



# WHO'S NEWS This Week

By Lemuel F. Parton  
Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

### Von Schoen Recall May Mean Chilean Swing to the Allies

NEW YORK.—That brief dispatch from Chile reporting that Berthold von Schoen is something more than a straw man in the wind of World War politics. Baron Von Schoen has been so long and so deeply entrenched in Latin-American intrigue and so successful in covering his tracks and staying on the job that this four-line news item may well indicate a powerful Chilean swing to the Allied Nations.

His organization of subversion in Chile has been exposed and attacked time and again without so much as jolting the baron's monocle. He has been most elaborately wired in, not only with double-dealing politicians but with a hemispheric complex of industrial and financial interests and German-based cartels. If it is true that they finally have cut him loose from these moorings it surely means that some of the scalliest and toughest Axis tentacles in those parts have been severed.

His family is an old, established firm in international political conspiracy, in war and peace. His father, the late Baron Albrecht, circulated in Europe before the start of the first world war, trying to soften up the opposition, and Baron Wilhelm carried on over here in the Mexican machinations which helped get us in the war. He did this so smoothly that a few post-war years passed before his role, as an aide to Count Bernstorff, was understood and his activities fully appraised.

In 1914, he arrived in Washington, after several years as secretary of the German embassy in Japan. In an interview, which seemed to have been carefully premeditated, he told of Japan's bitter hatred of the United States, and her determination to annihilate us, sooner or later. The interview stirred up much angry discussion and brought the baron a sharp reprimand from President Wilson, with a hint that the statements had been intended to promote enmity.

He was married in 1916 to an American girl, highly placed socially, and, as secretary to the embassy, achieved deep penetration in the capital salon diplomacy at a time when our entry into the war was still in the balance. He returned to Germany, after the failure of the Mexican conspiracy and little was heard of him until the early days of the Hitler ascendancy.

### Praxies Disagree On Army, Navy Taking Colleges

AS THE army and navy propose to take over the colleges, their plan to teach the young how to shoot meets considerable academic opposition. Presidents Wriston of Brown and Dadds of Princeton are in agreement, but other praxies throughout the country register dissent on varying grounds. The main base of opposition is that liberal arts education and small colleges will be casualties.

Dr. W. H. Cowley, president of Hamilton college, an active ally of the armed forces in collegiate mobilization in the past, finds the plan "quite inadequate." His is a college of about 450 students, and he has been a goal-keeper among college presidents against drives threatening the humanities and liberal arts in the colleges. As an educator, he has opposed early and extreme specialization and has stressed the importance of educating the "whole man."

With this strong conviction, he believed colleges, by proper adaptation in teaching, could help meet the demands for youth in the war and at the same time hold their ancient cultural franchise. A year ago, he circulated 200 upperclassmen of his college with a letter urging them to join the navy and has served as a member of the educational committee working with the army and navy. He says this committee opposed the new plan, about a month ago, without success.

Dr. Cowley became president of Hamilton in 1938, at the age of 39. As an expert and authority on vocational guidance, and in educational research, he has concluded that an organized and adequate personality, and the ability to think must take precedence over special skills.

If boys off to war can somehow cram a little sound education into their duffel bags, he thinks it will be all to the good—or, more precisely, he thinks it is urgently important that they do so. He is the most modern of educators, but has opposed such innovations as those of Dr. Hutchins and Stringfellow Barr, which would reduce the college course to two years.

When he was graduated from Dartmouth, he was voted the "most likely to succeed." He took his Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago.

## History in the News

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON  
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

### 'Last Shot of the Confederacy'

THE War Between the States ended with Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865, but a part of the Confederacy—in fact, a very important part of it—is still fighting. However, this time it's fighting the Germans and the Japs—not the "Yankees." That part of the Confederacy is the city of Selma Ala.

Back in 1864 when Union Gen. William T. Sherman started his famous "march to the sea," he sent the leader of his cavalry, Gen. James Harrison Wilson, on a raid into Alabama to destroy stores and harry the horsemen of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. In the spring of 1865 Wilson's troopers started for Selma, then the Confederacy's principal storehouse for munitions. He was confronted by Forrest's forces but they were too small to hold back the bluecoats.

On April 1, 1865, before the city fell to the invaders, the Confederates rounded up all the heavy ordnance, shipyard equipment and other material they could find and dumped it from a high bluff into the Alabama river. There it lay, almost forgotten, for more than 70 years until a party of high school boys, working on a history project, dug up a 700-pound cannon. So when Uncle Sam sent out his nation-wide call for scrap metals, the citizens of Selma remembered the cache of iron and brass and steel in the bottom of the river.

