

Finland's Economic Program Is Based on 'Farm and Forest'



FINNISH WOMEN have had the privilege of voting since 1906 and through the years have assumed many tasks normally assigned to men in other countries. Here a group of them are laying paving stones in front of the new post office and station in Helsingfors, the nation's center of government.

European Republic Plays Important International Role.

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

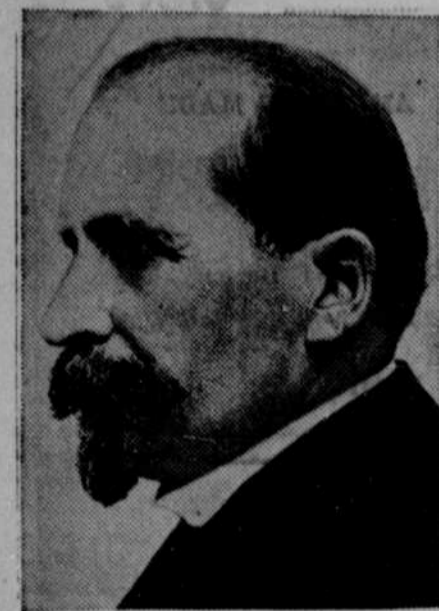
Finland (Suomi to Finns) is represented in the American melting pot of races by 140,000 native-born Finns or residents of Finnish ancestry. It is better-known, however, for the prompt payments on its debts.

The loan from the United States was not truly a war debt, since Finland during the World War did not exist as a nation that could incur debts; it was still a part of the crumbling Russian empire. The money was borrowed to establish the new Finnish national regime set up in 1918, after a successful revolution.

Though one of Europe's dwindling family of war-baby nations, Finland is not small. With the dismemberment of Poland, the republic takes its place as the sixth largest country on the continent. It is two-thirds the size of France, three times the size of England. It would rank next to California and Texas in the United States. Throughout Finland's 148,000 square miles, however, the Finns are scattered with semi-pioneer spacing. In no district does the population density exceed one-sixth of that for England, and the country's average is only a twenty-fifth of England's average.

'Northernmost' Nation.

Finland is the world's farthest north nation. It lies within the latitudes of Greenland, which is sheathed in ice. But Finland is covered instead with forests, principally the pine and spruce in interna-



KYOSTI KALLIO, president of the republic of Finland, was elected in 1937 to serve a six-year term. Faced with the problem of Soviet Russia's "power politics," the president directed his country in a program of preparedness for "eventualities."

tional demand for timber, and a smaller quantity of the birch which makes Finland's superior plywood.

With its intricate network of lakes and waterways to float logs to the coast, and sawmilling as a leading industry, Finland can lead all Europe in the export of sawn timber. More than four-fifths of Finland's exports come from the forests, as lumber, woodpulp, cellulose, paper, plywood, or wood manufactures; such as matches, spools, skis, and airplane propellers.

The ice age has left still fresh footprints in its northward retreat across Finland: lakes, 65,000 of them. They occupy almost a tenth of the area within the country's boundaries. On the southern border between Finland and the Soviet Union stretches broad Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe.

The farmer, as a rule, is a forester and a fisherman as well, with woods around his land except where water gives him a broader blue ho-

zison. The forest-farmer is typical of Suomi, where more than three-fourths of the people are rural and only five cities have more than 30,000 inhabitants. Less than a tenth of the land is cultivated, but it yields the thrifty Finn a sufficiency of rye and potatoes, with enough fodder for his live stock. The cattle, in turn, supply butter and cheese, distributed throughout northern European countries largely by co-operative societies.

Women Outnumber Men.

Like England and other countries that suffered heavily from the World War, Finland has more women than men. Having had the privilege of voting since 1906, the women have assumed the responsibility of work which men do in other countries—hock-carrying, brick-laying, lumber-jacking, street-car-conducting.

Finland's men have been particularly outstanding in athletics, giving their nation a pre-eminence in sports like that of ancient Greece. Three of the world records set by the Flying Finn, Paavo Nurmi—"one of the fastest things on feet"—are still unbroken.

