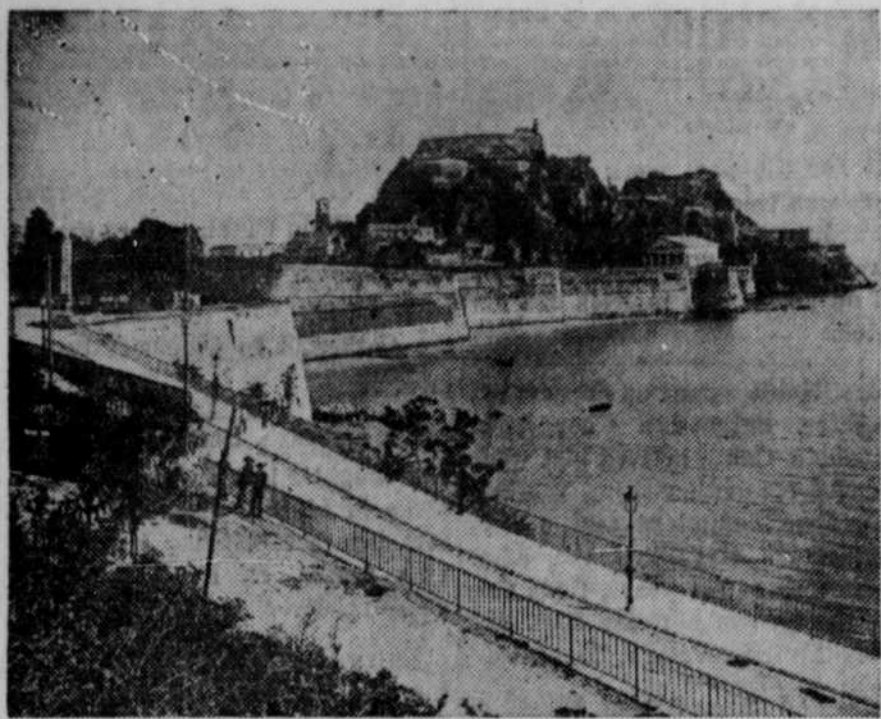


World Looks at Mediterranean, Home of Impregnable Gibraltar And Another Fortress, Corfu



A view of the old fort at Corfu, strategic Greek-owned island off the northwest coast of Greece near Albania. Though England warned Italy that seizure of Albania would be "an invitation to war," British ships stood by at Corfu when Italian troops were landed in Albania.

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

Western End 'Rock' Greek Island Played Guarded Jealously By England. Important Role in Many Wars.

Europe's general nervousness is being translated into action at Gibraltar, as warships gather and England rushes land and air defense for her strait at the doorway to the Mediterranean.

The Rock of Gibraltar, standing guard over the strait of the same name which divides the continents of Europe and Africa, is one of the world's most strategic spots. A great rugged finger pointed at Spanish Morocco from the Spanish mainland at the western entrance to the Mediterranean, Gibraltar is surrounded on three sides by water. On the fourth side, it is linked with Spain by a low, sandy isthmus known as "neutral ground," and bounded on the north by what is marked on official maps as an "Iron Fence" and on the south by an "Unclimbable Fence."

Three miles long and less than a mile wide, Gibraltar's towering limestone mass rears its head at its highest point nearly 1,400 feet above the blue Mediterranean. Cut



In one of the oldest ceremonies at Gibraltar, the key sergeant locks the Landport gate. Much activity has taken place at Gibraltar during this year's repeated crises.

In its rocky sides are the famous "galleries," studded with camouflaged guns capable of shooting five miles across the Bay of Algeiras on the west, as well as across the Strait itself to Africa some 14 miles away.

Prepare for Emergency.
Still more guns, heavy artillery and anti-aircraft guns, are even now being set up. Food supplies and munitions are being stored in the heart of the Rock, and men are working on a bombproof tunnel to be used as refuge in case of emergency.

Equally important in the defense of "Gib," as it is familiarly called by those who live there, are the vast water reservoirs also chiseled out of solid rock. Holding hundreds of millions of gallons, these reservoirs are filled by a simple but ingenious arrangement of "water sheds" which catch rain water as it falls and direct its flow to the reservoirs.

