

Nation's Oil Industry Produces Large Share of World Supply



Petroleum Plays Important Role in American Economic Life.

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

Petroleum, the industry that this year is celebrating its eightieth anniversary of the discovery of oil in this country, still remains an industrial problem child. The year has been marked by a severe price crisis and temporary curtailment of oil production in the seven states that lead the United States in total barrels yielded.

The shut-down of oil production in these seven states, if complete, would bottle up approximately 71 per cent of the United States' output of the product.

Furthermore, the wells affected by such a shut-down ordinarily produce about 45 per cent of the world's flow of petroleum. The states involved are Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Kansas, New Mexico, Michigan, and Arkansas (in the order of their volume of output). These include four of the leading oil states of the nation, which in turn is by far the leading oil producer of the world. United States wells last year poured forth nearly a billion and a quarter barrels—six times the output of Soviet Russia, which ranked second. Texas alone, has more than 80,000 wells.

TANK FARM. Typical of the great change the petroleum industry is making in America's economic picture is this scene of a modern petroleum tank farm which has replaced an Oklahoma wheat field of twenty years ago. From fields like this flow nearly a billion and a quarter barrels of oil each year.

giant of the century (steel, automobiles, meat, petroleum).

The driver who pulls into a filling station and casually gives the "Fill 'er up" order, is tapping an industry that reaches from coast to coast, from mile-deep oil wells through pipe lines, refineries, chemical laboratories, tank ships and cars, large central accounting offices, to the carburetor pump of varicolored gasoline.

Numerous Methods of Use.

Anyone who lights a kerosene lamp, buys an oil furnace, rides an airplane or a Diesel-powered passenger train, oils a squeaking hinge, crosses an asphalt-covered street, unwraps paraffin paper from a sandwich, or uses anything imported on an oil-burning boat, is taking advantage of the subterranean power pumped into circulation by the United States' extensive petroleum industry.

Glycerine and insecticides, antiferrous chemicals for automobile engines and quick-drying chemicals for brushless shavings creams, industrial alcohols, lubricating oils to fight friction in the galloping machinery of today's high speeds, non-nauseating anesthetics, and plastics are among the varied products which accompany gasoline out of modern refineries. Some of the by-product chemicals take their places on the pharmacist's shelf, or go down on the farm to speed the ripening of fruit and vegetables when a late spring has cut down the normal growing period. Synthetic rubber, explosives, and ingredients for printing ink and photographic supplies are other uses found for petroleum products.

Western Ideas Affect Ankara, Turkish Capital

City Undergoes Complete Change in 16-Year Period.

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

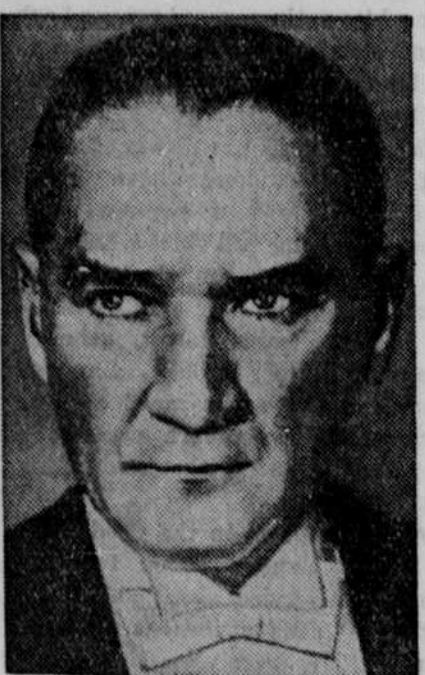
The rise in less than two decades of a provincial town to a world capital is the story of Ankara, Turkey. Interwoven with the rise of the city is the story of a people finding new life.

Ankara was a city of only about 20,000 inhabitants in 1923 when the late leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk announced that it was to succeed Istanbul as the capital of Turkey.

