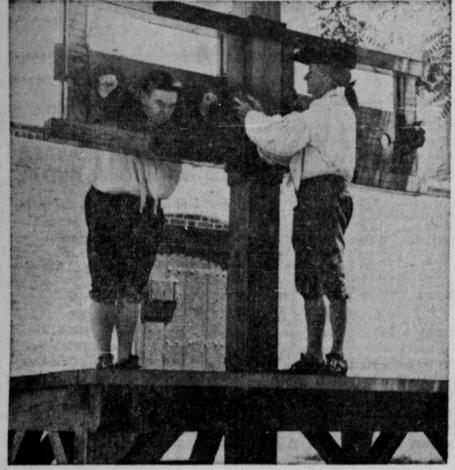
THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA,

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORED



Fascinating History of the Old Center of the Colony of Virginia

The Stocks in Colonial Williamsburg.

Prepared by National Geographic Society. | Washington, D. C.-WNU Service. **7ILLIAMSBURG** since its recent restoration has been one of the most popular historic spots in the Old Dominion state. The restoration is dedicated to the hope and purpose "that the future may learn from the past." It is designed to preserve and re-create the symbols and memorials of a creative and colorful period of American history. The compelling reasons for its restoration lie in the historic background of the city, and in the intrinsic simplicity and alluring beauty of its architectural form.

Colonial Williamsburg grew from the seeds of thought and purpose which were planted by the devotees of liberty. It is necessary, if you would understand the significance of you should the restoration, that pause upon the portals of the city restored, and appraise the educational and social values inherent in its historical background. A map of the territory given to the Virginia company by King James I under the royal charter of 1606 would show that it first embraced a strip of land, from 75 to 100 miles wide, extending along the Atlantic seaboard from what now is South Carolina to the present Canadian border.

Park service. They now are being physically united by the Colonial National Historical Park highway, which has already been built from Yorktown to the outskirts of Williamsburg and is designed to be extended to Jamestown.

The voices which echo from deserted Jamestown, from the wilderness outposts of Middle Plantation, and from Yorktown, must be heard if the voices which speak through Williamsburg restored are to be understood.

The lone, ivy-mantled church tower at Jamestown marks the beginning of the long vista through which Williamsburg must be viewed if it is to be seen in true perspective, for its glory is reflected upon Williamsburg.

Jamestown became the first permanent English settlement in America when, on May 13, 1607, the colonists landed there and named their place of settlement for King James.

There they built a church and on anything threatening to become private opinions. later a statehouse and simple embarrassing. homes. There, in 1619, convened in But he didn't. He demonstrated ton's Democratic colleagues in the the church the first representative | to the reporters that he had worried legislative assembly held in the about the story by telling them he New world. There they tried communal government, which was soon followed by "starving time." There they had dealings with autocratic governors and took part in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.



Washington .- It becomes increasingly apparent with every passing month that President Roosevelt has not successfully replaced Louis Mc-Henry Howe. It is absurd to say that Howe was Roosevelt's political brain. As a matter of fact Roosevelt often overrode Howe's judgment. For instance, back in the 1932 campaign Louis Howe moved heaven and earth to prevent Roosevelt from making the swing to the Pacific coast. But Roosevelt went. He wanted to go.

But again and again Howe would be able to stop Roosevelt from doing or saying something that might have unexpected and bad repercussions. No one who knew the two men believes that Howe would not have prevented the President's opening up the story about the rift between the White House and Vice President John Nance Garner.

