

## Vatican City Is Smallest State But Others Give It Close Race



### Monaco, San Marino and Liechtenstein Are 'Also Rans'

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

The coronation in Vatican City of a new pope has turned world attention to that tiniest of sovereign states. The importance of Vatican City in world affairs and how it compares in size to the other midget states of the world is the subject of renewed discussion.

Vatican City, the newest and smallest sovereign state in the world, is a walled area of less than 109 acres entirely surrounded by Italian territory, the city of Rome. The new state came into being with signing of the Lateran treaty with Italy in 1929. The unification of Italy in 1870 had deprived the Roman pontiffs of a territory stretching from sea to sea, an area of about 16,000 square miles with a population of more than 3,000,000 persons.

**Envoys From World Powers.**

Today the population of the little sovereign state that replaces the old papal domain is slightly in excess of 1,000; yet so important is it as the seat of the pope that 37 countries, including some of the greatest world powers, send diplomatic representatives there.

Under the pope Vatican City has a governor, a secretary-general, a central council, three courts, an "army" of 110 Swiss guards, and a police force numbering 100. It has its coinage and postage stamps, with its own post office, welfare center, railway station, and telegraph office.

In striking contrast to Vatican City in many ways is the next smallest sovereign state, the Principality of Monaco, with an area of 370

### CATHOLIC HOME—St. Peter's and St. Peter's Square in the Vatican. To the left are shown the Vatican gardens, the Pope's outdoor promenade.

acres. It lies near the French-Italian border on the Mediterranean. It is the only one of the world's pygmy states that possesses a sea-coast. Its "navy" is the yacht of the reigning prince. The revenue of the principality is derived mainly from taxes on the gaming tables of Monte Carlo, a town of less than 10,000 population at the base of the promontory from which the palace overlooks the sea.

**Mountaintop Statelet is San Marino.**

Another sovereign state, which like the Vatican is surrounded by Italy, is the republic of San Marino. A fourteenth century stronghold atop Mount Titano extended its domain by purchase until now San Marino's 38 square miles sustain a population of almost 15,000. Less than a score of miles inland from Rimini on the eastern coast, the country is devoted largely to producing wine and raising cattle.

Liechtenstein, which seceded from the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, is the fourth smallest independent state, with an area of 65 square miles, less than the area of the District of Columbia. Situated on the old Swiss-Austrian border, this principality has a reigning family that dates back to the twelfth century. The people, numbering a little more than 10,000, are engaged largely in agriculture, with some cotton, pottery and leather goods industries.

Fifth place in smallness is assigned to Andorra, with its 191 square miles in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It has owed its independence largely to its mountainous character and its inaccessibility, until recently having but mule tracks through narrow mountain passes; armies found it easier to pass the Pyrenees near the sea ends.

## Slovak Capital Regains Glory Of Past Years

### Bratislava Once Home Of Hungarian Diet and Royalty

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When Slovakia's "Declaration of Independence" from Czecho-Slovakia was promulgated in Bratislava, the role of government fountainhead was not a new one to the city.

Bratislava, which was Pressburg before Czecho-Slovakia was born at Versailles, at the close of the World war, became the capital of all Hungary when the Turks, in a mad sweep across southeastern Europe, captured Buda—the prefix to Budapest—in 1541.

The ruins of the old Hungarian royal castle atop one of the city's hills, 275 feet above the Danube, recalls Bratislava's days as Hungary's first city. It continued to be the capital until about the time of the birth of the United States, when Emperor Joseph II restored Buda to its former dignity. Bratislava continued to be host to the Hungarian diet, however, until less than a century ago.

### Important Trade Outlet.

The crownings of kings, and the meetings of diets have not, however, entirely absorbed the citizens of Bratislava. For about a thousand years the city has been one of the important trade outlets on the Danube, a sort of commercial funnel for grains from the fields of the hinterlands, and wines from grapes that cling to the nearby Little Carpathian hillsides.

Industrially, Bratislava has held high rank among central European cities of its size. A glance through its factory doors reveals in the making textiles, flour, iron products, leather goods, chemicals, explosives, paper, furniture and tobacco.

