

# U. S. Citizens Stay in China Despite Two Years of War



SHANGHAI'S BUND. Here along the historic Shanghai Bund many of the Americans living in China perform their daily tasks. Most of the buildings in this region are foreign owned. The Bund borders on the Wangpoo river.

## Residents Abroad Live in 'Concessions' of Foreign Nations.

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

After two years of war, 7,700 United States citizens are still maintaining residence in China. This number includes women and children, but does not count the enlisted men in the United States armed forces (navy and marines) now on duty in China. In addition to the residents, China has also a wartime quota of venturesome American travelers, seeing the country, pushing through quick business projects, reporting to American newspapers, magazines, or newsreels, or pursuing those unidentified missions which take many to the unquesting Orient.

Although there is a United States court for China, there is no American "concession" to shelter the 7,700 American residents and their transient compatriots. United States concessions were mapped out for Shanghai, for Tientsin, for Amoy, and other ports during the past century. But Shanghai's American area was incorporated into the International Settlement, Tientsin's added to the British, Amoy's merged into the general foreign reservation. A Legation Quarter was set up at Peiping, and the projected American concessions in other cities were dropped.

## U. S. Navy Plans Large Air Base On Kodiak Island

### Coast Guard May Join In Developing Project Near Alaska.

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

Kodiak island, which is soon to become the site of a large United States naval base and air station, and possibly a coast guard base and air station adjoining, is the largest of the Alaskan islands—about a hundred miles long and 50 miles wide.

Kodiak was discovered by Russian fur hunters in 1763, when the sea otter was plentiful, but its fame more recently lies in the fact that it is the native heath of the Kodiak bear, the world's largest carnivorous animal.

The bears roam in 30 to 40 thousand acres of spruce on the island, and in the mountains which rise to nearly 4,000 feet. Much of the interior has been little explored, and the few miles of highway do not penetrate the game preserves.

**Fishing Chief Industry.**

The chief industry of the island is on the coast—fishing for salmon, herring and halibut. One whaling station handles two hundred whales annually. Vast areas in luxuriant grass would seem capable of supporting large herds of cattle, but there are probably not more than 600 head on the island.

Most inhabitants have small truck gardens, but climatic conditions do not favor extensive agricultural development. A United States agricultural experiment station was abandoned there a few years ago.

Kodiak was prominent in the news of the eruption of Katmai in 1912, though about 90 miles distant from the volcano. The clouds of volcanic ash enveloped the island in darkness for 60 hours. A foot or more of ash covered the island driving the bears to the coast for food.



**BEAR'S HOME.** Kodiak island, home of the Kodiak bear, the world's largest carnivorous animal, is to become a U. S. naval base and air station. The island's history is rich in stories of fur-traders' adventures.

ash then enveloped the island in darkness for 60 hours. A foot or more of ash covered the island driving the bears to the coast for food.

**Mild Climate.**

The Aleutian islands, which trickle off the Alaska peninsula towards Kamchatka, divert the warm Japanese currents to the east, greatly altering Kodiak's temperature. Despite its Labradorian latitude, the island's winters are much milder than Boston, and more nearly approximate the climate of Washington, D. C.

## Italians, Portuguese Lead In Brazilian Immigration

For the past 50 years the little country of Portugal, with a population of less than 7,000,000, has averaged more than 60 emigrants a day to Brazil. Italian migration to Brazil has been even greater. In all, Brazilian immigration has exceeded 4,000,000. Italians leading with 1,354,000; Portuguese supplying 1,148,000. In addition were 577,000 Spaniards, 177,000 Japanese, 155,000 Germans, 107,000 Russians and 83,000 Austrians. Brazil was claimed for Portugal in 1500, when the Portuguese Admiral Cabral, sailing for India, was blown westward from his course to land on what is now the Brazilian coast.

## Center in Shanghai.

Somewhat less than half of the Americans in China live in Shanghai, where the International Settlement and the French Concession together constitute a foreign metropolis within China's largest metropolis; the foreign areas contain as many people (mostly Chinese) as the entire city of Peiping. Peiping has more than 600 Americans, Tientsin more than 400. The only other cities in which more than 75 American residents have remained since Japan has been carrying on military operations in China are Tientsin, Canton, Nanking, and Hankow. (Previously, American colonies of from 100 to 200 were picturesque parts of a number of less prominent cities.)