Actually it was one of the worst publicity moves made by Roosevelt in his entire political career. Let's look at the history of this

particular item. Chapter one was sentence in a story by Arthur Krock, published on the editorial page of the New York Times. Krock knows his Washington from the days of the Taft administration, when he was correspondent here for the Louisville Courier Journal. He is

shrewd and discerning, and his judgment is greatly respected. An article, printed on the editorial page, would be skipped over by

many readers who were not actuthe President, in this case, there are a good many Krock fans among the Washington newspaper men. So

they asked the President if it were true that Mr. Garner had made the remark about letting the cattle-big and little business-put on a little

Garner in Opposition

Roosevelt could have turned the thing off with a joke. He could have just smiled and said he hadn't seen the story-his normal procedure

no use for Henry A. Wallace. And a tremendous lot of them, without voicing antagonism to any particular New Deal official, insisted that the comptroller's office should be maintained 100 per cent independent of White House control, and should continue to audit and approve payments to be made from the Treasury before they are made. In short, just because a lot of voters approved Mr. Roosevelt personally, and thought he was making a fine President, they did not propose to set up a change in the government which might make it easier for some lieutenant or aide to get away with something.

Makes Them Foggy

There is so much of this in the mail of so many Democratic representatives that it is no wonder they are a bit foggy as to what the President's strength really is. It is a truism, as old as the picking of tribal chieftains, that loyalty is given to the king-but not to the king's ministers. It is much easier to understand in the British system, where the king's ministers may be kicked out of office overnight, but the king goes right on undisturbed.

It is not as logical when applied to the United States form of government, for actually the President is responsible for his lieutenants. Most of them he can fire at will. Most of his actions, save on the really big issues, are really decided by them.

But the loyalty out in the country which makes a President strong is not to them. It is to him alone. Few even of the most rabid partisans of President Roosevelt will ar-

gue that he has a good cabinet. This is not necessarily a commentary on the caliber of his official family. For party leaders of every party have always deplored the cabinet selections of their Presidents. Their loyalty is to him alone.

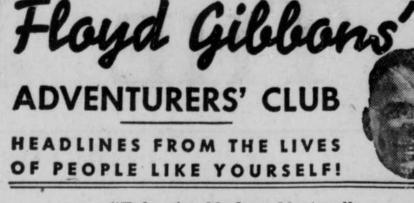
And that goes for the individual cabinet members as well as the folks who write to their congressmen. There is not a member of the cabinet who does not think he could

vastly improve the administration if ally Krock fans. Unfortunately for he could toss half a dozen of his colleagues out the window and pick their successors.

Faces a Problem

Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the house ways and means committee, faces a problem in the conferences between the house and senate on the tax bill, which only a Southerner can understand. It revolves around the idea of unswerving loyalty to the Democratic party, and to whoever is leader of that party at the moment, regardless of one's

As a matter of fact two of Doughappened. house from North Carolina are refusing to run for re-election because of this same problem. They do not like the New Deal. They disapprove most of the administration measures, but they regard themselves almost as soldiers in the line of battle. right to do anything else than what the general says-especially on any question which by any remote stretch of the imagination could be classified as a party issue. Wild horses could not drag it from Doughton in a public statement but in private conversations with many friends he has indicated, again and again in the last few months, that he was fed up with the present situation. He is still seriously considering not being a candidate for reelection this fall. Yet just a year ago Doughton was thinking of rounding out his career with a term in



"Tale of a Modern Mariner" By FLOYD GIBBONS **Famous Headline Hunter**

ELLO EVERYBODY:

Remember that old phrase "Son of a Sea-Cook?" Well, right here in this club we've got one of those old seacooks who are supposed to have such ornery offspring. And by golly, I'd be proud to be the son of this sea-cook.

Yes, sir, this sea cook is H. K. Nixon of Elizabeth, N. J., and he tells one of those yarns that Joseph Conrad and the rest of those sea story writers would have given their right eye to get hold of.

Why, this yarn of a modern mariner makes that old rime of the ancient mariner seem like a bedtime story. Here are the words and music:

By jiminy, this adventure of sea cook, Nixon-the crew all called him Nix for short-starts out with a whale of a good word-barkentinejust like a first-rate pirate story. It was the barkentine St. James, of San Francisco, and that proud old rakish barque was converted into a coal hulk. Just to get even, the St. James started building up a history that made her known all up and down the Pacific coast as the "Haunted Hulk." When the war came on they converted her back into a barkentine, but her pride had been wounded and she kept right on being a haunted

All Kinds of Bad Luck Signs.