These industries and many smaller ones keep the city's 124,000 people employed. About 40 per cent of the population is made up of Czechs and Slovaks, 28 per cent is German, and 22 per cent Magyar.

### Palace Offers Excellent View.

The site of the old royal palace is a splendid grandstand from which to view Bratislava. Below, the town hall, Gothic cathedral, museum and Franciscan church—all products of the thirteenth century—stand among modern business buildings rising above a touch of Paris; sidewalk cafes, numerous monuments,



**SLOVAKIA GOES NAZI—Armed and proudly wearing the swastika, these youthful Slovak Nazis stand guard outside the headquarters in Bratislava when the province of Slovakia asserted its independence from the state of Czecho-Slovakia.**

and fountain-studded public parks. The palace ruins themselves recall interesting tales. The edifice was burned in 1812, and one story has it that workmen caused the destruction because they grew tired of carrying supplies up the hill. Later, smugglers are reported to have used the ruins as a signal tower.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

*Political observers believed Senator Donahey missed a chance of becoming a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination by signing a whitewash report on the TVA . . . Significance of the gains made by Republicans in the Chicago mayoralty election are being discussed . . . Need for some plan to revive business is becoming more and more urgent.*

WASHINGTON. — Vic Donahey "missed the boat" in the TVA investigation. This is quite a general impression, it can be discovered by questioning political observers in Washington. But the proof lies in the fact that there is simply no discussion of it. One has to bring the subject up, to drag discussion of Donahey in by the ears, so to speak, to obtain opinions. The Ohio senator, so far as Washington is concerned, is the forgotten man.



Sen. Donahey

Now this is an extraordinary situation. It is the case of a man who ignored one of the easiest avenues to being a real contender for the White House that has presented itself for a generation. Let's look at the picture. We have President Roosevelt himself, who may be a candidate for a third term, though polls indicate he would not be a strong candidate against a united Republican party. We have Vice President Garner and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, either of whom would be almost ideal if they were a little younger—and Garner just may win despite his 70 years.

Then we have a flock of candidates including Postmaster General James A. Farley, Sen. Champ Bennett Clark of Missouri, and Paul V. McNutt, the Indiana strong man. Farley is a Catholic, Clark is from a state which is generally counted as safely Democratic anyhow, and McNutt, though able and aggressive, has lots of enemies in important Democratic delegate gathering circles.

But Donahey is from Ohio! Its 26 electoral votes are vital to Democratic success. Far from being in the bag, it went overwhelmingly Republican last fall, electing Robert A. Taft as senator, John W. Bricker as governor and 15 Republicans as against 9 Democrats to the house.

### Donahey Wins Votes in Ohio As No One Else Ever Has

Actually Donahey has demonstrated that he can win votes in Ohio as no other Democrat or Republican ever has. It is not too strong a statement to claim that his runs have never been exceeded, for that matter, in any state in the Union, not even barring the amazing runs of Alfred E. Smith in New York, if one figures proportionately.

Donahey carried Ohio in 1924 by more than 150,000, running on the Democratic ticket. On the same day Calvin Coolidge carried Ohio by more than 690,000. Again, all the power of the Roosevelt administration was not able to nominate Charles West against Donahey for senator in 1934.

Owing nothing to Roosevelt, he refused Jim Farley's demand, made in the presence of half a dozen witnesses, that he second Roosevelt's nomination at Philadelphia in 1936. Farley just would not stop trying, so Vic finally walked out of the hall.

And on top of all that, as chairman of the TVA investigating committee, Donahey signed an innocuous report by the majority, which is generally regarded as a mere whitewash.

Suppose for a moment that Donahey had made a minority report of his own, not agreeing with the three Republican critics on the committee, but insisting that the "yardstick" was a joke. Suppose he had quoted in it what David E. Lillenthal had said about the "advantages" the government enjoyed in producing cheap electricity—low interest, ability to charge off much of the capital cost to navigation, flood control, etc., less cost for taxes, etc.

It would have made front page stories in every newspaper, especially as these statements by Lillenthal never received much attention and were not remembered. Donahey would still be in the limelight.