An odd feature of the Rock of Gibraltar is its monkey population. In caves high above the town lives a colony of Barbary apes.

Gibraltar's history goes back more than a thousand years before Christ. The Phoenicians knew it, the Carthaginians, Romans, and Visigoths. As one of the ancient "Pillars of Hercules" Gibraltar in the Eighth century saw the first Moor-

The Greek island of Corfu (Kerkyra to the Greeks) took the leading place in news headlines when Italy as a part of her Albanian adventure, seemed bent on seizing it, and when Great Britain demanded roads off the island, 40 miles long and 20 miles across at its widest point, resembles a huge cornucopia, slightly squeezed out of shape by a giant hand.

Corfu lies at the head of the Ionian sea like a watch tower over the Strait of Otranto, door to the Adriatic. The northern or wide end is but two miles from the Albanian shore, while the south end is about 10 miles off the coast of Greece. Corfu should be callous to wars and rumors of wars. For 26 centuries it has played a part in many of the major political upheavals in Europe and the Mediterranean. Romans, Venetians, Genoese, Persians, the Normans of Sicily, British, French, Turks, and even Mediterranean pirates, at one time or another have had long or short control of the island.

Once American Naval Base.
During the World war it was an important naval base, with British, French and Italian ships thwarting any attempt of German or Austrian submarines to venture out of the Adriatic sea. At one time 39 American submarines temporarily were assigned to Corfu waters to aid the Allied fleet.

The most recent military occupation of Corfu was by Italian forces. In 1923 several Italian officers were killed near the then vague Greco-Albanian border. Italy demanded an apology and an indemnity of \$2,000,000. The government of Greece submitted counter-proposals which were refused. For five days Italian troops poured onto Corfu. Italy and Greece came to terms before the occupation was a month old and the Fascist troops evacuated.

In range of altitude, as well as in plan, Corfu resembles a cornucopia. The northern part of the island is a region of high mountains, the mid-section undulating hills and the southern extremity low plains. Bathed in Mediterranean sunshine, Corfu has long been, between wars, a pleasure ground. One of the island's prominent vacationists was Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany who purchased, in 1907, the Achilleion, a palace-villa built for the unhappy Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

Homer described Corfu as an idyllic lotus land of beautiful people and scenery, where figs, grapes and other fruits grow in abundance. One of those other fruits today is olives, which cover large areas of the island. When the Venetians held sway for 400 years from 1401, a bounty was paid for each olive tree planted. This aroused in Corfu agriculturists and their descendants an interest in olives that persists today.

The town of Corfu is about midway the eastern side of the island. While there are a few reminders of the occupation of the island by its numerous landlords, the lower part of the town does take the traveler back to the Middle Ages. A labyrinth of streets, some too steep and narrow for wheeled vehicles, wind through this section. French and Italian architecture predominates but there is a bazaar that recalls the flavor of the East when Turkey had her heel on Corfu and its neighboring islands and mainland.

ish invasion. Its present name is a corruption of the Moorish "Jebel Tarik" (Hill of Tarik) in honor of the conquering chief.

Contested at different times by Moors and Spaniards, the "Rock" was seized by England in 1704. Nine years later it was ceded to Great Britain by Spain; but the struggle for its possession was not yet settled. The most ambitious attempt to regain this territory was made by French and Spanish forces in 1779.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Insiders are convinced the President is working on a phase of political strategy for the next election... New Deal starts all over again... Frank Murphy looming as white hope of the New Deal... President expected to win his battle to continue his spending policy.

WASHINGTON.—Insiders are convinced that President Roosevelt, far from having a change of heart on the principle of taxing undistributed corporation profits at a higher rate than those paid out in dividends, is now working on a broad phase of political strategy aimed at the presidential election next year.

The proof, they say, will be revealed by comparing two speeches very carefully. The first is that delivered at the American Retail Federation banquet by President Roosevelt. The second is the outline for tax revision aimed at reviving business laid before the house ways and means committee by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr.



