U. S.-Argentina Trade Revived With New Automobile Shipments



South American Republic **Orders Vehicles Valued** at \$3.000.000.

Prepared by National Geographic Society. Washington, D. C.-WNU Service. **Recently** restricted trade relations

between the United States and Argentina have taken another turn, according to dispatches from Buenos Aires, indicating that Uncle Sam is about to sell more pleasure cars and trucks to the South American country. Under a new agreement with the Argentine government, U. S. auto and truck concerns are reported to have signed up for more than \$3,000,000 worth of Argentine treasury notes in return for permission to export cars and trucks to Argentina in an equivalent amount.

Argentina is usually one of Uncle Sam's best customers in the automotive field. In the first three months of this year, however, a sharply curtailed quota on United States cars, together with other trade restrictions, resulted in a drop of nearly 50 per cent in all U.S. exports to the Argentine.

Trade Balance Upset.

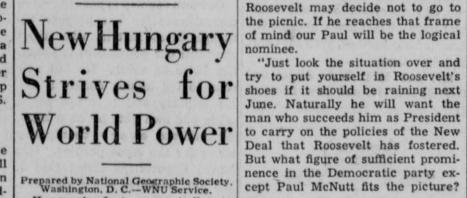
In the first quarter of 1938, the United States sold Argentina a bill of goods amounting to more than \$24,000,000; but in the corresponding period of 1939 U. S. exports amounted to less than 121/2 million dollars. Imports of Argentine products to the United States, on the other hand, went up from about 121/2 million dollars for the first quarter of 1938 to something over \$18,000,000 this year.

These figures show a reversal of

HEADED SOUTH. Pictured here is a shipment of passenger automobiles awaiting shipment for Argentina. Recent trade news indicates that the South American republic is prepared to purchase U. S. cars valued at

on a picnic next Thursday. You have no doubt about it whatever. more than three million dollars. The hot dogs and potato salad are ordered. The site selected and the tion and most important port of time arranged. But Thursday morn-South America, Buenos Aires has ing when you wake up it is raining

some 60 banking institutions, includcats and dogs. Well-unless you ing foreign branch-banks of the are a most persistent fellow-you United States, Great Britain, Gerdon't go on the picnic. many, Italy, Spain, Canada, and the Netherlands. With its wide avenues, velt fully intends to seek another parks, and swimming pools, its term. We think he is confident not packing plants, smart shops, tall only of renomination but of re-elecbuildings, slums and show places, it tion. But next June it may be rainhas been variously called the "Chiing-not cats and dogs, but maybe cago," "Los Angeles," and "Paris" anti-third-term sentiment or maybe



of South America.

cept Paul McNutt fits the picture? When Jackson Flopped F.D.R. Then Took Up Hopkins "We all knew that the President was very much in favor of building

followed soon after, in 1919, by the establishment of a Soviet state, counter-revolution which brought back the status of monarchy.

THE FRONTIER. O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

NATIONAL

Reviewed by

Washington speculates as

. Many senators and rep-

... Voters of North Dakota

posals by which old-age

pensions were to be

President Roosevelt or Paul V. Mc-

Nutt benefit more by the McNutt

appointment. The McNutt people

'It's like this," said a close friend

of McNutt. "You may intend to go

"Most of us think that Mr. Roose-

anti-New Deal sentiment. Then Mr.

"Just look the situation over and

are certainly pleased.

CARTER FIELD

AFFAIRS

selfish interests, it was obviously the wiser course to vote with the President on this measure.

But on neutrality, that is different. In every state and probably in every congressional district there is an element which believes that the sale of war supplies-particularly arms, ammunition and "implements of war"-is not only wicked but likely to involve the United States on the side of the belligerents to which they are sold.

View Neutrality as Most Important Political Issue

Moreover, a certain percentage of these individuals feels so strongly on the subject that, when election

day comes, they are apt to be controlled in their voting by this one issue alone. Which means that they would vote against a congressman who voted for the President on the neutrality issue.

Obviously, to a person who thinks that shipments of arms are apt to result in his or her sons being sent overseas to be maimed or killed in a war in which that person has only a remote interest, is likely to regard the neutrality issue as the most important political question in the world, and to vote for or against a representative or senator because of his stand on that issue regardless of how he may vote on other roll calls.

