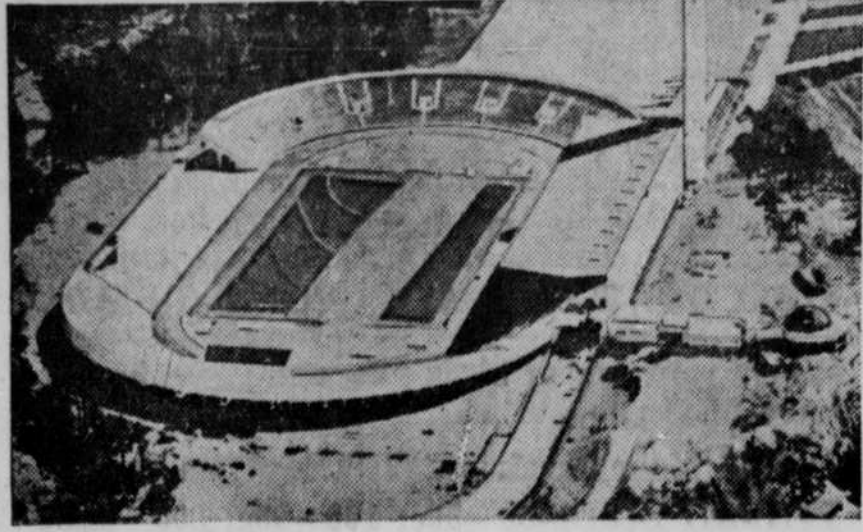


Finland's Citizens Spur Efforts To Please 1940 Olympic Visitors



FINNS GO MODERNISTIC. This is an aerial view of the new Olympic stadium erected for the 1940 games at Helsingfors, Finland. It was first built to accommodate 30,000 spectators, but has been enlarged to care for the 60,000 expected next summer.

New Stadium Is Built for International Sporting Event.

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

Finland and its capital Helsinki (Helsingfors) are busily making preparations for the 12th Olympic games, opening there in the summer of 1940.

Recent reports indicate that Finns are studying English, the official language of the Olympics, in order to facilitate relations with their visitors. Many Helsinki storekeepers have enrolled in one-year courses in English and German, and special classes are being held for railway employees, street car conductors and the Helsinki police force.

Members of the "Lotta Svard," woman's auxiliary of the Finnish National Guard, are learning to make the favorite foods of the various countries whose nationals will participate in the Olympics.

Stadium Completed. The Olympic stadium, on the outskirts of Helsinki, was begun in 1934 and completed last year. Several athletic events have already been held there. It was built to accommodate 30,000 spectators, but it has been enlarged, in preparation for the Olympics, to take care of 60,000.

The elliptical running track within the stadium, where the world will perhaps see the making of new records, is 400 meters in length; inside the area occupied by the powdered-brick track lies a large, well-kept grass plot on which football and other games will be played.

The games will begin June 20, when the Finnish climate is most favorable for the contests. Near-by lakes keep Helsinki cool in the summer and extended daylight during the summer months adds to its attractiveness as a setting for the Olympics.

Paavo Nurmi Spectacular. Interest in physical culture dates from the early days of the last century when Finland was made a vassal of Russia. A Finnish gymnastic and athletic association was formed, only to be banned by the Russians as soon as it was well-established. The Finns, however, persisted in developing fine athletes, who were recognized in European sporting circles. In Stockholm, at the Olympic games of 1912, Hannes Kolehmainen "ran Finland onto the map." This brilliant runner and Paavo Nurmi are the most spectacular athletes the country has produced, though Finns have won laurels in a variety of other sports—among them discus-throwing, javelin-throwing, high-jumping and shot-putting.

Egyptians Construct All-Weather Road Across Biblical Sinai

Across the desolate sand dunes of Sinai, historic peninsula which links the continents of Africa and Asia at the head of the Red Sea, Egyptian authorities are building a new road. This road is planned as a strategic route over which to move troops between Palestine and Egypt, without the usual handicap of weather delays.

Beginning at Ismailia on the Suez canal and reaching across the wide northern stretch of cone-shaped Sinai, the new road is expected to be less susceptible to sudden washouts (the terror of construction in these parts) than is the present route to the south which now runs from Suez to the Palestine border. Not far away is one of the world's most famous paths the ancient and much-traveled Biblical route between Egypt and Palestine. Along this way came two Josephs of the Bible, one sold into Egypt by his brothers, the other, husband of Mary.