Well, Captain Martin Anderson sailed her into Seattle, loaded her with mine timbers and cleared for Delagoa bay, South Africa.

Shiver my timbers, if that wasn't a haunted voyage. It almost gave sea cook Nix the shivers before the St. James got out of the harbor. Before she cast off, the ship's cat jumped ashore three times and that was a pretty strange beginning of a voyage. But that cat was thrown back aboard and maybe she was the mascot that brought that crew through.

And then a few miles out two wild geese swooped down out of the sky and came aboard the St. James. Cook Nixon did to those birds just what the ancient mariner did to that albatross. The crew said there



She Broke Her Back on the Coral Reefs.

would be trouble and, by the beard of Neptune, there was trouble. But unlike the ancient mariner, Cook Nixon wasn't the goat for what



YEW YORK .- Georges Bonnet, France's new foreign minister, has been a vigorous advocate of a British-French-American alliance.

He is regarded as French May more in accord Join Four with the Chamberlain policies than **Power Pact** his predecessors. With the downfall of the Left government, the conclusion of an Anglo-Italian agreement and the appointment of M. Bonnet, interpreters of European politics see an advance toward a four-power pact, possibly five-power, with Poland in, and the further isolation and immobilization of Russia.

The abandonment of the French-Soviet treaty is expected to be an immediate issue in what is regarded as a sharply clarifying outline of dominant conservative policy in France and England.

M. Bonnet, shrewd, suave, dressy, is a somewhat rakish figure, with his hat usually on the back of his head, but a personage of power and dignity in the political forum. He is of the younger school of French politics, and, in that connection, one of the best Jai Alai players in France.

At his country place at St. Georges de Didonne, he spends

much time making M. Bonnet incredible kanga-Cuts Didos roo leaps, playing pelota basque, as on Estate they call it there.

But, in statesmanship, he is no rubber-heeled bounding basque. He is rather a wary and adroit fencer.

When he was appointed ambassador to the United States in January, 1937, he brought with him a year's supply of truffles and pate de foies gras. He had to take most of it back, however, as, in July, he was recalled to save the franc in the Chautemps cabinet.

He was supposed to have saved it, but, as usual, it didn't stay saved, and, in the turn of the Ferris wheel, which is French politics, he was down-

ship.

Within these bounds, or just beyond, it then was confidently believed, would be found the shores of the great western sea which would | 1776. thence afford a near route to India and to other eastern lands.

"Virginia" Had a Vast Area Then.

Neither gold nor the shores of the Pacific ocean having been discovered within this area, the charter of 1609 extended the bounds of the colony to the shores of the western sea, wherever those shores might be. This territory in both documents was named Virginia.

From time to time this area was curtailed by subsequent royal charters, or by ceded territory, so that in 1753 the Virginia territorial claims embraced the area now included in the western part of Pennsylvania, and the states of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The area now included within the states of Michigan and Wisconsin was added and the Virginia claims were confirmed by the conquest, in 1779, of the Northwest Territory by George Rogers Clark.

"It has been held," says the author of "A Brief and True Report . . . Concerning Williamsburg and Virginia," "that the History of the chief City of a Country is, in great Measure, the History of that Country itself. And if there be any Truth in this Philosophy, it will be left to the Reader to judge how much greater would be that Truth if the chief City should also be the only City of Consequence in such a Country: For, through those Years of the Eighteenth Century in which it was the Metropolis of the Virginia Colony, Williamsburg was not only the Seat of Virginia's Government, but also the Principal Seat of its Religion, Education, Society, Commerce, and Fashion."

Now in a National Park.

Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, located within a radius of 20 miles upon the Virginia peninsula. which lies between the James river and the York, are inseparably united. Williamsburg was the successor to Jamestown, while the fame of Yorktown grew out of the high resolves initiated by the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg and similar action taken in Massachusetts and the other colonies.

These three places have recently been embraced within the bounds of the Colonial National Historical park. Williamsburg, however, is not owned or controlled by the National burg.

How Williamsburg Was Created.

During this rebellion Jamestown was burned and Sir William Berkeley, the royal governor, who had roundly damned education, printing presses, and Bacon and his followers, made the rebellion of 1676 the prophecy of the Revolution of

"Seasoning sickness," and the abundance of other trials and discontents, culminating in the fire which in 1698 again destroyed the statehouse, brought to a climax the thought of abandoning Jamestown for a more nearly central location for the capital of the colony.

Near Jamestown, midway between the James river and the York, was Middle Plantation, soon to become Williamsburg.

The seeds of this place had been sown by the Indians on a rampage in 1622, during which fully onethird of the English settlers in Virginia were massacred. Consequently, at a "Grand As-

sembly of the Council and Burgesses holden at James City (Jamestown), in 1633, it was ordered: that a palisade be built across the peninsula from estuaries of the James River and the York" (about six miles), so that a region of safety for the inhabitants

and their cattle might be secured. extending eastward to Old Point Comfort, at the end of the peninsula.

College of William and Mary.

Meanwhile, Middle Plantation had been chosen as the site of the second college in what is now the United States.

The College of William and Mary the thought of the restoration of bers approached wanted to vote Williamsburg.

In 1693 Rev. Dr. James Blair, tion if they dared to do it. commissary in Virginia of the Lord

for erecting the said college of Wilthe said college be at that place use it! erected and built as neare the

ence will permitt . ." plan of the future city of Williams. is strong for the President but has

had asked the Vice President about it, and had been assured by the Vice President that he didn't say it. Which immediately put the story in every newspaper in the land, accompanied by the alleged Garner | They do not feel they have any opinion that the cattle (businessbig and little) should be allowed to put on a little fat.

It makes no difference now whether Garner said it or not. It sounds like Garner, and it is a logic which at the moment is very appealing to the country.

But the real danger is this. Actually Garner and the President are very far apart indeed on many important issues, notably spendingthe very issue on which the fight is now raging. So every day, almost without exception, there is some reference to Garner's attitude in the stories that come out of Washington about government spending. And the probability is that this will

continue for at least a month. And, the President having gone as far as he did, Garner simply cannot do anything to stop it without stultifying himself. All of which

spells loss of prestige for Roosevelt among a great many Democrats who admire and agree with Garner. Question of Dare Although the vote by which the

Badly Scared house pigeonholed President Roose-

velt's pet reorganization bill has So frightened were they that been hailed from one end of the Doughton himself appealed to his country to the other by critics of colleagues personally, saying on the the New Deal as marking the turn of the tide, actually there is a good deal of doubt in the minds of most senators and representatives, even those who bucked him on this and some other issues, as to just how strong the President remains with

the folks back home. A careful canvass of a number of members of the house who voted against the President on reorganization discloses that for the most part was destined to play a dominating they voted as they thought a mapart in the history of Virginia, in jority of their constituents wanted the establishment of Williamsburg them to vote. They were glad to as the second capital of colonial find this backing for the vote, for Virginia, and in the culmination of | in almost every instance the mem-

against the bill. It was just a ques-But a considerable sprinkling of Bishop of London, and also minister the letters Democratic representaof the church at Jamestown, ob- tives received urging them to vote tained from King William and against the bill-and considering Queen Mary the royal charter for only letters from people they knew, the building of the College of or knew about-did not indicate any William and Mary in Virginia. The swerving of loyalty to the Presi-General Assembly ordered: " . . . dent. Lots of the people thought the that Middle Plantation be the place President should not be given this power because they were afraid liam and Mary in Virginia and that some of his lieutenants would mis-

In other words, plenty of voters church now standing in Middle are strong for the President who Plantation old ffields as conveni- would not trust Harold L. Ickes across the street. Plenty of others And so the college was set down don't mention Ickes, but think Jim near the church and its location Farley's political activities should largely determined the site and be restrained. Still another group

Coughlin.

the senate. So that President Roosevelt's special letter to Doughton and to Senator Pat Harrison, insisting that the principle of the tax on undistributed corporation earnings be retained, put the North Carolina veteran very much on the spot.