They dug up aged and yellowed maps which marked the location of this store of metals and started salvage operations. Already several thousand pounds of scrap have been recovered and soon, somewhere in the Pacific, or possibly in the Mediterranean theater of operations, the Japs or the Germans will receive the "last shot of the Confederacy."

The fighting around Selma back in 1865 brought into conflict two of the outstanding cavalry leaders of the Civil war. Of the two Nathan Bedford Forrest was undoubtedly the greater. Most Americans remember him because of the formula for winning battles that is so often attributed to him "Git thar fust with the mostest men."

Whether Forrest ever said it in just that way is doubtful, but the fact remains that he was one of the most successful cavalry leaders in American history.

Gen. Robert E. Lee had a great leader of mounted men with his forces—the dashing "Jeb" Stuart. But at Appomattox, when somebody asked Lee who was the greatest soldier in his command, he answered instantly "A man I have never seen, sir. His name is Forrest." Lee's opinion of Forrest was confirmed by General Sherman, who fought against him during the Western campaigns.

Although Wilson had no such spectacular career as Forrest's, he was a soldier of outstanding ability, as proved by the fact that he rose from second lieutenant to major-general in four years. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he became a first lieutenant and fought at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1862, Wilson became inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee in 1863. Later that year he was advanced to brigadier-general. Wilson's big chance came late in 1864 when he was assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. He organized an army of 15,000 cavalrymen and this force contributed largely to the success of the armies in the West under Generals Thomas and Sherman, particularly in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga. In 28 days Wilson captured five fortified cities, 23 stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners. It was a brilliant record but he is principally remembered as being the Union general whose troops captured one particular individual among those 6,000 prisoners. That individual was Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Perhaps the most brilliant achievement of Forrest was the way in which he covered the retreat of General Hood after that luckless Confederate officer had been defeated by General Thomas at the Battle of Nashville. With a force of 5,000, Forrest held off the pursuit of Thomas' 10,000 cavalry and 30,000 infantry for 35 terrible days until Hood's army was safely across the Tennessee river into Alabama. During this time Forrest killed and captured 5,000 of the Federals and armed and fed his men at the expense of the enemy besides!

## Agriculture Playing Major Role In United States Victory Effort

"Food will win the war"! To this end, all of our crops now have production goals to insure abundant food for freedom. Harvests have been planned while the men who ordinarily do the harvesting are away at war. Despite this handicap, the department of agriculture forecasts that next year's net income will total approximately \$10,500,000,000. The 1942 figure is about \$1,000,000,000 above the previous record of 1919. Not only has white collared America found new pleasure in digging into "victory gardens" but has pitched into the bigger agricultural job of filling the breadbasket of the United Nations. Pictures show various phases of this new outlet for American patriotism.

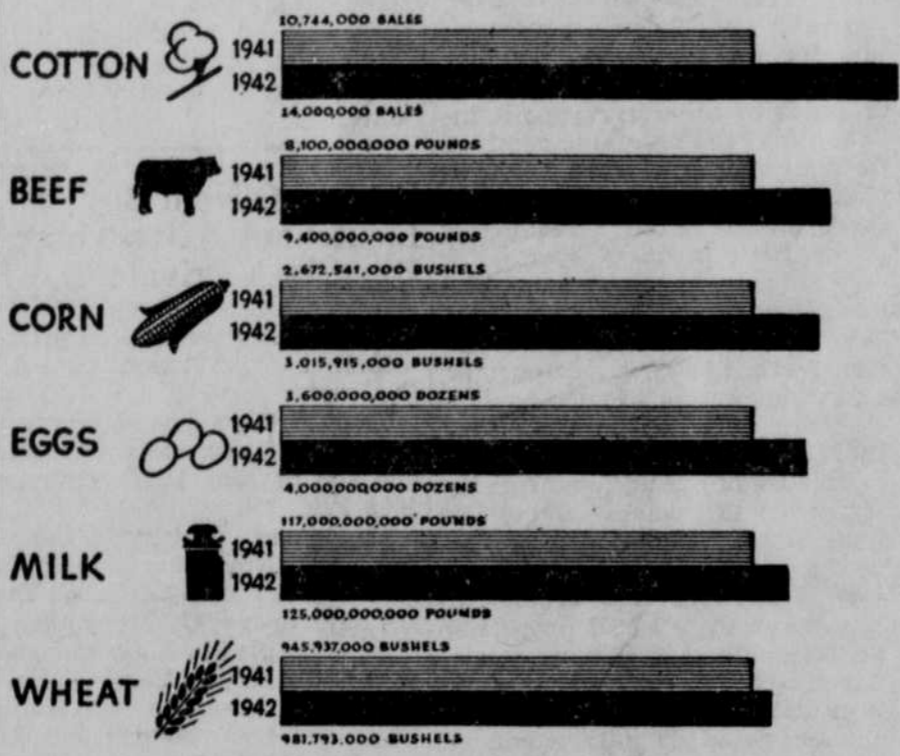


Chart shows comparative production of a few of America's most important commodities in 1941 and 1942.