North of the glacier-carved lakes and deep forests stretches Finland's Arctic, where the midnight sun for six weeks makes summer hotter than it is 600 miles south in the capital city, Helsinki. The small Pet-samo stretch of Arctic seacoast, thanks to the Gulf Stream, is ice-free, and of great potential value for shipping in case of Baltic sea hazards due to ice or hostilities.

Banana Exports Build New Port For Costa Rica

United States Receives Eighty Per Cent of Total Production.

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

Bananas are largely responsible for the fifteen-million-dollar harbor development project on Costa Rica's Pacific coast, about sixty miles south of Puntarenas, western terminus of the trans-Costa-Rican railroad.

Last year nearly 5,000,000 stems or "stalks" of bananas were shipped from Costa Rica alone, 80 per cent of the country's production coming to the United States. Of the total Costa Rican export, 1,151,569 stems were from the Pacific region and 3,803,122 from Limon, now the principal port and the Caribbean coast terminus of the Costa Rica railroad. Blight and soil exhaustion have caused the abandonment of many of the large banana plantations in the Atlantic region, and the rapid development of the Pacific coast plantations is responsible for the additional harbor development.

There has been a gradual decline in Costa Rica's export of bananas. Last year's total of 4,954,691 was only a little over half that of 1926. Also, the importation of cocoa beans into the United States last year was less than half the 10,000,000 pounds of 1937. On the other hand, the importation of Costa Rican coffee by the United States has almost doubled in the past three years, showing a total for last year of nearly 14,000,000 pounds, though England still is the principal consumer.

Coffee moved from Cuba to Costa Rica and rapidly became the principal crop, outdistancing within 30 years the banana which had been introduced into the New world early in the colonial period. Bananas long covered a region about twice the area of Rhode Island in the Atlantic region, but cocoa and other products now are supplanting them

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Sidelights on a poll of Washington correspondents favoring Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination . . . U. S. gold-buying power proposed as a war preventive . . . Government agencies are centering on a drive against public utilities.

WASHINGTON.—In a recent poll of Washington correspondents by Newsweek it was disclosed that a heavy majority of the news writers in the capital think that President Roosevelt will be renominated, and that Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan will be the Republican nominee.

The poll was confidential as to the views of any individual correspondent. So that the writer for the most partisan Republican organ could express his view freely that Roosevelt would be nominated and elected, whereas the correspondent for the Daily Worker could predict the nomination of John Nance Garner by the Democrats, and of James W. Wadsworth by the Republicans if that is what he wanted to say. There would be no repercussions.

This makes the poll a most interesting topic for conversation, and presumably a fair cross section of the views of the men whose occupation it is to be expert observers. Anyway they are being paid for it. Furthermore, this writer takes no exception to the list of correspondents selected by Newsweek for this poll. He is rather effectively barred from such criticism because he was one of those polled!

Yet the odds of the only bets the writer has heard about as to the nomination of Roosevelt for a third term are three to one against! Whereas, it is almost impossible to conceive events between now and next July which will make Senator Vandenberg's stand against repeal of the arms embargo in the extra session helpful to his chances.

Actually the writer agrees with the majority of correspondents polled that the nomination of Roosevelt by the next Democratic convention is likely, despite the third-term issue. Yet there is no denying that most recent indications, especially the swing of the left wing New Dealers to Paul V. McNutt, are to the contrary.

Convention Situation Might Force Roosevelt

The question is whether the convention situation will not be such that Roosevelt will have to take the nomination himself, or see it go to some candidate who might not carry on the New Deal policies. The "smart money" is apparently on the side of his stepping down. But some of that "smart money" is known to be Garner money, and this writer is far from being alone in saying that if it is to be Garner or a third term, Roosevelt would go for the third term.

As to Vandenberg, there is no doubt that personally he is better known and liked by the Washington correspondents polled than any other candidate. Personally, the writer agrees again, but the cold logic would indicate that at least three men have a better chance. These are Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

At the present moment—subject to change without notice, downtown New York is for Bricker, and probably unalterably, strongly against Dewey. This is something to be reckoned with, for downtown New York is very potent in two ways. It's where the big campaign contributions come from, and socially it ramifies through the country.

Big frogs from hinterland little pools are impressed beyond all rhyme and reason when little frogs in the New York pool confide their political opinions. And when the lady frogs in New York emit words of political wisdom, sound or unsound, it has an even greater effect on the lady frogs from the hinterland pools.