## 'Mother of Radium'

Two dollars' worth of uranium for \$10,000 worth of coal! Such is the economical exchange held out for the future by Nobel prize-winner, Professor Joliot, of France, following his recent experiments in releasing the vast potential energy of the mineral uranium. Called the "mother of radium," uranium—a white, heavy and metallic element—was discovered in 1898 but was not isolated until 1942. It is one of nature's rarer elements, found especially in pitchblende in combination with other elements, including that dangerous yet priceless substance, radium. From the Ore mountains of former Czechoslovakia, an important source of uranium compounds, came the pitchblende used in the famous early experiments of radium discoverer Madame Curie. Canada and Belgium are large sources of uranium ores. The United States produces considerable at home but must import additional quantities. Uranium's chief use is in the ceramics industry, giving color and luster to glass and china.

## Modern Use of Door Has Odd Background

"Doors, as we know them, are comparatively modern," says the National Geographic society. "Long after man moved out of the cave and into the hut or house he used no doors. Entrance to the homes of the early Egyptians, Greeks and Romans led usually through doorways covered, for privacy, with tapestry, silk curtains, skins and veils. Even in fairly recent times curious superstitions lingered about the door. In parts of England and Scotland it was customary to open the door whenever someone died in the house in order to let the soul pass through.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

**Curious position in which the United States now finds itself with respect to the European war . . . Swing to President's neutrality stand since war broke out . . . Nationalization of electric industry being considered . . . Political significance of the Mississippi gubernatorial primary.**

WASHINGTON.—There may have been more curious positions in which allegedly neutral nations have found themselves than the United States now occupies with respect to the present war in Europe, but the most studious of diplomats are unable to remember an example.

Diplomats were a bit surprised at the fervor of President Roosevelt's frigid chat with the nation. He followed very closely, they point out, the pattern of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's speech a few days before as to being neutral in fact, but not neutral in thought.

Johnson was a little blunter. He made no bones about the impossibility of not being against a nation which uses force instead of persuasion, which has no regard for its word, and which threatens the peace of the world every time it wants anything. Roosevelt was much milder. But he also mentioned the use of force, and admitted that he could not ask the citizens of this country, as Woodrow Wilson had done in 1914, to be "neutral in thought."

There was another bit of Roosevelt's address which was generally approved by the partisans of Britain and France, and was gall and wormwood to the pro-Nazis. This was his insistence that there should be no profiteering on any commodities which the men, women and children might need in the war-stricken countries.

As mere words these are not unneutral. But when it is realized that Britain and France can buy all of these commodities in the United States that they want, allowing for certain losses through submerging of the supply ships, but that it is practically impossible for Germany to be so supplied, the evenhanded justice disappears.

## Swing to President's Side Since War Broke Out

There is some doubt now, on this same point, whether the embargo provision of the neutrality act applying to "arms, ammunition and implements of war" will be repealed. The President wanted that very much during the last session. He could have had his way if the repealer could have been gotten to a vote in the senate. It was obvious that there were enough opponents of repeal to talk the change to death. So, in the desire to reach adjournment, it was abandoned.

At the time inside administration officials figured, on the basis of their knowledge of the situation in Europe, that the odds for war were about three to two. However, they also figured that if the embargo could be repealed the odds would be reversed, thus becoming three to two against war.

There is no doubt that there has been a swing in sentiment toward the President's side since the war broke out. It is just a question of how many "incidents" it would take to so inflame the country against the Nazis that the only question would be when the United States would get into the war on the side of Britain and France.

But it would be a simple matter, now, to force through the change the President has wanted. There are some senators still who believe it would be virtually an act of war, and calculated to get the United States into the war, but there are not enough of them to make a strong filibuster—with no date for the ending of a session agreed upon.

## Consider Nationalization Of the Electric Industry

Nationalization of the electric industry is one of the first moves planned by New Dealers when and if the United States becomes involved in the war. The only question is whether congress would be willing.

But the inner circle is not worrying about that question. There is no thought in the minds of the left wingers that, in the rush to give the administration every power it might ask for war purposes, control of such a vital element as power would not be included.