Narrow streets that wound through this inland city on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus were flanked with whitewashed buildings whose upper stories extended so far over the not-too-clean passageways that pedestrians were shielded from the blazing sun. Bullock carts and donkeys were the chief means of transportation; the water supply was questionable as to purity and undependable as to quantity; there was practically no street lighting; oriental bazaars were the chief shopping places; fezzes and turbans topped all masculine Turkish heads, while the women covered their faces in traditional Moslem fashion when they ventured beyond the privacy of their homes.

Ancient Atmosphere Remains.

Although the government has spent more than \$400,000,000 in recent years to modernize the city,



KEMEL ATATURK is the man responsible for the changing of the provincial town of Ankara to a world capital. Atatürk, the late ruler of Turkey, who introduced many western ideas into his country, decided in 1923 that Ankara would succeed Istanbul as his capital city and he immediately began a number of civic improvements which have resulted in a modern city.

the old town has not been entirely stripped of its ancient atmosphere. Lofty minarets still rise fingerlike above streets that have changed little except for electric lights, water mains and a thorough cleaning. Other Ankara streets, however, have become well-paved boulevards and modern buildings now facing them have taken the place of old structures.

From its humble beginnings, just 16 years ago, Ankara has grown in population more than sixfold. It now shelters approximately 125,000 inhabitants.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

President Roosevelt is reluctant to call congress into special session this early... He wanted to postpone it until much later... Sure to be long debate, especially in the senate, over the neutrality act... Senator Bridges, just now, is the most active candidate for presidential nomination.

WASHINGTON.—There were three big reasons why President Roosevelt reluctantly called congress into special session at this time, instead of postponing the call until much later, as he had hoped.

The three reasons, in the order named, were Russia, Italy, and a group of senators including notably William E. Borah of Idaho, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Arthur Capper of Kansas.

Russia and Italy figured for obvious reasons. Russian troops have invaded Poland. No body knows what she plans to do—how far her agreements with Hitler will carry her. Italy is neutral, but prepared for war up to the hilt. The British and French are trying their best not only to keep her from joining Germany, but to bring her in on their side. This last is not so much for the assistance Italian soldiers would render, but to provide an open path through which the British and French could attack Germany, thus short-circuiting the Siegfried line, and also to prevent the flowing of food and supplies into Germany. This last is vital because the British and French governments are counting on eventual victory through strangulation more than military triumphs.

The biggest single factor which could be brought to play on both Russia and Italy, obviously, would be some convincing evidence that, in the long run, Germany must certainly be defeated. Anything which convinced either Stalin or Mussolini that that would be sure to keep Stalin neutral, and to induce Mussolini to play along with London and Paris.

Obviously, also, a very potent factor in convincing Stalin and Mussolini of this would be a forceful demonstration that the United States was so strongly on the side of Britain and France that it would take only a little push to bring this country into the war on their side.

Roosevelt Dreaded Idea of Long Tirades in Congress

Roosevelt disliked the idea of an extra session, at first, because he feared speeches would be made which would misrepresent this picture—would do a great deal of harm, in fact, in their effect on the European situation. He dreaded the idea of long tirades, making front-page headlines in Berlin, Rome and Moscow, by such senators as Gerald P. Nye, Borah and Vandenberg.

But—Borah, Nye, Vandenberg and Capper burst out on the front pages of the country's newspapers anyhow, with strong statements which were represented in Rome, Berlin and Moscow not as minority views, but as the platform of the political party in the United States which probably would win the next election!

Which removed the objection to the extra session, and intensified the reasons justifying it.

Repeal of Arms Embargo Desired Early as Possible

There is no way, so far as can be seen at present, to prevent a very long debate in the upper chamber.

This is important, both to the administration and to business. The White House is anxious that business men in general, and prospective manufacturers of guns, ammunition, airplanes, etc., in particular, should be sure of fairly speedy repeal as soon as possible. The point here is to prevent a wholesale exodus of capital seeking such war profits to Canada.

The President's interest in this is, strangely enough, in line with his general interest for years, in the workers rather than in the capitalists who employ them—or, as the capitalists involved would say—who provide the jobs for the workers.