Secretary Morgenthau

It will be noted that Mr. Morgenthau suggested repeal of the last vestige of the special tax on undistributed corporation earnings. It is known that the President is privately strongly against this revision. It is further known that Morgenthau would not think of saying anything publicly against his chief's will.

The answer to this apparent contradiction is that the President has decided to give business the opportunity it has demanded—to revise the tax law, or rather permit its revision, just as business spokesmen have been urging.

Then, if business does not revive spectacularly, if it does not absorb millions of unemployed now on government rolls of one sort or another, the President can say to the country: "We gave them everything they said they needed—even things we knew they ought not to have, in order to test this thing thoroughly. Now we know that business CANNOT or WILL NOT function in such a way as to take care of this situation. The government, therefore, must take care of these people. We cannot let them starve or freeze. And we will not support them by the demoralizing dole."

New Deal Starts All Over Again With Critics Stumped
So the New Deal starts all over again, with its critics deprived of the answer they have been making for at least four years—that business would just let it alone—knocked into a cocked hat.

If business should revive, the New Dealers figure that "reform" would merely be delayed until after the election. Actually they would like to see this, not because they do not believe their reforms are good, but because the present business situation has them considerably worried. They are just a little disturbed by the growing conclusion in the country, as evidenced first in the purges, then in the 1938 election, and more recently by polls, that the New Deal has not been so hot, in that it has added billions to the national debt while the number of unemployed apparently is as great as it was at the depth of the depression.

Good times next year would make a Democratic victory, both as to the presidency and as to congress, much more likely. In fact plenty of shrewd observers think the Democrats will have to fumble the ball rather badly to lose the next election if business is good and obviously growing better. Parties rarely lose elections in good times. It is economic distress, almost invariably, which beats the party in power, if one except the rare campaign in which some issue moves the people more deeply than their pocketbooks. Sometimes there is very little rhyme or reason in this, but it is generally true.

Moreover the Republicans are not in good shape, despite their astute leadership on Capitol Hill. They are hopelessly divided on issues. Even in congress this is apparent.

Now Frank Murphy Looms As New Deal White Hope
Attorney General Frank Murphy is looming more and more as the white hope of the New Deal for the presidential nomination next year if Franklin D. Roosevelt does not "choose" to run. Murphy is the third candidate to be trotted out by the hundred percenters. The first was Robert H. Jackson, now solicitor general. President Roosevelt was very anxious to have Jackson run for governor of New York, last year.

Had Jackson run and been elected, he would now be governor of New York, and in a position not only of being able to do things, and keep in the limelight, but of having carried the Empire state in a year

which was not too good for the Democrats.

Of course, Jackson might not have been elected had Roosevelt prevailed on the leaders to nominate him, but the interesting thing at the moment is that the New York leaders turned thumbs down on him, and have never regretted their decision.

After Jackson's elimination—for it could scarcely be considered anything less—Harry L. Hopkins became the white hope of the New Deal. This movement involved also a bit of business appeasement. At the moment the New Dealers were rather thoroughly convinced that they must have a business revival if they were to be kept in power after next year.

Then Ill Health Put Harry Hopkins Out of Picture

Two things happened to that. No one is sure precisely which of the two was the chicken and which was the egg, but one was that Hopkins was out of the picture on account of his health, and that while he was out of the picture the spenders and business baiters climbed into the saddle again—and are still there as this is written.

Maybe if Hopkins had been well enough to fight for the program with regard to business he certainly stood for when he was seeking confirmation as secretary of commerce things would have been different. Or maybe if the New Dealers had not become convinced that Harry's constitution would not permit the strain of running for the presidency things would have stayed put. It is difficult to tell. Perhaps even Roosevelt does not know the answer to that.

Be that as it may, most New Dealers will tell you confidentially that they do not think Hopkins' health permits his consideration for the candidacy next year.

Meanwhile Murphy is busily engaged not only in building himself up before the country, but in doing it in such a way as to overshadow the similar exploits of Thomas E. Dewey.