In the last war it was the railroads. But the motive, as well as the situation, would be different. In the first place, while some of the then heads of the administration may have hoped that the government would operate the railroads forever, most of the driving force, including the thought of President Woodrow Wilson, was for returning the railroads as soon as the emergency was over.

This time the allegation that taking over the electric industry was necessary for war purposes would be an excuse, not the real reason. The real reason is that insiders in

the administration are firmly convinced that government ownership of the electric industry would be a real blessing for the people of the country as a whole.

There is another important difference in the situation of the railroads, during that terrible winter of 1917-1918, and that of the electric industry today. In the World War the United States railroads almost collapsed. Meanwhile the weather, plus trucks for whose weight and power the roads had not been calculated, had made the highways sorry substitutes for the steel roads.

The rush of getting our own troops and supplies to Atlantic seaports, plus the necessity for keeping up that vital flow of supplies to the hard-pressed allies, was terrific. So the government took over the railroads.

## Government Control Left Railroads in Bad Shape

But consider for a moment what was the chief reason why their taking over by the government was so essential. It was to get the roads out from under government regulation! So long as the roads were in private hands any collusion, any exchanging of services, any agreements that A would handle this territory and B that, while C would handle only through business, would have been frightful affronts to the interstate commerce commission. In fact, such practices would not have been tolerated for a moment.

It never occurred to anyone, of course, that this could have been solved by the simple decision by congress that for the period of the emergency all restrictions except as to rates and safety were abrogated.

Yet after the war no one denied that the only advantage from government operation was this short-circuiting of federal regulation. In fact, there was a terrific rush to get the roads back into private hands, and there is little doubt that if the war had continued much longer the stupid inefficiency of government operation would have more than offset the advantages of removing government regulation.

So obvious and true was this, along about the time the roads were handed back to their private owners—in such bad shape that they have never fully recovered—that several ardent government ownership advocates moaned that this unfortunate experience had "put the cause of government ownership back for 50 years."

## Political Significance Of Mississippi Primary

There is no discounting the effect of the Mississippi gubernatorial primary on the possible nomination of President Roosevelt for a third term, if the Chief Executive decides he wants a third term. Victory of Paul B. Johnson, a pro-Roosevelt ticket, and with the support of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, over former Gov. Martin S. Connor, who had the support of Sen. Pat Harrison, is highly important in calculating the stand that the Mississippi delegation may take at the Democratic national convention next June.

Bilbo has been an out-and-out third-termer for Roosevelt. Harrison has said little on the subject, but his plain sympathies have been with the group of Southern Conservatives including Carter Glass and Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, "Cotton Ed" Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and Walter F. George of Georgia.

For many years the practice of the Mississippi democracy has been to put both its United States senators on the delegation it sent to national conventions. But also for time out of mind the practice has been to bind the delegation by the unit rule. This means that the 18 votes she casts at these party assemblies must be cast all together, and that how they are cast is determined by a majority vote.

So while Senator Harrison may be one of the delegates, and in fact probably will be a very influential one, it is also probable now that the friends of Bilbo and Governor Johnson (as he will be then) will be able to muster a majority of the delegation. Which means, unless something unforeseen should happen, that Mississippi's 18 votes will be cast for the renomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## Reservations That Must Be Given Consideration

While this is the obvious political deduction from the primary, especially in view of Johnson's very large majority considering the size of the vote, there are a few reservations. For one thing, it must be remembered that Harrison did not make any speeches in favor of Connor, and, that despite the knowledge that Harrison was for him, many of Harrison's friends have never forgiven Connor for his race against Harrison last time Harrison was re-elected to the senate. Connor at that time made slurring references to the way Pat spent his time in Washington, giving the impression that he was often on the links of the Burning Tree Golf club when he should have been tending to the interests of Mississippi at the Capitol.

Another factor is that, according to various polls, sentiment among the Democrats of that section does not approach a majority for a Roosevelt third term. So the question is whether Johnson, and for that matter Bilbo, will take that side of the question next year.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—If this means "the end of civilization," it might be better just to hand Herr Hitler the works now, accept a slave state, save a lot of lives, pick up the goose-step and hope for some future Spartacus to lead us into a return engagement. The phrase, "the contemporaneity of the past," is, I believe, Dr. Charles Beard's. Along with Dr. Beard's book, "The Rise of American Civilization," it has reminded this onlooker that no madman ever has wrecked the world and that the creative and humane spirit has never failed. History did not sustain Lord Grey when, in 1914, he said, "The lights of the world have gone out, and I doubt if they ever will be lit in our lifetime."