U. S. Gold-Buying Power Seen as War Preventive

Use of this nation's gold-buying power might have stopped Soviet aggression on Finland in its tracks if a suggestion recently made to President Roosevelt by an internationally known financial authority had worked out according to his formula.

It was based on the fact that the Soviet produces a very large portion of all the gold that the United States treasury is buying from the rest of the world. Actually Russia stands second in the list, with the British empire first, but Russia has been gaining and hopes to become No. 1 gold producer before long.

But the only purchaser for this gold, running well into the hundreds of millions of dollars, is Uncle Sam. He pays \$35 an ounce for it. No body else, practically, is buying any.

The proposal of this expert was that President Roosevelt, with no fanfare of publicity so that the Soviet authorities would be embarrassed, let the Stalin government know that if the Soviet govern-

ment attacked Finland this government would stop buying gold from the Soviet.

Not only that, but this government would serve notice on all the other governments in the world, including especially Japan and the nations now supplying Russia with war materials, that if they took any Russian gold in payment for their products, or in any other way, the United States would no longer buy gold from them.

The expert in question is absolutely confident that, if this had been done, Stalin would not have dared proceed against Finland. He points out that there might be some embarrassing consequences, in that the net result might be to freeze gold, and thus add another handicap to world trade. But this, he insists, would be worth the cost.

Scheme Would Not Cost U. S. Government a Dollar

One attractive part of the scheme, he explains, is that it would not cost the United States government a dollar or the risk of one life. All it would cost would be such exports as this country is now able to make to Russia, and for which Russia is paying in gold. This country could still sell to Soviet buyers all that they could pay for in goods. The only complication would be that it would no longer take gold.

The worst complication about the plan is that it would require considerable scrutiny to prevent any Russian gold finding its way into our hands and yet at the same time not interfere with the British selling us all the gold they could produce.

While there is no disposition to change the present gold policy, under which the United States, alone and virtually unaided, is pegging the price of gold at \$35 an ounce, even if it were suddenly decided that this program should be abandoned, it would not be stopped until after the present war is over.

This is the first time that any suggestion has been made to use the enormous subsidy power of this gold buying to coerce other nations into a line of conduct which the United States could approve.

Government Agencies in Drive Against Utilities

The anti-utility drive is under way again. A gullible reporter in Washington will be told by all sorts of public power functionaries that it doesn't mean a thing—that it was a pure coincidence that Dave Lillenthal, John Carmody, John Rankin, George Norris and Harold Ickes have been laying down a barrage against the electric companies. No one in high command, it is asserted by the underlings, pressed any button that ended the truce which many neutrals had hoped would work a permanent peace.

But it does not take a very cynical mind to conclude that there are just too many individual actions, and impending actions, and that they all fit together too precisely into a pattern, for the whole conglomeration to be banditry instead of an organized military operation. The timing, also, is important. It came on the eve of the final date for "integration" of the holding companies under the death sentence, being administered now by Jerome Frank of SEC. It comes just a few weeks before the scheduled beginning of the monopoly committee's probe into investment trusts tied up with the utilities. From this last, incidentally, the utility baiters hope for great publicity from the big names associated in the public mind with Wall Street which they expect will be flashed on the front pages of every newspaper in the country.

The strategy is even clearer when one realizes that the new congress will meet in January—right after the public has been thoroughly shell-shocked by, first, the wickedness of the power barons, via the T. N. E. C. investigation, and, second, the shameful unpreparedness from a military standpoint, as Mr. Ickes' lieutenants assure him will be demonstrated.

Colossal Shifting of Business Equities Planned

SEC is guarding its strategy with a secrecy so intense that one wonders if anybody except Jerome Frank himself knows the details of its plan, which, it is admitted, will shortly be sprung and involves a forced "integration" system which will be the most colossal shifting of business equities in history.

T. N. E. C.'s plans are fairly obvious, aimed only at whipping John Q. Citizen into line behind what the public power group wants from congress.

But there is a curious indecision in the general staff of the anti-utility forces as to what to ask congress to do—how to cash in quickly on all this tremendous barrage and drive the country further down the road of complete socialism in the electric industry. As a matter of fact, there are a few pinks among the reds. The pinks would leave all existing steam operations in private hands, only insisting that all hydroelectric power should be public.