President Will Win Battle To Continue Spending Policy

President Roosevelt will win the battle he forecast in his address before the American Retail Federation. The spending policy will continue, despite grumbling from conservative leaders, not only among the Republicans, but in the President's own party. There will be no reduction in the total taxes paid by business. In fact there is likely to be at least a small increase assuming that there is any tax revision at all. Some of the nuisance taxes on business may be repealed or revised, but if they are then the flat corporation income taxes will be boosted, so that the net effect will be to make successful companies pay more, though to ease the burden slightly on unsuccessful companies.

There will be no marked curtailment of government competition with business. Unemployed will continue to be aided by work relief instead of by a dole, and social security benefits will be greatly extended.

But in winning the battle Roosevelt runs a serious risk of losing the war. The chief reason why there will be no balancing of the budget, in fact increased spending, is not in sympathy on Capitol Hill with the President's economic theories, but the age-old desire for pork, and the necessity for logrolling to get it—hence bigger and bigger appropriations.

Roosevelt Has Pork on His Side for the Moment

This sentiment against spending and the New Deal economic policies is not strong enough, yet, apparently, to insure revision of government spending. But it would be tomorrow if the pork element could be eliminated. Thus Roosevelt has pork on his side, for the moment, but the bigger the pork spending the more eager will the congressmen be to swat the next Roosevelt spending proposal which is not sufficiently greased. The defeat by the senate of the Florida ship canal is a perfect example of this. The Florida senators did their utmost to include the Florida canal in a logrolling combination, and as a matter of fact had more success than appeared on the final roll call. But Sen. Arthur Vandenberg did such a good publicity job in branding this project that even Pat Harrison, whose state of Mississippi is interested in the canal, had to go to Sen. Claude Pepper and beg to be excused! Harrison had been making quite a play against spending. To have voted for this particular expenditure would have put him in an inconsistent position, to put it mildly.

All of which spells more strength for the conservatives at the convention next year which will nominate the Democratic candidate for President. It explains the enormous apparent popularity for John Nance Garner, despite Garner's cloistered vocal chords. It explains the utter collapse of incipient booms for every New Dealer who has been put forward as Roosevelt's possible successor.

It explains the desperate efforts of the President to win Sen. James F. Byrnes, who has been rather vocal about the government's spending policy.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

The Eyes Have It

How's your memory for eyes? They impress most people more than do noses or any other feature, yet removed from related parts of the face they sometimes seem singularly lost. Here are six famous pair of eyes. They're identified at the bottom of the column, but don't peek yet!



1 This banjo-eyed fellow might be Moon Mullins in the flesh, but it's really a well-known comedian. Easy one, isn't he?



2 This is the head of a nation. Might be President Cardenas of Mexico, Spain's Francisco Franco or Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain. Only it isn't any of those. Awfully easy!



3 This fellow isn't very old as his eyes indicate. We won't tell you anything about him except that he's a juvenile film player. Let's see... could that be Freddy Bartholomew or Jackie Cooper?



4 This fellow has a lot of children, which isn't much of a help. He's a member of Uncle Sam's diplomatic corps, wears glasses (how did you guess it?) and is a very successful business man.

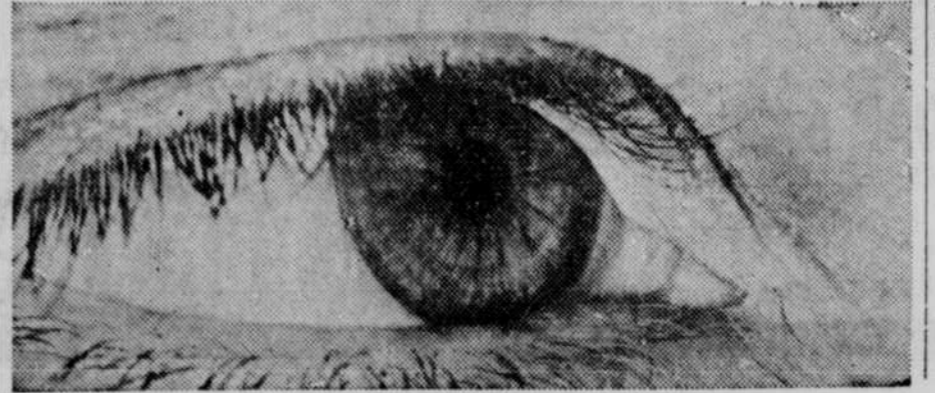


5 A very famous young lady and we don't mean one of the Dionne quintuplets. She sets a lot of fashions for the younger crowd. Just took a trip to Hawaii. Lives in California. You've already guessed!