To the south, along the pathway of the Children of Israel, lies Mount Sinai where Moses received the Ten Commandments. Today, although airplanes fly over the peninsula and trains whistle along its northern coast, life as a whole in Sinai seems little changed from the time when the Israelites first saw it.

Germanic People Find New Homes On Foreign Soils

'World-Community' Influences Customs of Other Nations.

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

Who and where are the members of the "German world community," frequently referred to in the German press?

If by German, one means German-speaking, of German parentage or near-descent, the world's total population under this classification would be roughly between 90 and 100 million people.

Within the political boundaries of Germany, according to official figures, are some 78,000,000 inhabitants, not counting the citizens of Memel (also largely Germanic) and those of the former Czechoslovakian provinces of Moravia-Bohemia (almost entirely non-Germanic).

In other European countries, the Reich claims blood kinship with so-called German minorities of France, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Italy, Latvia, Denmark, Lithuania, Estonia, Belgium, the Crimean Soviet Republic. German-speaking inhabitants of these lands are estimated anywhere from a million and a half in France to about 16,000 in Estonia.

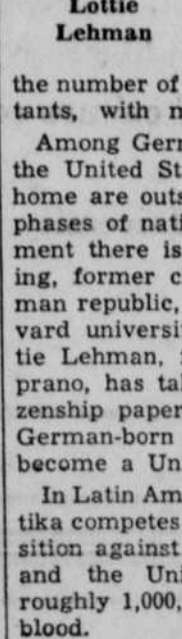
Russian Settlement. Yet the inhabitants of these countries, developing outside Germany, have evolved a culture and tradition of their own, different from that of their racial cousins. Such, for example, is the German group settled along the middle Volga river of Soviet Russia, and comprising more than half the population of the autonomous Volga-German republic. Another, nearer to the Reich, is the independent little principality of Liechtenstein, which is so well satisfied with its ruler and the country's present economic ties with Switzerland, that some 95 per cent of its 2,600 voters went on record this year in a public declaration against any economic union with Germany.

Of foreign stock in the United States, the Germans are by far the predominant element, amounting to more than 17 per cent of the total foreign population. There are over 6½ million people of German stock in the United States, including those born in Germany and those of German parentage on one or both sides.

Among Germans who have made the United States their permanent home are outstanding figures in all phases of national life. In government there is Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former chancellor of the German republic, now teaching at Harvard university. In the arts, Lottie Lehman, famed Wagnerian soprano, has taken out her final citizenship papers. Marlene Dietrich, German-born movie star, has also become a United States citizen.

In Latin America, where the Swastika competes for front-line trade position against the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, there are roughly 1,000,000 people of German blood.

What makes this so important right now is that the farm situation has not measurably improved, and that there is nothing of importance on the horizon which indicates that it may be substantially improved before next year. The food and clothing stamps for surplus commodities will help a little bit. The idea seems to be good, and it is working fairly well in experimental areas. This means that it will be liberally extended, and may prove very important. But few keen students of the farm problem in Washington think that it is going to be enough to change the tide.



Dr. Heinrich Bruening

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Farm situation not measurably improved and little hope on the horizon before another year... Conditions might arise to make Wallace President... Appropriations exceed those of last year by more than a billion... Even Farley cannot find out if the President wants a third term.

WASHINGTON.—It was the farm revolt against the New Deal that was responsible for a good many of the Republican victories in the 1938 election, and, to a lesser extent, for the failure of the New Deal purges against recalcitrant Democratic senators.

This was notably true in Ohio, where perhaps the turnover as between the 1936 and the 1938 votes was the most spectacular in the country. But there was scarcely a state in which this dissatisfaction of the farmers with the way things were going did not play a part in the reaction.

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What can change the tide, of course, is a very different farm picture next year. Nobody can tell about that now, but nature may take a hand, either in restricting crops here, or, even better from the standpoint of farm incomes, by restricting them abroad.

Conditions Might Arise to Make Wallace President

If the farmers of this country next season should have bumper crops, while the farmers of the Argentine and other competing areas suffer drought and pestilence, so that the farmers of the United States not only have a lot to sell, but are able to get good prices for their crops, the Republican candidates can scream their heads off without getting anywhere. The farm revolt will simply disappear.

It might even make Henry A. Wallace President! But the present situation is desperate, from the Wallace standpoint. The estimated corn crop is 2,500,000,000 bushels, which is not only bad because it is enormous, but because this is the third year in succession that the corn growers of this country have produced more than they can sell, or at least, as B. M. Baruch likes to state the same problem, "more than they can sell at a profit."