Actually the house leaders were afraid, when the senate tax bill was brought to the house, that it might be accepted by acclamation without being sent to conference at all.

floor that questions and proposals indicated the house didn't have

much faith in its committee. This is the sort of appeal the house seldom denies, especially to a man who has its whole-souled respect to the degree that Robert Doughton has. So the bill was sent

to the conference with no strings on the house conferees. This was before the receipt of the Roosevelt letter demanding that the house provision, instead of the senate provision on undistributed earnings, be retained.

Harrison snapped back at the President. Doughton said nothing. But the senators on the conference committee know how the house feels. They know the administration leaders in the house were afraid of a test vote just before sending the bill to conference. Incidentally, the Harrison statement was one of two chickens that came home to roost within a week, to the annovance of the White House. It was the President's influence that beat Pat Harrison by one vote for Democratic leader of the senate. It was also the President's influence that beat John J. O'Connor of New York for house Democratic leader. O'Connor virtually led the fight that beat the President's pet reorganization bill, much as it must have galled him to be on the same side as Father

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Wrecked on Island of Oneno.

Coming out of the straits of San Juan de Fuca, the St. James ran into a howling southeaster. The gale raged for nine days and drove the barkentine far out of her course. The old St. James battled through that mad Pacific. She battled bravely, but finally with a splintering smash of timbers, she broke her back on the coral reefs of the island of Oneno.

The crew took to their boats, but there was little chance for rescue out there in that vast South Pacific. They rode four days and nights before low headlands and a fringe of palms lay before them. Then the lifeboats scraped on the beach of the historic island of Pitcairn at the break of day, December 17, 1918.

Well, those sailors from the St. James dragged their boats up into Bounty bay-named after that old mutiny ship-and waited. It was a swell spot to be shipwrecked in, but it wasn't the world for Cook Nixon, nor for Skipper Anderson, nor for the first mate-the second mate and the Bos'n, who were all named Hansen. For 32 days they kept a lookout up on that hill beside the ship's bell and cannon of the old Bounty, hoping to see a friendly sail.

Islander Had Broken His Neck.

Well, sir, shipwrecked as that crew was, they weren't in half as bad a spot as one of the islanders named Lindsay. Three months before Nix and his shipmates arrived, Lindsay was hunting wild goats, and pitched over a precipice. He broke a leg and doggone near broke his neck. There he was, slowly dying out there on the Pacific and not a doctor or a nurse on the island. Cook Nixon looked Lindsay over and decided he'd do some life-saving while waiting to be saved himself.

That's just where the sea cook became a hero and earned himself a reputation for being one of the fastest thinkers in an emergency that I ever heard of. He went to work on Lindsay. Drugs?-well, Nix figured out a liniment. He used the acid juice of lime as an irritant, and cocoanut oil as a lubricant, and went to work on that dislocated neck that made Lindsay almost helpless. Sure enough, in three days time that terribly swollen neck of Lindsay's was reduced. But his head was still contorted and he suffered agonizing pains at the nape of his neck.

Nixon kept thinking this over. One night he jumped out of his bunk with an idea. Nix shot out of camp yelling, "Lord, man, I've got it!" and he dashed into Lindsay's house at 2:30 a. m. and got him out of bed. Nix sat Lindsay down on a chair and told him to hold tight with both hands. Nix grabbed him by the head, put his thumbs under his jaw and lifted as though he were heaving the old St. James' anchor.

How Nix Fixed It Up.