As the administration sees the picture the obvious course for a capitalist interested in setting about the manufacture of arms, ammunition, airplanes or anything else on the embargoed list, would be to have a plant constructed right here—provided—he was sure the embargo would be lifted speedily.

Otherwise, that obvious thing for that capitalist to do would be to build a plant in Canada, where he would be sure of a friendly government, no restrictions on his exports, all sorts of concessions, such as priority for his shipments of material, and a firm policy by the govern-

ment against any strike tending to slow down his production.

So the capitalist, the White House figures, might be even better off if he did move to Canada. But American workmen would not be. For obviously in Canada idle Canadian workers would have first call. Their government would see to that.

Wants Capital to Confine Operations to United States

The other side of the picture, and one that the President wants stressed, is that the capitalist in question would be much better off in the days to come if he confines his operations to the United States and thus gives employment and buying power to this country. This is true, the White House believes, whether the United States should later become involved in the war or not.

If the United States remains neutral, there is no doubt about it. Certainly, as Canada gives more and more aid to Britain in the war, she must raise taxes, even on visiting munition makers. Much of the profits will thus be lost through war taxes.

Also, it is pointed out, what is to be done with the plant after peace finally comes? If the plant is inside the United States, inside our customs barriers, there will be an incomparably greater opportunity to turn it to some peacetime occupation that will be profitable. This problem will be tough enough, anyhow, as many production industries not connected with "arms, ammunition and implements of war" will encounter a sharp letdown at that time. Presumably Europe will begin a feverish competition to regain its markets, lost for the duration of the war, in Latin America and elsewhere in the world, which the United States will have been supplying.

Senator Bridges Is Out for Presidential Nomination

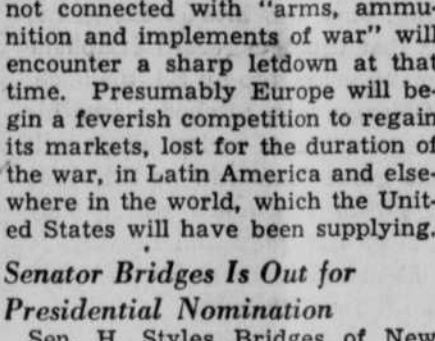
Sen. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire is the most active candidate for the presidential nomination in any party, if one is to judge by the mass of boosting material received by newspapers and magazines from his publicity bureau. Old-timers are unable to remember any candidate who was ever nominated by that route, but every now and then there is an interesting point, and one with merit, in the Bridges handouts.

For instance, a dissertation on the notion that a man must come from a big, pivotal state in order to have a chance. The Bridges press agents riddle this hoary political maxim very effectively. They are perfectly right that state pride, on which politicians count so much, functions only spasmodically when it comes to delivering electoral votes.

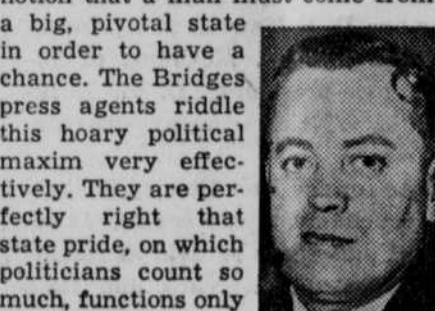
The Bridges press agents fail to mention it, but it actually did deliver electoral votes if one goes back to 1896. In that year the Democratic national convention defied the big pivotal state notion and named William Jennings Bryan as its candidate. Bryan was crushingly defeated, of course, but he did carry his own state of Nebraska, with eight electoral votes.

However, when he ran again, in 1900, McKinley carried it. The tide was too strong, just as it was too strong in 1936 for Alfred M. Landon to carry his own small state of Kansas, which seemed to be seething with state pride during the campaign.

Nor did the addition of "Brother Charlie" Bryan to the Democratic national ticket in 1924, for second place, result in Nebraska's going for Davis and Bryan. It went overwhelmingly for Coolidge, as did West Virginia, the birthplace and political background of John W. Davis, head of the ticket.



Sen. Borah



Sen. Bridges

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK



By LEMUEL F. PARTON

Brazil General's Plea for Unity Heartens U. S.