In the spirit of these meditations, this department will, in the forthcoming dark days, keep a sharp eye out for lamplighters, men of creative intelligence, and their names will be carried on this mast-head whenever possible.

For a start, here's Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, an old story in personality columns, but news today as a wise, calm spirit in a world of howling demagogues. The belch of the guns in Poland was answered almost to the minute by his book, "Democracy Today and Tomorrow." Here is what he says about "the end of civilization":

"We hear very often the slogan that war or revolution in Europe will mean the end of human civilization. That is a mistake. Modern civilization cannot be destroyed. One can destroy in one country, through war or revolution, some of the remarkable monuments of human culture and civilization, ancient and modern; but the present organization of the world does not allow anybody to destroy human civilization. Human civilization is, first of all, the moral conception of modern mankind, although including, of course, all economic values, all achievements of technological progress, all great cultural monuments, buildings, cities, universities, libraries, museums of art and science; many of them are of inestimable value, and could, of course, be destroyed in a great catastrophe. And that would be a loss which could never be replaced. But that does not mean the destruction of human civilization. The human spirit, in its great creative power, having saved in innumerable places the results of modern science, technology and progress—material and moral—will continue in any case its great creative work."

There is no bland optimism in Mr. Benes' book. He invokes no easy formulas and sees salvation only in the collective work and intelligence of men of good will—in desperate endeavors, perhaps, but sure to win in the end because they always have.

At another moment of tension, when the "end of civilization" seemed near, I remember talking to the great Dr. Masaryk, Mr. Benes' intellectual and political mentor. He curtly refused to discuss the particularized rights and aspirations of Czechoslovakia.

"We could state them only in terms of world morality and justice," he said. "If we are right in thus conceiving our undertakings, we may be assured that they will prevail. If our hopes are not so based, they should not prevail."

Without a hint of bitterness for powers recreant to their obligations to his country, or to its assailant, Mr. Benes puts his hope for freedom and democracy—and for Czechoslovakia—in this same wider context, and he is calmly assured of the high destiny of human personality because "This is the nature of man and of human society."

Mr. Benes is unique among statesmen in that he did not resort to any single trick of the demagogue. In fact, he expressed and displayed contempt for such artifice. Fragile in person, careless in dress, blunt in speech, he is conspicuously lacking in what is called personal magnetism. In the pre-war and war years, he was a conspirator against the Austrian captors of his country. He was arrested as a spy six times.

Peasant born, youngest of eight children, brilliantly educated in law and the humanities, stubborn and tireless in his championship of the humane spirit, Eduard Benes believes civilization will, in the end, be saved by a new leadership which will be both informed and enlightened.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

# FARM TOPICS

## LIVE STOCK DISEASE CAN BE PREVENTED

### Modern Methods Control Spread of Epidemics.

Modern methods for the prevention and control of live stock diseases have been grouped under three main headings by animal pathologists of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. One method listed is the slaughter of sick animals and the thorough disinfection of the premises. This method has been employed successfully in the eradication of foot and mouth disease and of tuberculosis in cattle.

Vaccination of susceptible animals with suitable immunizing agents is the second method listed for the control and prevention of animal diseases. The object of such practice is to raise the resistance of susceptible animals to such a degree that exposure to the disease for which the vaccination is made will have no effect. Cholera in swine, black leg in cattle, distemper in dogs and sleeping sickness in horses are diseases that are controlled by vaccination. Immunizing horses against sleeping sickness is one of the newer developments in the field of vaccination and offers considerable promise as a specific preventive for this malady.

The third measure for the control and prevention of live stock diseases was listed as improved methods of live stock management with various state colleges of agriculture serving as a constant source of information on improved methods.

Such information is often of real value since a change in feeding practices or a change in management with respect to care of both young and mature stock may greatly reduce the incidence of certain diseases, it was explained. Pregnancy disease of ewes and acetoneuria in cows are examples of diseases that are now largely preventable by the application of information that has accumulated relative to the nature of these disorders. When disease does appear in spite of approved management practices, live stock owners are advised to seek the services of competent veterinarians without delay.