### See Blow to New Deal in Chicago Mayoralty Election

The blow to the New Deal in the Chicago mayoralty election, and its significance with regard to 1940, has not been fully appreciated outside Illinois. It is important not only as indicating the sharp Republican gains that the G. O. P. leaders have been claiming, but as giving the conservative Democrat group considerably more strength.

As far as Republican gains are

concerned, it is only necessary to scan the figures for the last few elections in Chicago proper—not including the remainder of Cook county.

In 1935 Edward J. Kelly was elected mayor of Chicago by a plurality of 631,954.

In 1936 President Roosevelt rolled up a plurality over Alfred M. Landon in Chicago of 555,336.

In 1938 Scott W. Lucas carried Chicago over his Republican senatorial opponent by 255,277.

And in 1939 Kelly was re-elected by only 182,410.

### Democrats Have Not Kept Pace With Growth of G. O. P.

As downstate Illinois is normally Republican—Lucas would have been defeated in 1938 had it not been for his sizable majority in Chicago—it would appear that if the entire state of Illinois had been voting on May 4 there would have been a Republican victory.

This may not mean a thing, but certainly if it does not the statements put out by some Democratic leaders, including the ever optimistic Alber W. Barkley, Democratic leader of the senate, that this spells Democratic victory in 1940, do not either.

It may not mean a thing because no one knows who will be the candidates of either party in 1940, nor precisely what will be the issues. But it is apparent that the Democratic strength in Chicago has not kept pace with the growth of Republican strength since 1935, when it touched high tide.

It is well known among Chicago friends of Kelly in Washington that the mayor expected confidently a majority of not less than 400,000. He was confident that he would make a better showing than Senator Lucas did last fall, though he knew he could not reach his own huge lead in 1935, and he only hoped to approach the Roosevelt 1936 majority.

### Need for Some Plan to Revive Business Is Vital

A big, spectacular plan to revive business will be announced by the White House very shortly. Details of what it is to be are being kept closely guarded.

Besides, what is being considered now may not bear much resemblance to the plan when it is finally announced. President Roosevelt has a way of letting his consultants think he is agreeing with them 100 per cent, and then making a decision almost the opposite. So one can never be sure by talking to any particular group that has been urging a plan on the President that their particular plan will become official. The President may take a plan which was advocated by some other group, or he may work out a compromise from all the plans suggested.

All that is definitely known at the moment, therefore, is that something is on the fire, with the object of making business better in the 18 months just ahead. The need for that is vital.

There is no doubt about the President's opinion on this subject. He realizes it is vital. The difficulty does not lie in convincing him of that, but in persuading him to agree to moves which are certain to bring about that objective.

Thus the President was thoroughly sold on the idea by Harry L. Hopkins, just before he appointed Hopkins to be secretary of commerce.

Hopkins made no secret of his ideas on the subject, and his intentions and plans when he should be secretary of the department which has so much to do with business. He talked frankly and freely to many senators, for example, and his views so expressed were very helpful in bringing about his confirmation by the senate with so little unpleasantness.

### Lull in Developments May Be Due to Hopkins' Illness

But Hopkins has been a sick man ever since. Far from overplaying his physical condition, most newspaper accounts have underestimated its seriousness. As this is written it is not at all certain that Hopkins may not have to pay another visit to Rochester.

Whether the lull in developments has been due to the illness of Hopkins, thus giving the left wingers—who do not believe in appeasement though they know the results predicted for it are necessary—a better chance to win the President over, or whether it has been that Hopkins misunderstood the President in the first place about appeasement, no one knows.