But the indecision is caused by lack of conviction that congress will be as amenable as when it was handing out TVA appropriations, loan and grant authorizations for Ickes to use in subsidizing municipal electric plants. The biggest factor worrying the public power group is the coal industry, not only the mine owners but the United Mine Workers. They don't want any more water-power plants, and they are getting more potent on Capitol Hill and more aggressive all the time.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Britain has an unusual and difficult task in carrying out its decision to bar German exports from the seas. It puts this undertaking in the hands of a man who gained fame by making a diligent study of enemy exports when convicts burned Dartmouth prison and exported 300 from their ranks in 1932.

He is Sir Hubert du Parcq, judge of the High Court of Justice, and now chairman of the enemy exports committee, which, in view of neutral protest and somewhat confused precedent for such action, may be steering a difficult course. For reasons which did not appear in inadequate press accounts here, Sir Hubert's inquiry into the Dartmouth prison break brought him great national acclaim, and, soon thereafter, he was both knighted and raised to the high bench.

The savage outbreak made England a bit jittery, as such occurrences are rare there. Sir Hubert, a penologist as well as a lawyer and judge, is a stern symbol of authority, a strict interpreter of the law, and he found and discontinued evidences of "coddling" the convicts as a possible cause of the mutiny. He recommended a stouter jail and more watchful keepers. In his report, he stressed the fact that, just before the outbreak, the governor of the prison had said to the prisoners, "I am sorry that the porridge at yesterday's breakfast was not up to the usual standard." That, thought Sir Hubert, was surely taken as a sign of timidity and might well have caused the break. After that Sir Hubert became a bulwark of empire.

Taking his master's degree at Oxford, he won honors in the classics. He was president of the Oxford Union in 1902. He became a highly successful lawyer and politician, and, as a judge, the strict legal constructionist which the British traditionally like. Lawyers could find no holes in his decisions.

SCARCELY a day passes without new evidence that Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, has become a new and authoritative voice of the government. His direct and emphatic discourse, on matters too delicate perhaps, under present conditions, for the usual frank presidential press conference, has moved Mr. Early into the right-hand post of the late Louis Howe and the Washington scribes are writing him down as the most important person in the executive offices, next to the President.

Born into an old Confederate family of Crozet, Va., Mr. Early became a Washington correspondent. He received the "silver star" citation for bravery in the World War, returned to newspaper work in Washington, and, immediately after the war, established the long friendship with Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the allegiance of years which has carried him up each plateau of the Rooseveltian rise.

When President Harding was dying in San Francisco, he slipped down a hotel fire escape and had the news of the President's death on the wire seven minutes before the physician's bulletin appeared. He is thus given to acting on impulse, and, as a poker player, he never played close to his vest. Now he does, say the Washington correspondents, tight-lipped and cagey, and speaking "not as the scribes and Pharisees, but as one having authority."

CAUGHT in the ruck of the Russian revolution was a 17-year-old girl, playing the piano with swollen and half-frozen fingers, taking her turn in the bread-lines, sometimes from four in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. Today, she is Madame Ania Dorfmann, Arturo Toscanini's guest soloist at a recent New York concert, as another savage upheaval shakes the world.

The years between have made her a world-famous pianist. In 1920, she escaped to Constantinople. Thereafter she was never ragged or hungry. She is small, merry, blue-eyed and dark-haired and was Dorothy Thompson's choice as the "perfect party guest."

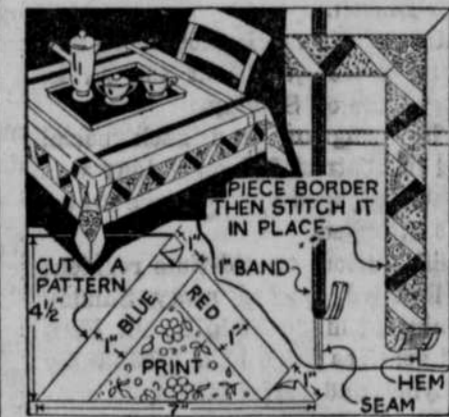
Her home is in Madison avenue, New York city. "Music," she says, "is a holding force." Hers has held through epic stress and strain.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears

THE new uses for crazypatch stitches in Sewing Book 3 have aroused so much interest that it set us to thinking of smart new ways to use pieced quilt block designs. This border pieced of small patterned cotton prints of all kinds and colors put together



with red and blue strips is the result. It is very striking and decorative for lunch cloth shown here which, by the way, is made of unbleached muslin bags. The seams where the bags are joined to make the cloth the desired size are covered with straight 1-inch

bands of the red and blue material as shown at the right.