Wallace's ever-normal granary is taxed to the roof with a 400,000,000-bushel carry-over. In fact no one knows what to do with the corn. Wallace has sent out a call for \$5,500,000 worth of steel corn bins in which the commodity credit corporation can store 50,000,000 bushels along railroads and near elevators. So it is small wonder that the food and drug administration was kicked around when it tried to prevent, by law, continued use of dextros without stating on the label that it was contained in processed foods. The beet and cane sugar group in this country is pretty strong, politically, but not strong enough to battle the problem in that mammoth corn crop. If anybody wants to use corn sugar in food which is fine—it will use up a little corn.

Legislators Love Pork but Want to Do Own Carving "Spend and spend, tax and tax" is out the window unless Franklin D. Roosevelt can get another mandate next year, thus proving the "elect and elect" part of the trilogy attributed to but denied by Harry L. Hopkins. This does not mean that congress has turned parsimonious, despite the spectacular rejection of the rule to take up the spend-lead bill, and the shelving of the housing measure. The legislators still love their pork, but they want to do the carving themselves, and they want to select the favored plates to receive the best slices.

Actually this congress was pretty liberal with the people's money. It appropriated about \$12,500,000,000 this year, which is hardly cheapsparing or a step toward balancing the budget. But—it refused to increase the present \$45,000,000,000 debt limit, and then refused to get around it by the spend-lead device.

The two things took different sorts of courage, one easy, politically, if one leaves out the ankle of defying

the White House, and the other much more difficult. Refusal to increase the debt limit did not make any group of voters mad. It did not deprive any group who wanted a piece of federal pork or even the gravy to go with it. It was just a gesture. Voting to adopt it did not stop a single appropriation. It simply served notice that, after the federal debt has been increased about four more billions, we are going to stop increasing it.

Appropriations Exceed Last Year's by Over Billion

This year's appropriations, however, were roughly \$1,100,000,000 more than last year's, which were 11 billion 400 millions. But the important thing now is to note the trend. The economy revolt, if it can be called that from such an extravagant congress, came right at the end of the session. Just after the house refused even to take up the spend-lead bill—by voting down the rule under which it was to have been considered—the house appropriations committee waded into the final deficiency appropriation bill, cutting the amounts authorized more savagely than any appropriation bill has been cut by this body since 1933.

This would seem to spell plenty of economy next year.

If business gets better—as the stock market seemed to predict the day after the house killed the spend-lead bill—it would seem unlikely that the President can work the country up against the men who voted to kill the bill.

Which would mean economy, plentifully sprinkled with pork.

Not Even Jim Farley Could Find Out President's Plans

Shortly after the Hatch bill became law, enthusiastic Garner boosters actually made bets, giving three to one, that Roosevelt would not be renominated. Pressed as to the explanation of their confidence, they insisted that they were now sure the President had decided not to seek a third term or he would not have signed the bill.

This is far from conclusive logic, as there is strong opinion that for the President to have vetoed the Hatch bill, and then run, would have given the Republicans a very useful club with which to belabor him during the campaign.

Not even Jim Farley was able to find out whether the President will make the race or not, so everything is speculative, but there is one very curious element in the situation, resembling slightly the political effect of the President's defeat last year in the "purge" primaries.

It was contended then by some very a s t u t e politicians that every time the President lost a purge fight he thereby made his own renomination more likely. The theory at that time was that each defeat made it less likely that the President would be able to force the delegation from that state to the next Democratic convention to vote for some other New Dealer. Hence it made it less likely that any New Dealer except the President could be nominated. And finally, that this situation would force the President to run again in order to ensure that the New Deal policies would be carried on. The theory included, of course, the conviction held at that time that a Democratic convention would not dare refuse renomination if the President's friends were fighting for it.

By the same token, the Hatch bill has undoubtedly curtailed the power the President will be able to exercise over the national convention. It will be possible to beat the devil round the stump, in many instances, but every time this is done a weak link is inserted in the chain.