Suddenly there was a snap. A vertebra which had been twisted and held fast by one of those tendons Nix had been massaging, snapped back into place and Lindsay shot out of that chair like he'd been sitting on a hot stove.

Well, sir, that islander tried turning his neck in all directions. By jiminy, it worked as well as ever. He almost wagged his head off trying out his new neck. Nix tells me that Lindsay started to laugh and then cry and wound up by doing a series of hand springs and flip flops. And then Lindsay hustled out of that hut, ran up the hill to the old Bounty bell and began hammering like a bass drummer, trying to get all the islanders together so he could tell them the good news.

And that ended the curse that hung over the crew of the haunted barkentine St. James. When daylight broke, there was a smudge of smoke on the horizon. It was the old Dominion liner, Port Augusta. Captain Allen of the Port Augusta laid her by until that shipwrecked crew of the badluck barkentine-yes, sir, and the ship's cat also-pulled out through the surf breaking over the coral reefs and climbed on board. The Port Augusta dropped Nixon and his shipmates in Sydney, Australia. Copyright .- WNU Service.

Columbia Has Old Church Tiles Lipstick of Hindu Women The lipstick of Hindu women is Two tiles, taken from the oldest pan or betel leaf chewed with chunam lime, which leaves the tongue, teeth and lips as ruddy as a sunset. university, as a commemoration of Most distinctive item in the Hindu they come from the Iglesia de San | dered sago, mixed with sandalwood Nicolas, which was built in the old oil; when pink, it comes from the city of Santo Domingo 14 years after | dried and powdered "kumku" flow-Columbus arrived in America.

under and up again. He is an economist, but also a philosopher and author, in the chamber of deputies from southwest France at the age of thirty-six and a former minister of budget, pensions and finance. He budgets a few wisps of hair carefully across his bald pate and surveys the world warily through gold-rimmed spectacles.

. . . APAN'S strongly authoritarian government, with its feudal carry-over, has never fitted exactly into any of the molds of ultra-modern absolutism. The

Spotlight intensifying issue Now on Jap of fascism which Strong Man may force out the present government spotlights several likely-looking "strong men" as possible successors to Premier Konoye.

The only one with apparently clearly formulated ideas, and a fluent line of totalitarian talk is War Minister General Hajimi Sugiyama.

After several years of European post-graduate studies in direct action, he returned to talk of "national renovation," "decadent parliamentarianism," "unity and discipline," the the like. More than any other leader, he employs the standard terminology of fascism-if that , means anything. " ----On May 27, 1937, he gave the diet. quite a lacing and said that it would. have to behave, or

Sugiyama	"we will dissolve
Tells Diet	it." Since he was:
to Behave	then a member of the ruling military
triumvirate, thi	is was no casual edi

torial "we." While he is fifty-eight years old,

he hits big-time politics with a strong momentum, not a contender for high place until 1936, and hence not track-sore, like some of his rivals. He did not become a general until 1936, after the army revolt early in that year. He had been vice-minister of war and head of the military air force.

His heavily underslung face resting, reckless, on a heavy torso, is asymmetrical, with one eyebrow always cocked, one side watchful and mobile, the other hardened in the set of a Benda mask of a dictator. He is of the army caste, graduated from the national military college. He represented Japan in the 1926 disarmament conference at Geneva, remaining in Europe for several years thereafter.

Consolidated News Features. WNU Service.

Males "Night Owls"

A Minnesota scientist has announced that, among most insects, males stay out at night later than females. He discovered this while testing the attraction of farm bugs to various colored lights to get them to swarm against baffle plates at night and drop into poisonous solutions.

church in the Western hemisphere and presented to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia his visit last year to Santo Domingo, now hang in the Spanish house at Columbia. Both ceramics are accompanied by papers certifying that

woman's make-up is the wafer stamped between her brows. This is not a caste-mark. When black, the wafer is made of burnt, power, common in the land.