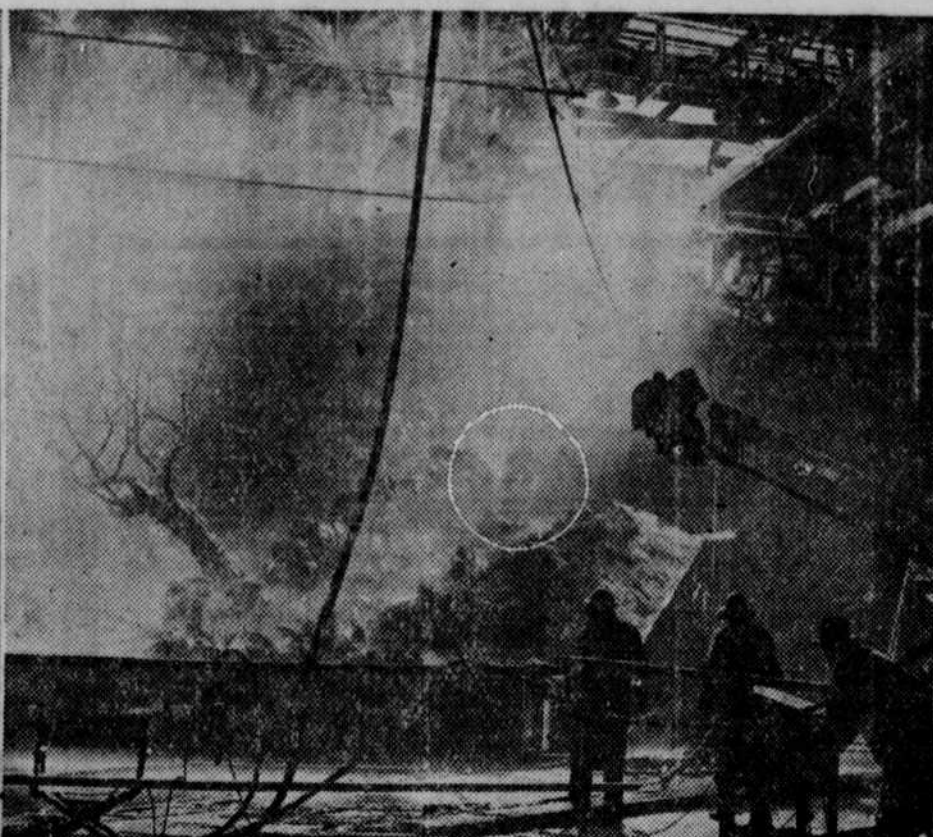
But certainly the first step that Hopkins predicted to senators—settlement of the TVA purchases of the privately owned electric properties in Tennessee—came very quickly after he had said he thought it necessary. And right there and then appeasement stopped.

The tax reforms that Hopkins had agreed were necessary were spiked by the President himself. Indignant senators who had talked with Hopkins about it, and then found themselves out on a limb later, have not been able to get a clear understanding of what happened because of Hopkins' illness and absence from Washington.

But one thing is sure. Something new is coming. Whether it will turn the trick, or is even calculated to turn it, remains to be seen.

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## Nature Made to Order by Movieland Technicians



Nature is merely a pawn in the hands of Hollywood movie technicians who make it rain or snow, and even make the grass grow—all at a moment's notice. A downpour was one of the desired effects in a production starring Merle Oberon, left, but rainfalls are somewhat unruly. So the whole company moved indoors. There in the studio a complete countryside was rebuilt and overhead sprinklers were installed. Wind machines scattered the water and gave the "even downpour" effect. Cameramen had to don oilskins. Miss Oberon (pictured in circle) is braving an indoor Hollywood "rainstorm," manufactured to order.