Students of the Peddie school (below) pick strawberries at Englishtown, N. J.



Women harvesters (circle) take time out for a bit of fun. Below: Here you see J. E. Smith, vice president of the Central bank (left) and a few bank employees, picking beets at San Lorenzo, Calif.



Left: Front view of cotton picker showing how the row of cotton plants flows through the picking drums. Photo was taken near Osceola, Ark. Millions of bushels of surplus grains are shipped to distilleries, all of whose production facilities are now devoted to the war effort. On arrival at this plant of Schenley Distributors corporation (right), samples of the grain are tested. The alcohol is used for smokeless powder, etc.



There's a knack in picking tomatoes without bruising them. These Mt. Holyoke gals have it.

## Washington Digest

### Importance of World Trade Turns Spotlight on Sec. Hull



#### Post-War Rebuilding of International Structure Will Get Consideration Before Armistice.

By BAUKHAGE  
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Hints to the effect that the President will make a discussion of post-war conditions a part of his forthcoming message to the 78th congress foreshadows the re-entry on the diplomatic stage in a prominent role of the figure of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In wartime, diplomacy plays its part chiefly behind the scenes—the brass hats have their day in public. But there are now several indications that Secretary Hull is about to take the spotlight again in an old familiar role, namely, as spokesman for the economic platform which he made a part of our foreign policy before the war.

To understand Secretary Hull's importance today it is well to recall the words spoken to me not long ago by a very keen diplomatist: "Secretary Hull," he said, "was probably chosen as secretary of state for four reasons: One, because of the President's political debt to him and because they were friends; two, because he had a diplomatic gift; three, because there was vital need for liaison between the state department and congress; and four, because of Hull's deep knowledge of international trade relations."

Reason No. 3 is more important than ever, and although reason No. 4 may have been a pure coincidence at the time, it is turning out to be one of the most important factors. Today "reason No. 4" is coming to the front. There are those in the administration who believe that America must play a vital part in the building of the post-war world if freedom of enterprise is to be maintained. They realize, too, that unless conditions of peace are outlined before the armistice, isolationist sentiment may break out again and force America back into extreme nationalism when the war is over, as it did in 1918.

#### Turning Point Toward Depression?

America's withdrawal from world affairs in 1918 is considered by the people who believe in Hull's international trade policy as the turning point that led straight to the depression of the twenties. Then it was that America began building up her tariff walls, which many economists consider one of the causes of World War II.

Throughout this period the foreign war debts were festering. America continued to demand payment of those debts and at the same time to raise trade barriers that curtailed international commerce and thus made the debt payments impossible.

Then came the New Deal and the introduction of many measures, some of which tended further toward nationalism. Secretary Hull, who had been fighting an uphill fight for free trade relations without much success, especially after the sabotaging of the London Economic conference in 1933, finally launched his reciprocal trade agreements plan.

Hull's progress was retarded for many natural reasons. In the first place, it was too slow and undramatic a procedure to engage the President's active support. The President leans to the dramatic, does not pretend to understand fiscal matters.

In the second place, the traditional state department attitude was one of aristocratic disdain of all matters involving trade.

#### Lend-Lease Policy Fitted Into Picture

Then came that new and strange device, the lend-lease policy. It was inaugurated, first in the hope that we could fight the war in absentia by furnishing Britain the tools, and secondly, to avoid the recurrence of that painful phenomenon, the war debts. And then, just when it is not known, or exactly how, Secretary Hull was able to revive his policy of unhampered trade by introducing Article VII into the lend-lease agreements.

Briefly, Article VII provides: "In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of . . . in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic re-

lations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and . . . open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of economic objectives identical with those set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded governments."

The chronology of America's approach to a peace founded on the principles of free economic intercourse is:

Autumn of 1940: The Atlantic Charter.

March, 1941: Lend-Lease Law.

February, 1942: Master Lend-Lease agreement with Britain.