## Report Shows Shift From Farm to City

Some of the reasons why this country has changed from a nation of farmers to a nation of city workers are given in the annual report of the Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The report points out that as late as 1870 more than half of the gainfully employed persons in the United States were in agriculture, but that by 1930 the proportion had fallen to a little over a fifth.

This change, says the report, was due to a variety of causes, underlying all of which have been advances in technology and invention. Such advances have almost invariably displaced farm labor and created industrial employment in the cities. Other causes listed include expansion of commercial and distributive services, as manufacturing and processing took precedence over cultivation of crops.

The report calls attention to the development of a division of labor in which farmers concentrated on raising foodstuffs and fibers while the city workers took over many of the other tasks formerly performed on self-sufficient farms. Another cause of the shift noted in the report has been the increase in transportation, communication, and governmental services which have become progressively more necessary with the growth of cities.

## Agricultural News

Serious farm accidents are said to be on the increase. Tractors and power take-off machinery are said to be responsible for many of the accidents, the corn picker being particularly dangerous.

Rubber tires for farm equipment, first introduced in 1932, have made a phenomenal increase in use. Whereas there were rubber tires on 14 per cent of the tractors manufactured in 1935, it is estimated that 75 per cent of the tractors manufactured in 1939 will be equipped with rubber tires. Rubber tires on tractors have made from 20 to 25 per cent more horse power available at the drawbar. In addition, there is a saving of from 14 to 17 per cent in fuel.

According to the bureau of agricultural economics, 13 states now have statutes in effect providing for tax preference for homesteads.

Farmers have an interest in the government's "stamp plan," because, if successful, underprivileged people will be able to consume some of the farm surplus. How is the plan working thus far? Apparently all right, for in Rochester, the first "trial city," 11,000 families are purchasing \$50,000 worth of orange stamps twice a month.

# Becoming Designs Smartly Individual

IF YOU take a large size, then you'll find 1806 one of the most becoming dresses you ever put on! The long, slim lines of the paneled skirt make your hips look much narrower, and the bodice gathers give correct ease over the bust. With its touch of lace, this will be very smart for bridge parties, luncheons and club affairs. Make it of flat crepe, thin wool and, later on, sheer velvet.

## Coat Style Dress.

The "something different" about this practical dress is the way the closing is cut sharply over at the



wastline. The design (1681) gives you plenty of lap-over, so that you needn't sew buttons and make buttonholes all the way down. And of course you don't need to be told how easy the coat style is to make, to get into, and to iron.

**The Patterns.**

No. 1806 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, with short sleeves; 4 3/4 yards with long sleeves; 1 yard for vestee.

No. 1681 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4 3/4 yards of 35-inch material without nap; 5/8 yard contrasting; 2 3/4 yards edging.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1324, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

# Constipation Relief That Also Pepsin-izes Stomach

When constipation brings on acid indigestion, bloating, dizzy spells, gas, coated tongue, sour taste, and bad breath, your stomach is probably loaded up with certain undigested food and your bowels don't move. So you need both Pepsin to help break up that rich undigested food in your stomach, and Laxative Senna to pull the trigger on those lazy bowels. So be sure your laxative also contains Pepsin. Take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative, because its Syrup Pepsin helps you gain that wonderful stomach-relief, while the Laxative Senna moves your bowels. Tests prove the power of Pepsin to dissolve those lumps of undigested protein food which may linger in your stomach, to cause belching, gastric acidity and nausea. This is how pepsinizing your stomach helps relieve it of such distress. At the same time this medicine wakes up lazy nerves and muscles in your bowels to relieve your constipation. So see how much better you feel by taking the laxative that also puts Pepsin to work on that stomach discomfort, too. Even finicky children love to take this pleasant family laxative. Buy Dr. Caldwell's Laxative—Senna with Syrup Pepsin at your druggist today!

## Public Life

True friendships are very rarely found in those who are occupied in the pursuit of honors and public affairs.—Cicero.

666 relieves misery of Colds fast!

LIQUID-TABLETS SALVE-NOSE DROPS

## Still a Fellow Being

However wretched a fellow mortal may be, he is still a member of our common species.—Seneca.

# Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!

Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure.

When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feet tired, nervous, all worn out.

Frequent, scanty or burnt passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance.

The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

# DOAN'S PILLS