6 This lady also lives in California when not back home in a northern European country. Don't see why anyone would want to be alone when she has big eyes like these. Or is that a dead give-away?

DON'T PEEK! 1. Eddie Cantor 4. Joseph P. Kennedy
2. President Roosevelt 5. Shirley Temple
3. Mickey Rooney 6. Greta Garbo



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Vincent Bendix got on famously as long as he stuck to tinkering, inventing and fussing with machinery. He did many other things, but any-thing which didn't have to do with wheels, cams, and pinions was just no dice.

It was his Chicago real estate deals which brought against him the petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed in Chicago, say his lawyers. His holdings were more than \$5,000,000, including the famous Potter Palmer Lake Shore drive residence—all down the chute in the federal district court. His machinery companies, not involved in the petition, are rolling along nicely. They seem to be one up on the "good earth" as an acronym of security. Modern times are like that.

In the basement of a New York hospital, where he ran the elevator, he had a grand time taking an old hot-tube gas engine to pieces and putting it together again. He was 17, not long from Chicago, where he had been a telegraph messenger boy. An old one-eyed swamper around the place, who understood machinery, had instructed him in the working of the power plant and had encouraged his laboratory work. There was a close working alliance between faculty and student body.

Two years later, the lad got a job as a typist in a law office, baffled at first because he couldn't use a monkey wrench on the typewriter, but exploring it satisfactorily with a screw-driver and pliers.

But a law office hadn't any wheels, and he did better with the Lackawanna railroad, which had plenty, although he was in the traffic department. In his spare time, he worked out improvements on a bicycle chain and sprocket. That brought him in touch with bicycle manufacturers and at last he was on the main line—and it wasn't the Lackawanna. It was a wide, paved highway to millions in the invention of automobile and aviation devices whose only dead-end was real estate.

Of Swedish ancestry, son of a Moline, Ill., Methodist minister, he packed a copy of Schopenhauer in his pocket when he was a messenger boy. In those days, he wolfed Huxley, Darwin, Marx, Tyndall, Wallace and Spencer, calling himself a Socialist in his earlier years. Never still a minute, he is buoyant and resilient at 57, and his friends shrug off this bankruptcy business as just a short detour from the main highway. They say they wouldn't be surprised if he should bob up with something as exciting as perpetual motion, one of these days.

SALTY, laconic, William Allan Neilson, rounding three score years and ten, retires with this year's graduating class as president of Smith college.

The Groves of Academe Laud Retiring Prexy
Rarely does any passing prexy get such a hand from students and faculty. Somewhat in the picture of Stringfellow Barr of St. John's, and Maynard Hutchins of Chicago, he has put over education on its merits. He has been first a scholar and secondly an administrator, but has fired so much enthusiasm that administration has pretty much taken care of itself.

The University of Edinburgh and Harvard passed on to him the flame of the great Elizabethans. Merry eyes—little white beard—resonant laugh—with a surgically incisive mind—he has been to the Smith undergraduates a blend of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Erasmus—although said immortals didn't smoke big cigars. He takes a bow from all the groves of academe.

TOSCANINI was so pleased with a tie designed by Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman, former Countess Lucilla Mara de Vescevi, that he had one like it

Woman Designs Styles for Men; They Like 'Em
made for each of the 93 members of his orchestra. That started her designing ties for Douglas Fairbanks Sr., Noel Coward, Count Andy Robilant, et al. One thing led to another, and now Mrs. Whitman returns from Europe as the only woman couturier for men, after a study of the latest in men's styles on the continent.

Her ancestors were members of the council of ten of the Venetian republic. One of them married the painter Tintoretto, bequeathing a sensitiveness to fabrics and color, no doubt. She was a concert singer before her marriage to Mr. Whitman.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)