The diagram at the lower left shows you how to make a pattern for the blue, red and print pieces. Cut a triangle of stiff paper 4 1/2 inches high and 7 inches wide at the base. Mark the blue strip 1 inch wide along the left edge as shown and then the red strip joining it on the right edge. Now cut away the top and lower right corners as shown. Cut the red, blue and print sections apart and use them for patterns in cutting the fabric pieces adding 1/4-inch seam at all edges.

NOTE: Readers who are now using Sewing Books No. 1, 2 and 3 will be happy to learn that No. 4 is ready for mailing; as well as the 10-cent editions of No. 1, 2 and 3. Mrs. Spears has just made quilt block patterns for three designs selected from her favorite Early American quilts. You may have these patterns FREE with your order for four books. Price of books—10 cents each postpaid. Set of three quilt block patterns without books—10 cents. Send orders to Mrs. Spears, Drawer 10, Bedford Hills, New York.

ASK ME ANOTHER

A Quiz With Answers Offering Information on Various Subjects

The Questions

1. What does being sent to Coventry mean?
2. What is the national language of Brazil?
3. Is there any difference between savor and flavor?
4. What is meant by a country's favorable balance of trade?
5. A procurator, a peregrinator and a promulgator. One is a lawyer, one a publisher, and the other a traveler. Which is which?
6. Is a silverfish a member of the finny tribe?
7. Why are macadam roads so called?
8. Can any person in the United States obtain a patent?
9. What is the difference between insulation and isolation?
10. From where is the word carousel derived?

The Answers

1. To be excluded from the society of the people to which one belongs.
2. The national language of Brazil is Portuguese.
3. Flavor refers more specifically to odor and savor to taste. However, the words are generally synonymous.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Read the labels on canned foods. Many tell the number of slices contained in the can. Others give additional useful information about the contents.

About Grapefruit.—A soft, discolored area at the stem end of a grapefruit indicates decay and decay, even in one small spot, will affect the flavor of the whole fruit.

Use for Pickle Liquid.—Liquid left over from mustard pickles is excellent to mix with chopped meat or fish and use in sandwich fillings.

Milk will not scorch or stick to the pan when boiling it if the sauceman is rinsed with boiling water just prior to putting in the milk.

Chopping Nuts.—When finely chopped nuts are needed for cakes, salads or sandwiches run the nuts through a food-chopping machine.

4. More exported than imported.
5. Lawyer, traveler and publisher, respectively.
6. No. A silverfish is a household insect.
7. For John Macadam, who invented the process.
8. The only persons in the United States who cannot obtain a patent, except by inheritance or bequest, are the officers and employees of the Patent office.
9. Insulation is separating by nonconducting materials. Isolation means being apart, secluded. However, that which is insulated, is also isolated.
10. Carrousel, meaning a merry-go-round, is a word from the French, and means a tournament, a tilting match. It was applied to the maneuver of cavalry troops in an exhibition of various evolutions. The name was given to the merry-go-round because of the resemblance to a tournament of cavalrymen.



SUCCESSFUL DEMOCRACY

"THE chief problem of democracy, if it is to be successful and continuing, is the moral education and guidance of the individual, and not the suppression of the individual in the supposed interest of some mass or group."—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Costly Murder Trial

The costliest murder trial of modern times was that of Sacco and Vanzetti in Boston, which started in May, 1921, and ended with their execution in August, 1927. Not only did their defense committee spend \$325,000, but millions of dollars were expended throughout the world in newspaper space, mass meetings and petitions to urge clemency.—Collier's.

FOR XMAS STOCKINGS . . .



Ineligible to Judge It is not permitted to the most equitable of men to be a judge in his own cause.—Blaise Pascal.

GOOD TASTE

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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.