### NO CAR—NO WORK



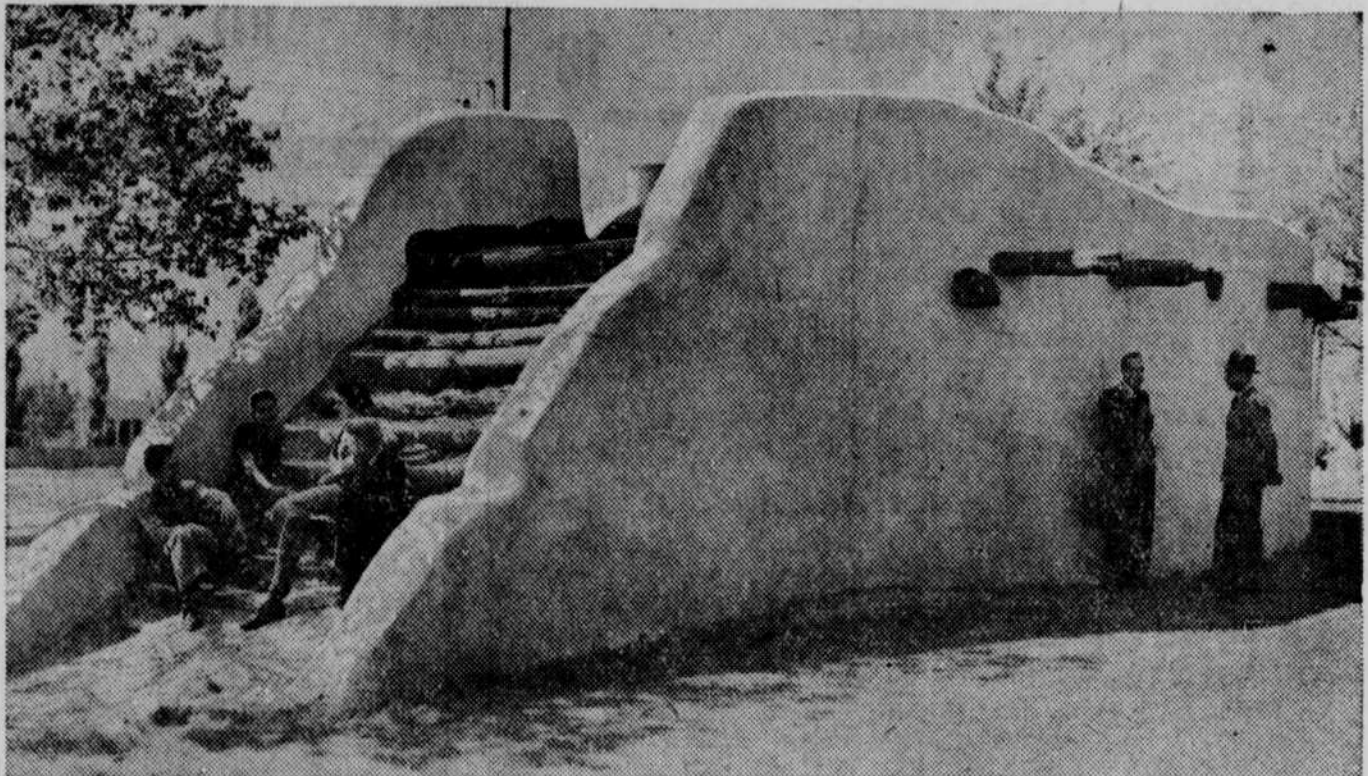
Because Sir Reginald J. T. Hildyard, governor of Bermuda, was unable to persuade the Bermuda assembly to allow him the use of an automobile on the island he recently tendered his resignation to the British colonial secretary's office. He will retire in September, before his normal term of five years expires.

### Comfort? Home Was Never Like This



When easy-going William Porter, 59-year-old odd job man of East St. Louis, Ill., decides to rest a bit, he really wants to rest. He has designed an easy chair equipped with 17 (at the last count) accessories. Built from the frame of an old bed, the chair contains a built-in radio, book case, fan, food compartment, bar, gear shift for raising and lowering the back, and many other conveniences. Porter plans on adding still more as he thinks of them.

## New Mexico U. Plans Anniversary Celebration



The Estufa is a well-known landmark on the campus of the state university at Albuquerque, N. M., where Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, will deliver the commencement address early in June, in connection with the dedication of new campus buildings. The Estufa is used as an initiation center by a Greek letter fraternity, and it is the boast of members that no member of the opposite sex has ever set foot in the building.

### Nation's No. 1 Trailer Family at Home



All the comforts of home are claimed by R. F. Vale, head of the nation's No. 1 trailer family, who is busy working at his lathe during a short stop in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Vale, busy with housework, is aided by her daughters. The two youngest children were born in the trailer, and none can remember any other home. Mrs. Vale supervises the children's education.

### HAPPY REUNION



When Jerry McDonald, six, moved from Chicago to New York, neighbors promised to send his Boston terrier on to him. When they failed to do so Jerry's mother notified Chicago police, who took possession of the dog and shipped him to the boy's home in a big crate.