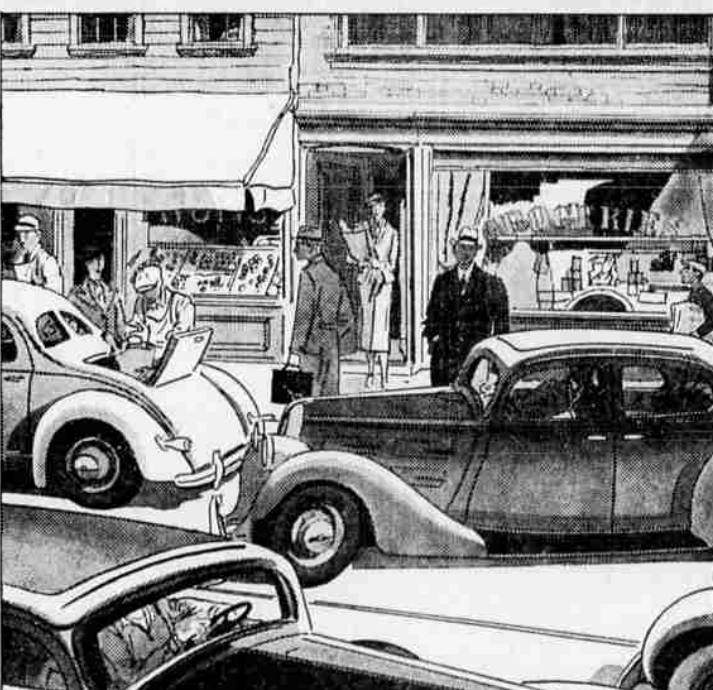


\* Remember—every bottle and every keg of Lucky Lager is plainly age-dated. PACIFIC FRUIT & PRODUCE CO., DISTRIBUTORS

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IT'S ON THE LONG TRIPS—the steady driving—that most of us keep track of the mileage we get from gasoline. But steady running is a test of only ONE KIND of power in a gasoline.



FOR ECONOMY on your frequent short trips—your stop-and-go driving—you need a gasoline with two additional kinds of power as well—power for quick starting and power for fast pickup.

4 out of every 5 miles you drive are within 25 miles of your home

Your Stop-and-Go Driving costs you too much—if your gasoline hasn't these Three Different Kinds of Power

YOU often start your engine 15 TIMES A DAY, shift gears 60 times a day. A "cold" start can use a "mile" of gasoline. And rapid accelerating can waste 33% more gasoline than steady running.

For economy, your gasoline must have 3 kinds of power—power for QUICK STARTING, for FAST PICKUP, for STEADY RUNNING—and all in perfect balance.

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Can save up to a cupful of gasoline on every "Cold" Start. In summer or winter, Super-Shell starts instantly, often warms up in half the time of ordinary gasolines—with less choking. So you use less gasoline.

Can save up to a cupful of gasoline in 10 minutes of Hard Pulling. With Super-Shell's even volatility, you can race up hills on less gasoline. And you avoid knocking which can waste 10% of your power.

Can save up to a cupful of gasoline in One Hour of Steady Running—many motorists report. Every drop vaporizes more completely. At all speeds it delivers maximum power, and saves money on long drives.

START USING this new-type gasoline today. Remember, there is NO EXTRA CHARGE for it. On sale at more than 30,000 neighborly Shell stations from Coast to Coast.

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