NEW YORK.—Early this year, Germany and Italy were making vigorous efforts to swing Brazil into their lineup, perhaps knowing better than the rest of the world what lay ahead.

There were disquieting reports of their progress, later offset by more comforting news and now quite definitely scotched, it would appear. The current insistence of General Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro that there must be continental unity in the Western hemisphere is the most definitely responsive message that our state department has yet obtained in its overtures to Latin-America.

"We must be prepared to face any eventuality," says the general, "and to ward off attacks against this continent of liberty and tolerance."

He is known as the "General Grant of Brazil," this tag being due to his suppressing the San Paulo revolt in 1932, and disclosing a penchant for co-operation with the government thereafter. Washington made a great fuss over him, when he was here last July, having prevailed over Germany in an encounter of international tuff-hunting—Germany was readying a big party for him, but he stopped off here, instead.

Fifty years old, round-faced and amiable, he is professional soldier, but bears none of the impress of the military careerist. He moved up slowly through grades in the army, and did not become a captain until 1924. He became chief of staff in 1932, commanding an army of 65,000.

In 1936, his son, Lieut. Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro Jr., was killed in an airplane accident. He has one daughter.

VISCOUNT GORT, commanding the British forces in France, is only 53 years old and therefore escaped War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha's army youth movement of 1937.

He was one of Kitchener's men in the early days of the World war, a staff officer, in many engagements, honored with the Military cross, the Victoria cross and the Distinguished Service order. He is rather slight in stature, with thinning hair, quietly unassuming, given to reserve in manner and quiet, easy speech.

He was trained at Sandhurst, and in the World war gained a reputation as a shrewd strategist, capable of scoring without sacrificing too many men. He is distinctly of the pre-1914 school of army tradition, and that has been a matter of considerable satisfaction in England.

Septuagenarians, whispering in their clubs, complained that this young Hore-Belisha, only 43, was raising the very devil with the army. With the sixth Viscount Gort still on the job, there is reassurance.

College Offers Course in Sanity in Time of War

There seems to be a bit of novelty in a college course on how not to get hysterical in wartime. President Ralph C. Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson college, quite given to academic innovations, announces the course, or rather courses, with four faculty members teaching four courses, each yielding full college credit. Origins and inducements of war, the propaganda build-up and particularized information on any particular war which might be in the offing will be elaborated to boost calm reason and prevent "mass hysteria."

It was in 1933 that Dr. Hutchinson told a state convention of New Jersey school teachers that "education in high schools, colleges and universities has become the great American racket." His idea, later expounded and amplified, is that the above is made manifest by the appalling number of college graduates who are just a jump or two ahead of the police in "defalcations, corrupt practices, municipal graft" and the like.

He is a former Presbyterian minister of Florissant, Colo., president of W. & J. since 1932.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

Golden Banquet Hall

The Golden Banquet chamber of the city hall of Stockholm Sweden, has mosaic walls against a background of glittering gold. Over a million tiny pieces of colored stones went to make the decoration and each separate piece gleams on the visitor.

Star Dust

★ Cooper Plays Soldier
★ Joan Fontaine Has Way
★ Try Musical Picture

— By Virginia Vale —

WAR pictures of all varieties are on their way to your neighborhood theater or one near it. Some are new, some are old. Those of us who were going to movies during the last war will recognize in some everything but the actors as products of the past. However, with sound, and new people going through the motions, no doubt they'll seem new enough.

"The Road Back" is to be re-issued by Universal, with the scenes that were deleted when the picture was made in 1937 because of an official request that they be omitted, in a desire not to annoy Germany.

It looks as if Gary Cooper might as well reconcile himself to wearing a uniform whenever he steps in front of a camera. His current picture, "The Real Glory," presents him as an American lieutenant in the medical corps, way back in 1906. He'll begin work shortly in "Black-out Over Europe," which deals with air raids in the present war.

Andrea Leeds has announced her engagement, and not to an actor. It's to be hoped that marriage won't mean her giving up her career; she has come so fast in so short a time.