Might Work Out This Way in The National Convention

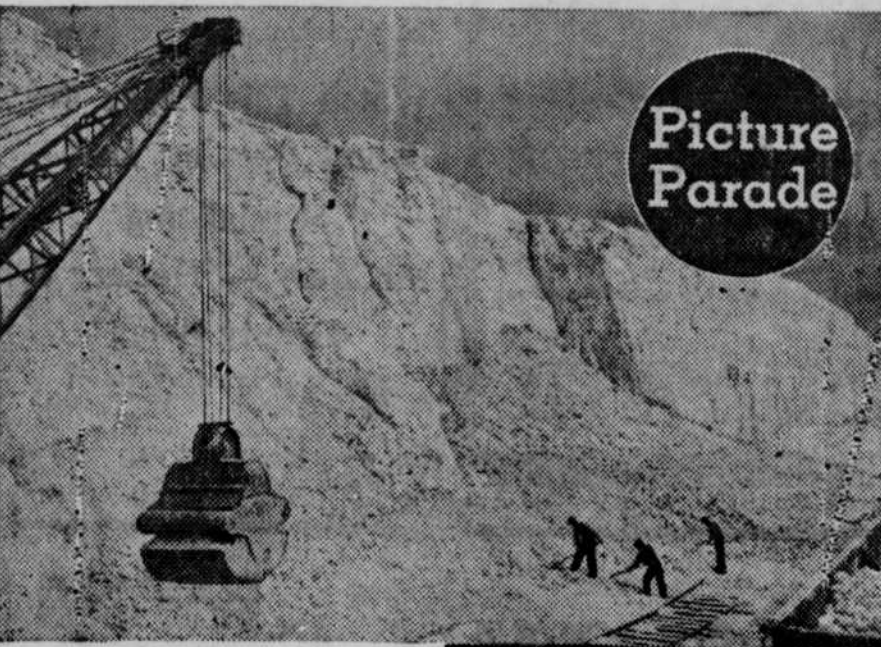
Imagine, for example, Postmaster A, who normally, being a political power in his community, would be a delegate to the national convention. The Hatch law prevents this, so A has his political man Friday selected as delegate instead. Immediately two possible weaknesses occur to the line of federal control which would not exist if A himself were a delegate. First, of course, Friday may intend to do what A orders when he goes to the convention. But when he gets in a delegation caucus—say, for instance, on the question of whether that state delegation will stick by Roosevelt for another ballot—Friday may decide to run out on A, and on Roosevelt. Of course there is nothing A can do about it in time to change the convention results.

Or it may be that A wants to retain the appearance of loyalty to Roosevelt, but privately thinks the party's chances in his state would be better with some other nominee. Then he may tell Friday, very confidentially, that he wants the delegation to leave Roosevelt at the first opportunity, and Friday may obey him. Then A can protest to the White House that he was betrayed by that "ingrate" Friday.

But while Roosevelt's chances of controlling the convention are thus weakened, this is no guarantee that he will not be renominated. If there is a surge of sentiment for him, just before the convention, which might be manifested in preferential presidential primaries, it is entirely conceivable that the convention would name him.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

LABOR DAY Modern Industrial Workman Gets Paid Well, Enjoys Life



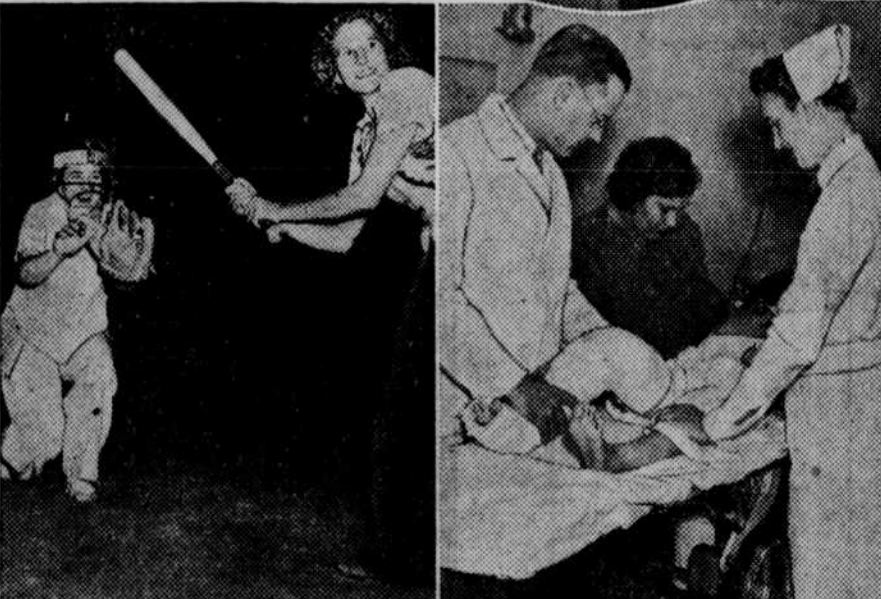
Picture Parade

ONE-FOURTH of the world's sulphur, used for everything from automobiles and weed killers to xylophones and rubber boots comes from limestone deposits far beneath coastal plains of Texas and Louisiana's delta. This year's Labor day finds the typical sulphur operator, like other U. S. work-ers, benefiting from exemplary labor conditions. He works 40 hours a week and earns about 86 cents an hour. Twenty years ago he worked harder and the same job paid 35 cents an hour, 70 hours a week.