June, 1942: President's clarification of Article VII.

Secretary Hull believes that a sound and equitable international economic policy must be laid down before we can hope for international political stability. He will be, as he always has been, the champion of that view.

That is the internationalist view.

#### Washington's 'Second City'—The Pentagon

"This ain't a building—this is a city with a roof over it, that's what I call it." This was the remark of my dusky-skinned guide between bites of a ham sandwich which one of his colleagues had offered him as we made our journey through the maze of corridors in that amazing building, the Pentagon, in Washington, which houses the war department.

It is a city, for it houses no less than 40,000 workers. When they leave, they begin at 4:30 p. m., one group after another every ten minutes. Otherwise, all the busses and cabs and private cars that jam the labyrinth of highways, which cost \$150,000 a mile to build, would never be able to take care of them.

Recently I took a cab with an inexperienced driver.

I'm afraid I took the hard way. There were four policemen at the door and a huge receptionist desk. I found my proper stall, labeled "Press," and showed my pass to the girl. She had never heard of me or the Western Newspaper Union or the Blue Network, and she spelled my name wrong three times. However, I was eventually moved up to a waiting bench and finally a guide appeared and escorted me to the officer I wished to see.

We passed two beverage rooms on the way and as I was somewhat exhausted, I dropped into one for a soft drink and a cigar.

It took me 30 minutes from the time I got in the building to the time I reached my destination, and some of the people there told me they had already been waiting longer than that.

The officer whom I was visiting had an inside office. He told me that if the lights ever went out, they would be in pitch blackness at noon, for, of course, there were no windows. I asked what would happen if the ventilating system broke down. He said he had not thought of that. I had—and I imagine the air would get pretty bad before very many minutes if the air conditioner ceased to work.

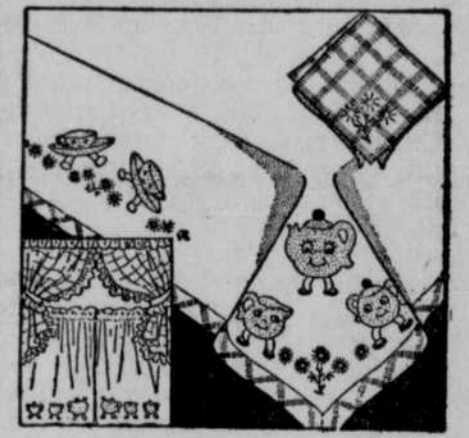
This huge institution is only a fraction of the expansion of Washington which has been caused by the war, but it is a concrete symbol of the tremendous clerical effort required to beat the Axis.

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Transfer Z9526, 15 cents, brings the teapot, sugar, creamer, cup and saucer and the flower motifs. Add suggestion: Embroider cottage curtains with a border of dishes. Send your order to:

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### Pull the Trigger on Constipation, with Ease for Stomach, too

When constipation brings on discomfort after meals, stomach upset, bloating, dizzy spells, gas, coated tongue, and bad breath, your stomach is probably "crying the blues" because your bowels don't move. It calls for Laxative-Senna to pull the trigger on those lazy bowels, combined with Syrup Pepsin for perfect ease to your stomach in taking. For years, many Doctors have given pepsin preparations in their prescriptions to make medicine more agreeable to a touchy stomach. So be sure your laxative contains Syrup Pepsin. Insist on Dr. Caldwell's Laxative-Senna combined with Syrup Pepsin. See how wonderfully the Laxative-Senna wakes up lazy nerves and muscles in your intestines to bring welcome relief from constipation. And the good old Syrup Pepsin makes this laxative so comfortable and easy on your stomach. Even finicky children love the taste of this pleasant family laxative. Take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative-Senna combined with Syrup Pepsin, as directed on label or as your doctor advises, and feel world's better. Get genuine Dr. Caldwell's.

### Womanless Land

Mount Athos on the Aegean sea is known as the land without women. For centuries it has been the retreat of monks, and no women have lived there.

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### WATCH the Specials

You can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.

### BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

• The first packing center for prisoners of war parcels, which will have an initial capacity of 100,000 packages a month, will be opened in January by the American Red Cross in Philadelphia. The parcels, containing 11 pounds of food, tobacco and soap, will be for distribution to American and other United Nations prisoners of war and civilians held by the enemy.

• 4-H boys and girls produced 6 1/2 million chickens in '42.

• The odds against an aircraft plant employee having an accident on the job this week or next are about 300 to 1. That's the way the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America today points out the spectacular decrease in the airplane factory accident rate.