Rising to fame with a scream in "Stage Door," she's gone right along; in "The Real Glory" she gives an excellent performance.

The March of Time is stepping into the full-length feature field with "The Ramparts We Watch," based on the book by Major George Fielding Elliot. According to the announcement, it "brings to the screen a new production idea in feature pictures with a realistic plot that carries a terrific impact in view of the events in Europe today." Work started about the middle of September in New London, Conn., and the picture will have no connection with the regular March of Time issues.

Many a girl would like to know Joan Fontaine's formula for getting what she wants. She does it every time. She married Brian Ahearn, causing several young actresses in New York and points west to gnaw the woodwork in rage. Now she's slated for the lead in "Rebecca," for which many tests were made and many wires were pulled. Olivia de Havilland's younger sister seems to be doing all right for herself, while Olivia goes right along, looking perfectly beautiful in costume pictures and confining romance to the screen.



Maybe those spectacular musical pictures will return to the screen, if you show that you like them. "On your toes," with Zorina, will act as a thermometer; if audience approval shows that the temperature is right, there'll be more like it.

Grace Moore may do one called "Say It With Music," incorporating incidents from her own life and a lot of Irving Berlin's music. Incidentally, Miss Moore once again proved herself the darling of the ship news reporters, when she returned from Europe recently; she always makes a statement that makes the headlines, whether she's sailing away or sailing home. This time she was going to rush back to France and join an ambulance corps—after she finished engagements to sing in concert and opera, etc.

Johnny Green, who used to wave the baton for Columbia pictures, and does now for the Johnny Presents programs on the air, has proved that he is a serious composer. He has finished a concerto, "Music for Elizabeth," which Jose Iturbi (that veteran of the Bing Crosby hour) will introduce at Carnegie Hall this season. "Elizabeth" happens to be Mrs. Johnny Green as well as Betty Furness of the films.

ODDS AND ENDS—Kaye Kayser refused recently to play "Over There" feels that all marches and military music should be barred in this country at present... Raymond Paige is collecting voice recordings of dinitarians and statesmen involved in the current crisis... Gracie Allen's been indulging in a shopping spurge, buying frocks to wear before the microphone... But Beatrice Kay, of "Columbia's Gay Nineties Revue," just digs into her great-aunt's trunks; she came up with a pair of red cotton stockings with lace inserts the other afternoon. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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AUCTIONS

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'Hour Glass' Frocks Flatter Your Figure

EVEN house dresses must flatter your figure this fall—like No. 1822, cleverly dart-fitted at the waistline. It's really pretty enough to make up in street materials as well as in household cottons like gingham, calico and percale. Deep armholes and beltless waistline make it supremely comfortable to work in. As you see from the diagram, it's so easy to make that you can finish it in a day.

So Feminine and Charming.

Here's a grand double value, in No. 1827, that gives you a dress, with two-way neckline, in the seductive new silhouette, and, besides, a flaring, frill-edged petticoat! The flare-skirted dress,



with broad shoulders and a waistline slimmer in by side sash belts, can be made either with the youthful collar and cuffs, or with a plain round neckline. You'll love it both ways. For this, choose taffeta, wool crepe, flat crepe or faille.

The Patterns.

No. 1822 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35-inch material. Two yards of trimming.

No 1827 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with short sleeves; 4 1/2 yards with long sleeves; 5/8 yard for contrasting collar and cuffs; 2 yards of braid. Size 14 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material for petticoat, with 2 1/2 yards of pleating.

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.)

Pulse of Youth

The heart that has once been bathed in love's pure fountain retains the pulse of youth forever.—Landon.

Do You Suffer from Nerves?

Hutchinson, Kans.—Mrs. Charles Dyche, 429 East E. St., says: "I was not feeling well, was irritable, didn't rest well at night, and was so weak and tired all the while. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription increased my appetite, helped to strengthen me and relieved me of that tired, weakened condition." Buy it in liquid or tablets from your druggist today. See how much calmer you feel after using it.

Cowards Die Often

Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant taste death but once.—Shakespeare.

WNU—U 40-39

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel tired, nervous, all upset... use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS