

African Troops Are Prepared To Help France on Battlefield



THESE PICTURES show two scenes from along the French colonial empire border in Africa and demonstrate how native troops have been trained under conditions similar to those they would fight under on European battlefronts. In Africa, France has a "Mareth" defense line with many military devices not unlike those along the famous Maginot and Siegfried lines on the Franco-German border.

Colonial Soldiers Are Valuable to Mother Country.

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

France has received assurance of the loyalty of citizens of her colonies in West Africa, including the colony of Senegal which is smaller than Nebraska or South Dakota.

French West Africa—the group name for France's half dozen or more colonies in the western portion of the Dark continent—has a population of nearly fifteen million. Included are the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Mauritania, the Sudan and the Niger.

In the World War, Senegal alone provided France with several hundred thousand men. They proved courageous fighters, according to the Germans, who spoke of them as strong, wild fellows who dashed over no-man's land with a grin, their black heads wrapped in dirty rags, some with rifles and bayonets fixed, others armed only with knives.

While often preserving their superstitions and pagan practices, throbbed tom-toms and strenuous dances, the majority of the Senegalese profess Mohammedanism. This religion permits the retention of their fundamental customs, particularly polygamy, long practiced especially in the middle classes.

World's Peanut Capital.

Dakar, the principal seaport, has been called the peanut capital of the world. (Americans are sometimes confused because peanuts, in translated reports and statistics, are called "groundnuts.") During the harvesting season the quays are piled high with peanuts, from which ships are loaded to the hatches. Peanuts constitute the principal crop of Senegal, the production some years exceeding a billion pounds.

About one-third of the 1,600,000 population of Senegal is made up



TYPICAL NATIVE SOLDIER. This picture shows one of the typical native soldiers ready to serve France. According to reports from the World War of 1914-18, these natives are courageous and daring fighters.

of Jolofs, the more intelligent and influential of the many Negro tribes. Many are skillful workers in gold and silver, weavers and dyers. They largely dominate the colonial council which has considerable power both with respect to taxation and general legislation. Senegalese women are more interested in coiffures and trinkets than in clothing; their dress may be a

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

The 300-mile neutral zone... War's effect on presidential aspirations... Big Lend-Spend program on the fire despite war-boom talk... No concrete plan yet advanced.

WASHINGTON.—What's become of that 300-mile neutral zone around the Americas? There are several answers, but Latin-American diplomats do not find them amusing.

Cynically minded observers insist that the whole thing was a beautiful plan to aid Britain and France, under the guise of keeping the war away from the Western hemisphere. The 116 reconconditioned World War destroyers were to patrol this zone, with assistance from other naval vessels, and at once protect inter-American shipping and prevent the war zone from spreading to this side of the Atlantic. It was to be an answer to Germany's reported long-range submarines, to her mysterious tankers which could supply undersea boats in the South Atlantic or Pacific, and an assurance that at least part of the long trail over which supplies from the Americas to Britain and France would have to pass would be safe.

But apparently the notion was born without benefit of British and French consultation. They paid no attention to it, apparently, until the Latins, reluctantly dragged into session away in advance of the date they thought necessary, formally adopted the neutral-zone idea on the urgent pleas of Sumner Welles, under secretary of state.

Then, and not till then, they spoke. They didn't like it. How could the thing be adjusted to permit free military access by the Allies to their own possessions in the Americas. Particularly to Jamaica, British and French Guiana, British Honduras, Martinique, etc.?

This Country Is Neutral And Would Stay That Way

Well, it seemed like a good idea at the time, but after all this country is neutral. The other members of the Pan American Union are all neutral, and certainly we don't want to do anything to get ourselves embroiled: Of course the cynics in the Latin diplomatic corps have more to say, unofficially. They wonder why it was that this was a good idea so long as it seemed aimed only at Germany, but has virtually been forgotten since Britain and France expressed doubts as to its workability.

If you will dig back into the debates on the Versailles treaty in the United States senate, and particularly the discussions of the League of Nations covenant, it may throw some interesting light on what is going on in Washington now. Especially if you remember that Franklin D. Roosevelt, as a candidate for vice president in 1920, approved the policy of Woodrow Wilson wholeheartedly.

Wilson had said that Article X, of the league covenant, was the "heart" of the covenant. This is the article which provided that the members of the League of Nations should use force to prevent aggressions by one nation on another. This article has never been observed, even by the nations which did join the league. It was never even seriously proposed in the league assembly at Geneva, though there were two notable occasions when member nations were attacked, notably China and Ethiopia.

Big Movement On for New Lending and Spending Bill

Despite all the war-boom talk there is a tremendous under-the-surface movement in Washington for a big new lending and spending bill. A considerable group of New Dealers is pushing it quietly, but determinedly. Apparently they are not discouraged by the bad beating the lend-spend idea took in the last session of congress, when that \$3,000,000,000 program for public works, express highways, rural electrification and whatnot was thrown in the ashpile by a combination of conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Industry, the New Dealers are saying, is still lagging because not enough of the nation's savings go into investment to lift its purchasing power and keep production equipment in full operation.

The war boom, say the New Dealers, is just a palliative. Advocates of the lend-spend theory insist that if private industry can't absorb all our savings, the government must take a hand—must divert savings into productive investment by measures more far-reaching than any which have been taken to date. A few of the more cautious fear that if the government starts speeding up and manipulating the flow of investment funds, private capital may get another case of jitters and lay down absolutely. These fraud cats say that it would scarcely be possible for the government to take up

the slack if it threw that sort of paralyzing scare into private capitalists.

But there have always been a few cautious folks hanging round the borders of the New Deal, and it is not of record that they managed to do much besides utter gloomy forebodings. Usually the left wingers have won out before the battle became too gory. And generally there were a few political casualties on the timid side. "Not reprisals," you understand, "just increased efficiency through personnel changes."

Spend-Lend Enthusiasts Are Perfectly Sincere Theorists

So far there is no concrete plan. As a matter of fact most of the spend-lend enthusiasts are perfectly sincere theorists—they are not trying to win adoption of their plan because they want to include some pet projects. This makes them all the more effective because they can always win a lot of strength by parceling out fat projects, thus winning support for the whole scheme from people who have no sympathy whatever with the main idea.

However, one of the notions being advocated by influential members of the spend-lend group proposes the setting up of a new government department for the purpose of investing in industry. At the beginning, the idea would be to confine this investment of government funds to the railroads and utilities. Drastic rules governing this investment would be written into the law.

One of these, which is arousing considerable interest, is that there must be a complete reorganization of the privately owned railroad or electric company accepting government funds. New stock, based on a valuation of the property, would be issued for all outstanding securities. More stock would be issued to cover new expenditures, the government taking all the investment bankers do not sell to the public.

European War's Effect on Presidential Aspirations

The late John J. Mahon, for many years Democratic organization boss of Baltimore, used to observe that "24 hours is a lifetime in politics." Numerous presidential aspirants are learning that there is a whole lot of truth in that statement.

Last spring, for instance, Thomas E. Dewey was far and away ahead of all other Republican aspirants, if one believes the polls. But Hitler's invasion of Poland changed that far more effectively than the Frank Murphy "overshadowing" operations so elaborately planned by the administration.

Now consider the immediate beneficiary, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg. The Michigan senator has virtually staked his chances on a set of time elements over none of which he has the slightest control. He has become the leader of the "peace bloc," the spearhead of the fight to prevent repeal of the arms embargo.

But suppose, as many people still believe will happen, that eventually the United States gets into the war, on the side of Britain and France. Is it not possible that the reaction will be decidedly unfavorable to Vandenberg for some time thereafter? Is it not even possible that many will think, had no such fight been made as Vandenberg is making, that Hitler might have seen the handwriting on the wall and thus made unnecessary the sending of American boys to France?

Far-fetched? Yes, but no more strange than many political reactions which followed the last World War.

Pro-Embargo Senators Base Hope on Action of House

Then again, suppose Vandenberg wins his fight. It is not likely that he could win in the senate. It seems inevitable, as this is written, that when the roll call is reached a substantial majority of the senate will vote to repeal the embargo against shipping "arms, ammunition and implements of war" to belligerents. But there are wild rumors of what the house might do. In fact pro-embargo senators, from Vandenberg down, privately admit their real hope is that the public opinion they are expecting to arouse by their speeches in the senate will have its real effect on the house.

So suppose Vandenberg wins, in the house, and then that next spring and summer the war seems to be going very badly for Britain and France. What will be the public reaction? Is it not human to expect that those of the American voters who sympathize with Britain and France, little as they may want their husbands and sons and brothers to get in the firing line, will hold resentment against the men who deprived Britain and France of an arms supply?

But there are other time elements. From the very first day of the war everyone expected Hitler to launch fearful air attacks on France and Britain, especially Britain. For reasons which the international experts have explained at length, he has delayed. But every day he has delayed has been of advantage to Britain and France so far as getting ready is concerned. It has increased their inadequate supply of guns and ammunition; it has permitted their arms factories and explosives works to run 24 hours a day.

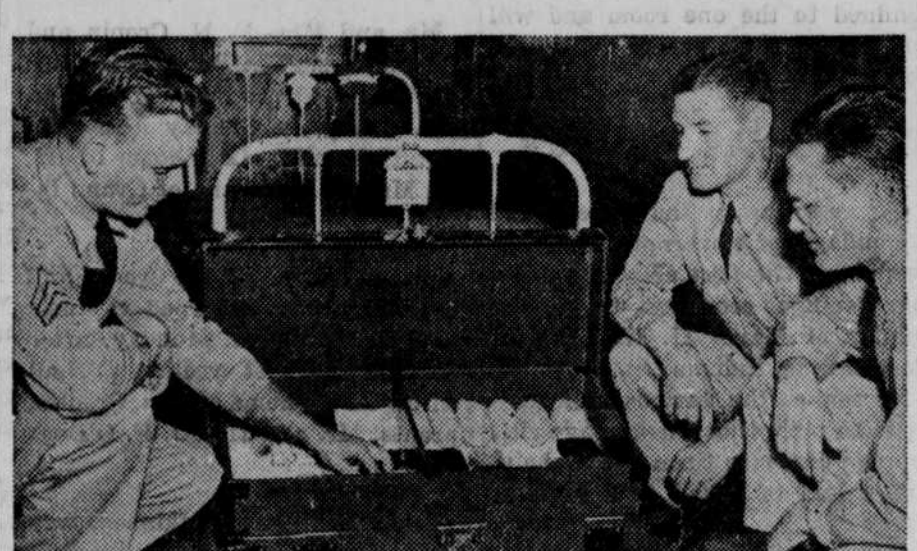
—C'EST LA GUERRE!— Uncle Sam Seeks New Blood For Enlarged Armed Forces



Until Europe's war began, the U. S. planned an average army of 179,000 men this fiscal year. President Roosevelt's "limited emergency" boosted it to 227,000. Thus, throughout the nation, recruiting officers are trying to raise their quotas, anxious for enrollees yet particular whom they take. These quotas show what a recruit may expect. Above: An officer, having cornered two prospects, takes them back to the office for further discussion. "Strong back" soldiers are not wanted; the army needs intelligent men.



Recruits are given forms to fill out. If over 21, parents' consent is not needed. Applicants between 18 and 21 must have their parents' consent. From all, the army demands character references. Physical examinations come next, and after enlistment medical officers are constantly looking after the soldier's health.



Neatness and orderliness is stressed. Even the trunk lockers are packed uniformly. This is one way of inculcating discipline, which army officers insist never hurt anyone.



Rifle drill and other recruit instruction, fundamentals of military service, are taught every enrollee no matter what branch he eventually enters. Even quartermaster corps men learn first to be soldiers before starting their special training. Within a few months these raw recruits will be seasoned soldiers, ready to choose their career in the army which Uncle Sam hopes will be one of peace.



Patterns Practical As Well as Smart

NO. 1840. Do you take a large size? Then the beautifully long-line dress (1840) is one that you should make up right away. With slenderizing panels, it has the high-bosomed, narrow-hipped effect most becoming to you. It's smart for afternoon wear and every day, too. Make it of wool broadcloth, wool crepe or faille, with the vestee in contrast, or



choose crepe-satin, using the crepe side for the dress and the satin for the vestee—a new and smart combination.

With Slight Military Air.

No. 1839. For juniors, the basque-waisted frock with flaring skirt (1839) is ideal to wear to school and to business. The little-boy collar enables you to keep it always fresh and new-looking, and it's such an easy style to make. This tailors beautifully in wool plaid, challis, velveteen or wool crepe.

The Patterns.

No. 1840 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with long sleeves; 4 3/4 yards with short; 3/4 yard for vestee.

No. 1839 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Size 13 requires 2 1/2 yards of 54-inch material with long sleeves; 2 3/4 yards with short; 1/2 yard for collar in contrast.

Fall Pattern Book.

Special extra! Send today for your new Fall Pattern Book with a stunning selection of a hundred perfect patterns for all shapes and sizes. Save money and know the keen satisfaction of personally planned, perfectly fitted garments by making your own frocks with these smart, carefully cut designs. You can't go wrong—every pattern includes a step-by-step sew chart to guide beginners. Price of Pattern Book, 15 cents. 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.)

Past Lives On

The true past departs not. Nothing that was worthy in the past departs — no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.—Carlyle.

Correct Constipation Before—Not After!

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of emergency relief. Why let yourself suffer those dull lifeless days because of constipation, why bring on the need for emergency medicines, when there may be a far better way? That way is to KEEP regular by getting at the cause of the trouble.

If it's common constipation, due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, a pleasant, nutritious, ready-to-eat cereal—Kellogg's All-Bran—goes straight to the cause by supplying the "bulk" you need. Eat this crunchy toasted cereal every day—with milk or cream, or baked into muffins—drink plenty of water, and see if you don't forget all about constipation. Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek. Sold by every grocer.

WATCH

YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.

THE SPECIALS