It is these issues, on which minorities become so excited and on which they are not likely to change, that become No. 1 problems to politicians who have to run for office, always remembering that there are exceptions to all rules, and that some men on Capitol Hill will vote for what they think is right regardless of the consequences to themselves. But this number, unfortunately, or fortunately, as the case may be, is so small that one need not worry much about it in calculations. After all, voting the way one's constituents want one to vote is the essence of representative government, though it may be argued that it is always a minority that frightens the politician. Only minorities are likely to remember an issue with bitterness until election day.

Referenda in North Dakota Is Studied in Washington

The vote in North Dakota on referenda to provide money for increased old-age pensions is being studied very carefully in Washington by both New Dealers and advocates of a balanced budget. It presents problems to both.

In close touch with the situation, Sen. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota was receiving figures next day and insisting that it was really a scrap between some seven political

construction for two years, 15,869,

kota, always regarded as a very

radical state, disapproved by a ra-

tio of greater than six to one all

three proposals by which the in-

creased old-age pensions were to be

The increase in old-age pensions

from an average of \$17.11 (it is cal-

culated on need) to \$40 had been

pushed through the legislature by

Langer. Now it will fail through

On the same day that reports from

the North Dakota election were be-

ing received by senators, the senate

voted, 43 to 35, for an amendment

introduced by Sen. Tom Connally of

Texas to have the federal govern-

ment contribute to old-age assist-

ance payments in the ratio of two to

This favorable vote was recorded

in spite of an impassioned plea by

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

that the movement to have the fed-

eral government pay all the cost of

old-age assistance was under way,

and that the Connally amendment

the rich pay the federal taxes.

view, especially to people who pay

very small federal income taxes or

none at all. And this goes even for

people who pay taxes on homes.

Many of these are terribly interest-

ed in keeping the expenditures of

their home city down-they don't

want the tax rate on their houses

But it is a very simple matter to

prove that the overwhelming pro-

portion of federal taxes is paid by

persons with incomes under \$5,000

a year. The proof lies in the fact

that if all the incomes from \$5,000

a year upward were subjected to a

100 per cent federal income tax,

and the federal treasury really got

all this money, it would not come

within hundreds of millions of dol-

lars a year of paying the federal

was the first step.

one instead of half and half.

Taxpayers Interested Only

When Somebody Else Pays

on the pro side.

against 97,535.

financed.

lack of revenue.



VEW YORK .- One day, a long time ago, a 17-year-old girl, Janet Lord, was walking along Hanover street in Boston, a place where you meet sea-Mother Roper'faring men To Sailors of from all ports The Seven Seas of the civilized world. Attracted by a hymn tune, she stopped before a building, listened to the music of a melodeon, the lusty chorus of men's voices, and, at

length, drawn by a power greater than her girlish timidity, she mounted the steps and so entered the headquarters of the Boston Seamen's Friends society. Thus destiny took hold of Janet's life and showed her the way to go.

Now Janet Roper, house mother of the Seamen's Church institute on South street, New York, is observing the fiftieth anniversary of her work among sailors, and there is hardly a forecastle from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo, from John O'Groats to the Ambrose Light which does not contain at least one shellback beholden to her in any one of an infinite variety of ways.

She is slender, almost frail of physique. There are only a few traces of gray in her hair for all her 66 years, and her eyes snap with intelligence, vitality and kindly humor.

Several years ago Mother Roper devised the idea of publishing lists of missing seamen, copies being sent to seamen's homes throughout the boards. The service has obtained extraordinary results. Sailors out of touch with their families for years have been located and contacts restored, brothers have been reunited in far-flung ports; all sorts of happy things have been effected. In all, to date, 5,327 sailormen supposedly swallowed in the sea, or forever merged in the melting pots of alien ports, have been recovered from oblivion.

While in Boston, Mother Roper met and subsequently married a Congregational clergy-



Life Restoration Plan.

By JAY N. DARLING The key figure in any program of wildlife restoration in the United

States is the farmer. The farmer controls that portion of the outdoors sought by the great majority of small-game hunters of the United States. Without a mutually beneficial relationship between farmer and sportsman, all conservation endeavor devoted to the increase of upland game fails of its prime object - the guarantee of sport to the general public.

It is true that the farmer has been the victim of the hoodlum type of hunter, and it is up to organized sportsmen to combat the evil of trespass on cultivated lands.

Excessive clearing and grazing have, at times, worked to the injury of the farmer through cutting down the supply of helpful wildlife. The drainage shark has promoted schemes that have impoverished the soil, lowered the watertable and wrecked the hopes of many a settler as well as destroying vast sources of wealth in fur, fish and wild fowl. Man's ceaseless war against insect pests would be lost were it not for the help given by birds. Rodent pests are kept down by birds of prey. In certain areas the skunk, a heavy insect feeder and one of the few enemies of burrowing grubs, is highly important to agriculture. Other mammals - at times listed as

'vermin" may be vastly more helpful than harmful to the farmers. The assembling of source-material for education, in schools and col-

leges, in the basic principles of conservation is the function of a committee established by the National Wildlife federation.

Crop Rotation Kills

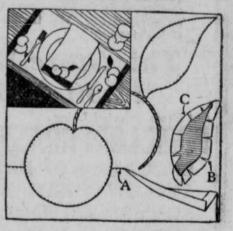
Many Insect Pests When one sees the annual loss to crops and property caused by insects, he is inclined to think that crop pests are getting more numerous and destructive from year to year. It is a fortunate farmer who has not experienced a loss from hese six-footed animals. The Hessian fly takes a yearly toll of millions from American farmers. The

Design Luncheon Mat And Napkin Yourself

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

WATCH any class of kinder. gartners cutting patterns from colored paper, and your fingers will itch to pick up the scissors and try it yourself. Why kin shown here offer a suggestion for a way to use your cut-out designs for simple but effective applique work.

The long sides of the mats are hemmed and the ends faced with



one-inch bands of green, as at A. The napkins are also hemmed on two sides and faced with green bands on the other two. The stem for the bright red cherry follows a circular line embroidered in green outline stitch. The leaf is of the green material.

Experiment with cutting the cherry and leaf in paper. When you have cut a design that pleases you, make a pattern in lightweight cardboard. Cut the fabric a little larger than the pattern, clip the edge as at B; then press it over the pattern with a warm iron as at C to make a firm crease. Remove the pattern, and sew the pieces in place with fine hemming stitches.

NOTE: Readers who have not secured their copies of my two books should send in their orders at once. Your choice of the CRAZYPATCH QUILT leaflet showing 36 authentic stitches; or the RAG RUG LEAFLET will be included FREE with orders for both books, for the present. Everyone should have copies of these two books containing 96 How to Sew articles that, have not appeared in the paper. This offer will be withdrawn soon. Send order with 25 cents immediately to Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill., and both books will be mailed postpaid.



tion which has seen three opposing up Bob Jackson. Everybody knows forms of government in little more

Hungary's first secret ballot in nearly 20 years-resulting in a strong government majority as well as increased Nazi representation in parliament-calls attention to a na-

what the New York organization than two decades. leaders did to Jackson when the Revolution immediately after the President wanted him nominated for factions, on the anti side, and that the previous trade situation between | World war changed Hungary from a governor of New York. They turned | headed by Ex-Gov. William Langer monarchy into a republic. This was him down flat, and there is not the which gave way, in 1920, before he was then.

the United States and Argentina. For in 1938 Argentina bought from the United States more than twice as much as she sold here-a condition attributed then to heavy Argentine purchases of machinery and vehicles.

In addition to automobiles, trucks, and farm implements, Argentina normally takes from Uncle Sam important shipments of American motion picture films, steel, chemicals, office equipment, and building materials. In return she sells chiefly linseed, wool, casein, hides, corn, quebracho logs, and preserved meats.

Competitors in World Markets.

A constant and important feature of economic relations between the United States and Argentina is the fact that they both raise for export many of the same productsfor example, wheat and corn, beef and mutton, hides and wool.

The United States itself provided much of Argentina's tools and facilities for the large-scale production that was to make her in time a serious competitor in world markets. From the industrial plants of the north came plows, seeders, harvesters and tractors, together with forests of windmills that now rise from one end of the Argentine plains to the other, pumping up life-giving water for the herds, for small towns, for plantation crops, gardens, and shrubbery. American packing companies moved down to fatten cattle on their own ranches. Seed wheat from Kansas was even exported, to be turned later into still more competition in the world grain markets.

Foreign Capital Built Railroads.

Foreign capital, also exported to Argentina, brought the railways, over which the products of the vast, flat and fertile fields are now raced to port and thence to market overseas.

With millions of yards of imported wire, the great feudal-like estates of the Argentine pampas were fenced in. Settlers came, mostly Italians, Spaniards, Englishmen and Irishmen, with a sprinkling of Poles. Germans, Syrians, and others. Prize bulls and blooded stock replaced the wild herds that once roamed these Texaslike plains that stretch for more than a million square miles east of the southern Andes. A live stock census gave Argentina in 1937 a cattle population of 33.000,000 head; some 44,000,000 sheep.

Packing plants, grain elevators. and huge refrigeration systems came into being. Today Argentina has the world's largest refrigerating plant. She exports more beef than any other country, most of it going to Great Britain. She supplies over two-thirds of the world's linseed and more than half of its corn. In wheat export, she ranks after Canada; in shipments of lamb and mutton, after New Zealand and Australia.

The commercial heart of the na-

In the absence of a king, Hungary since then has been ruled by a regent. An admiral without a fleet,

REGENT. Nicholas Horthy, admiral without a fleet, runs a kingdom without a king. Since 1920 Hungary has been ruled by this type of government.

this regent, Nicholas Horthy, runs a been openly against President country without a seacoast and a kingdom without a king.

He also is the head of a nation which is without a large section of its previous territory and population.

Rebellious at the terms of peace which, lopping off both mountain borders and fertile plains, cut her to roughly one-third of her former area and population, Hungary has since refused to accept the boundaries as final. Hungarian flags fly at half-mast in mourning for the lost territories; window designs, street car posters, restaurant signs. and children's games show maps of former Hungary compared with her present reduced state. School exercises keep the question continually before the young. There have even been stamps, postcards and buttons

issued with the Hungarian national slogan, "Will we remain as we are?" answered by the words. "No. No, Never!" With an economy balanced before the World war between timber, mineral, stock, and farm production. Hungary after her reduction became crat, and thinking simply of his own almost entirely agricultural.

slightest indication that he is any more acceptable to them now than

"After the Jackson flasco the President's choice seemed to be Harry Hopkins. But, even aside from the condition of Harry's health it is generally realized by Democratic leaders that Hopkins for various reasons would not be a strong

candidate-and the men who will do the voting at the Democratic convention want to pick a winner. They will want to keep their jobs. "Everyone knows that the President would never stand for John

Nance Garner. That just about leaves Cordell Hull-always excepting McNutt-for nobody thinks that Henry Wallace would run well in New York and New Jersey, both of which are pretty nearly essential to Democratic success. Incidentally, the reason that Ohio and Indiana elected so many Republican congressmen last year was dissatisfaction in those two states with the farm program.

"There are excellent reasons, which we do not propose to discuss, why Mr. Hull would not be a satisfactory candidate next year. These reasons are in addition to his age and to the fact that in some parts of the country his reciprocal trade treaties are not popular. "So all in all, remembering that McNutt is a smart politician and therefore will certainly not break with the President, who else is

there?-If it's raining." President Wins When Wrong And Loses When He's Right

A surprising number of senators and members of the house who have Roosevelt on the neutrality issue are privately for him. More accurately, they think, and will tell their newspaper friends, that the President is right. But they hasten to add that it is political murder! Some of them personally would be glad to see the

President stump his toe, politically. Others would like to see him reelected. There seems to be no party line, and no factional line. It is rather interesting, by the

way, that a cross-section of private views of the congressmen is that the President was wrong on the monetary bill, is right on neutrality, and hence, he has won on the issue on which he is wrong, and lost on the issue on which he is right!

But by far the majority of Democratic members of the house and senate knew perfectly well that their constituents didn't care a rap about the monetary bill-that on next election day no votes were to be won because the candidate had fought the President on that issue. Therefore, if the individual senator or member of the house were a Demo-

expenditures. (Bell Syndicate-WNU Service.)

boosted.

man, engaged in similar serv-When 839 precincts had reported, ice. They worked together in the vote stood: against the gross in-Gloucester, in Canada and in Oregon until her husband's come tax, 99,355, for it, 14,313; for state liquor stores to supplant the death in 1915, when she came to the Seamen's institute on present privately operated system of liquor distribution, 16,874, against South street. She has no illu-96,536 for suspension of highway sions about sailormen, holding them to be no better and no worse than other men. Her work, and her three daughters, Whatever the political complicaliving with her in Brooklyn, tions may have been, the fact recomprise her enthusiasms. mains that the voters of North Da-

JUDGE MANLEY O. HUDSON of the Permanent Court of International Peace at The Hague, recently arrived here, is, characteristically,

spending his Sees the World vacation at In Terms of Cambridge, Mass., looking Human Species into things of international juridical import. He was once Bemis professor of international law at Marvard, a post he took, somewhat in discouragement, when his career was diverted by the refusal in 1928 of the United States to join the League of Nations.

The world's leading authority on all questions pertaining to comity among nations, this attributed reaction of citizens of his commonwealth in that far from asking to be shown, he is at all times willing, nay eager, to demonstrate.

Genial, incurably optimistic, men-The really interesting part of all tally brilliant, he enjoys nothing so this is that apparently tax-payers much as to stand at bay in intellecwill not vote to impose on themtual combat, indulging with D'Arselves taxes they can clearly see tagnan's ardor in sword-play, in for such a social purpose, but they thrust and riposte, until his oppoare all for them if they are connents are either convinced or, at vinced that somebody else is payany rate. silenced. He will plunge ing them. Most people believe that into contest, or, if no struggle is waging, he is very likely to start It is very difficult to combat this

> Now 52 years old, Judge Hudson entered the League of Nations secretariat with its origin in 1919, and ever since he has been attached to it. Two years earlier, he was with the inquiry and peace terms commission established by the state department and later, in Paris, was a member of the international law division of the committee to negotiate peace. Work then begun led directly to the World court bench when the league assembly gave him the second highest vote-48 out of 50-ever re-

ceived by a candidate. William Sewell college, Liberty, Mo., is his alma mater and Har-

vard, where he took post-graduate courses, his alter mater. (Consolidated Features-WNU Service.)

chinch bug has ravaged our corn and wheat the past 50 years to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars. Figures in this state on codling moth, sugar beet web-worm and grasshoppers would be equally staggering. Moreover, several human diseases are carried only by insects. All can testify that gnats, flies, mosquitoes, etc., are an annovance.

Where large acreages of one kind of crop are grown, one can naturally look for increased insect injury from year to year unless preventive and remedial measures are taken. The number of species that attack one plant is often large. About 200 attack clover, 200 affect corn, and 400 the apple. The first year the crop is grown, a person may assume that a few injurious insects will find their way into the field and do practically no injury. The insects will hibernate or pass the winter near by, and find conditions unusually favorable for development the next year should the same crop remain on the land. Each succeeding year the injury can be ex-

pected to increase. On the other hand, where crops are changed the insects will emerge from winter quarters and find no food at hand. This will necessitate a search for it and only a few of the insects that successfully pass the winter will find their way into the new field. This is especially true of insects that pass the winter in the larval or worm stage and are not able to travel far. Of course all insects cannot be controlled by crop rotation.

Minerals for Cow

The minerals that are used most by the dairy cow and therefore most likely to be lacking in the ration are calcium, phosphorus, and common salt. Legume hays, when grown on soils not deficient in lime, will usually supply sufficient calcium. An adequate supply of phosphorus can be secured from the grain ration if it contains as much as 30 per cent of feeds rich in this material such as wheat bran cr cottonseed meal. The salt should be supplied by adding one pound to each 100 pounds of the grain mixture and also allowing the animal

Perfect Percheron

exercise lot.

Twelve leading live stock judges recently collaborated in setting up the Percheron standard, reported The Country Home Magazine. They agreed on medium size, short legs, thick bodies, heavy bones, short, straight backs, deep ribs, long, level croup, heavy muscles, moderately straight hocks, and reasonably long. sloping pasterns. Such a horse has life, action and alertness, and he can turn around without breaking down a dozen hills of corn.

Tipless Shoestrings .-- If metal tips come off of shoe strings dip them in mucilage. This will stiffen the ends and make it easy to put them through eyelets.

When Making Blueberry Pie .--Mix one teaspoon of ground nutmeg with two tablespoons of flour and sprinkle the mixture on the berries, then add sugar.

Oil Up!-Don't forget to oil your vacuum cleaner and electric washer. Oiling keeps them in good condition, and they wear longer. . . .

Identifying Sheets .- If you use sheets of two different sizes, one for single and one for double beds, fold sheets for double beds in a large square and those for a single bed in smaller squares. You will then have no difficulty in finding the right sheets.

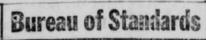
A Household Necessity .- A knife sharpener is as essential a piece of household equipment as the coffee pot. Not even an expert carver is able to do much with a dull knife.



Man-Made Misery A man is as miserable as he thinks he is .- Seneca.



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BUSINESS organization A which wants to get the most for the money sets up standards by which to judge what is offered to it, just as in Washington the government maintains a Bureau of Standards. • You can have your own Bureau of Standards, too. Just consult the advertising columns of your newspaper. They safeguard your purchasing power every day of every year.

free access to it in the pasture or



world to him is no abstract thing, no matter of geographical division. Human affairs and relationships are his passion. A Missourian-he was born in St. Peters in 1886-he reverses an