This launch carries workers 10 miles through a canal from Louisiana's Grande Ecaille mine to Port Sulphur, miners' town on the Mississippi's banks. Old days saw miners walking miles to work, hauling materials across plain and swamp by mule train.

Financial worries are reduced. This typical worker at Grande Ecaille has just discussed a problem with his personal manager and is receiving a loan. These may be repaid over a year, with no interest charges. Employees get other benefits.



Left: Miners and their families are ardent sportsmen. Here is a regularly scheduled night softball game between Port Sulphur and Belle Chasse, nearby town. Right: Son of a Grande Ecaille worker recovers from operation at the Port Sulphur hospital.



It's good old summer time six or seven months of the year on the gulf coast and the children's swimming pool at Port Sulphur is always popular. Growups find the gulf of Mexico, only four miles away, as good a swimming pool as it is a fishing ground.



A miner's on strolls on Labor day through laboring man's city.

FARM TOPICS

FARM BOYS FOLLOW FATHERS' BUSINESS

Survey Shows That Youths Stay With Agriculture.

By PROF. W. A. ANDERSON

Farm boys are more likely to stick to farming as an occupation than are city boys to follow the occupations of their fathers. Farming as an occupation is continued from father to son twice as often as are other occupations.

When farm boys choose the professions or enter business, they are just as successful as their city cousins. When sons of farmers do not follow farming as a life work, they enter all types of occupations, including law, medicine, business ownership, and skilled mechanical trades.

Although farm boys take city jobs, city boys as a rule do not enter farming or allied occupations; therefore farming is largely self-perpetuating.

A recent study includes facts about the occupation of the student's paternal grandfather, or father's father, and of his sons for 803 families, and for the student's father and his sons for 616 families. This sample does not represent a cross-section of the general farming and non-farming population. The agricultural students come largely from the more successful farm families, and the arts students from the business and professional classes.

For both farming and non-farming occupations, it was shown that similar occupations are handed-down most often to the oldest son in the family, which is more true of farming than of other callings. Brothers may influence brothers in their life work but the influence did not appear to be very great.

Within the same family line, the extent to which farming is passed on through all three generations decreases, but less so than in non-farming enterprises.

One reason for this is that the increasing size of farms, the use of more machinery, and the higher productivity of agriculture means that fewer sons are required in agriculture. As a result, a decrease is to be expected.

In the generation of the farming grandfathers 50 per cent of the sons became farmers; in the generation of the farming fathers but 31 per cent became farmers.

Bruised Potatoes Spoil More Easily in Storage

In storing potatoes damage is done by dumping the tubers through the chute in the roof of the cellar to the floor below, especially if the tubers are immature. Decay follows very quickly and even if the tubers are not destroyed, they are permanently injured by turning black. It will cost little more to drive in and empty the sacks carefully, but it more than pays for the extra cost in better keeping qualities and higher value.

Heavy losses occur from piling the potatoes up high in the bin or cellar without providing for a circulation of air. If the cellar is provided with false floor and partitions are used, and if the partitions are not more than 10 feet apart, the piles may be six or seven feet deep. If no partitions are used, then it is advisable to use bin ventilators made from ordinary woven-wire fencing. These ventilators are made by bending the netting into cylinders eight inches in diameter and setting them six or eight feet apart. These ventilators should rest on the floor and extend to the top of the potatoes. Meshes of the fencing should be small so as to prevent the ventilators from filling up with potatoes.

Agricultural Notes

Of the 360,000,000 acres of crops grown annually in the United States, not more than 60,000,000 acres are fertilized in any one year.

Most potatoes in New York state are machine-planted. The planters should be adjusted so the seed-pieces will be at least three to four inches below the surface of the ground.

Serving freshly squeezed orange juice as a refreshing afternoon beverage saves the bother of squeezing the oranges in the morning, and prevents the loss of vitamin C which occurs when oranges are squeezed the night before.

The city worker depends on agriculture as a market. From him, the farmer buys machinery, fertilizer, fuel, building supplies, petroleum products, household equipment, clothing and a hundred other articles which are factory products.

American farms are now being electrified at the rate of 200,000 a year, a far more rapid acceleration than was recorded in all the years prior to the depression. Nearly a million and a half farm homes are now using electricity.