

# The Washington Merry-Go-Round

DREW PEARSON & ROBERT ALLEN

Washington, D. C.

## DESPERATE TIN SCARCITY

It hasn't leaked out yet, but after years of delay, and after facing what may be a desperate tin shortage, the state department is about to negotiate a contract with the Bolivian government for the purchase of about half of Bolivia's tin output.

This tin ore will be shipped to the United States for refining in newly established tin smelters.

This is a big achievement for Bolivian Minister Guanchalla who, for four years, has been hammering home at the state department the idea that Bolivia has something which the United States needs vitally.

But it by no means solves the tin problem for the United States, for Bolivia's production meets only about one-half of this country's normal requirements.

To tide over the present tin crisis, the national defense commission contracted to buy 75,000 tons of refined tin from the Dutch and British East Indies. This is enough to last for one year, but the question is, will it ever be delivered?

The answer is doubtful. Only 12,000 tons can arrive by January 1, and even this may be held up by German defeat of England or a Japanese blitzkrieg on the Dutch East Indies.

Most amazing feature of the deal is that the national defense commission is not attempting to buy new tin ore from the Far East, but only the refined, metallic tin. In other words, the tin is to be refined in the Far East, then shipped here. Reason for this is: (1) because the British put a 50 per cent tax on the export of crude ore to keep us from setting up a tin smelting business of our own; and (2) because the state department still is following a policy of dealing gently with British interests.

In other words, while we will set up a system of temporarily smelting Bolivian tin in the United States, the British still will attempt to hang on to their monopoly by smelting as much as possible themselves—and up to a point high U. S. officials seem reluctant to break away from the British system.

## NEW AGRICULTURE SECRETARY

It looks as if Franklin Roosevelt was going to play the cards close to his chest and go into the campaign without much enlargement of his official family. For his new secretary of agriculture, replacing Henry Wallace, will be promoted from the ranks.

He is Claud R. Wickard of Indiana, now undersecretary of agriculture, an able gentleman, but carrying no political weight and of no great help to Roosevelt or Wallace in a presidential year. Paul H. Appleby, Wallace's right hand assistant, and the man who vigorously urges Wickard's promotion, will step up as undersecretary.

## AMBASSADOR CUDAHY

New recipe for political success. get a diplomatic post, speak out of turn, take a spanking for it, then announce for political office.

The recipe was set by James H. R. Cromwell, whose remarks as minister to Canada brought him a state department reprimand. He is now running for the Senate.

Same recipe apparently may be followed by John Cudahy, ambassador to Belgium, who rode in high spirits through his White House reprimand the other day, and is being urged for governor of Wisconsin.

In fact, the President himself, before the "spanking" was over, urged Cudahy to run.

## WILLKIE REVAMPS CAMPAIGN MACHINERY

In some G. O. P. quarters Willkie's protracted western stay drew discreet but critical protests. He was wasting valuable time, came the complaints, handling too much organizational detail himself.

It was true that the tousle-haired Republican standard bearer did occupy himself extensively with organization details. But he did not waste time—as plenty of old-line Republican politicians are privately, and very grumpily, attesting. He was far too busy to suit them or see much of them.

For the big untold story behind Willkie's long and mysterious labors in Colorado is that he completely revamped the traditional G. O. P. campaign machinery.

It's a closely guarded secret but under the new set-up, the Republican national committee and its nationwide network of state and local units, made up largely of veteran professionals, have been relegated to a secondary role.

# Spotlight on Grantland Rice

"I like," said the Duffer serenely, "To read of the faults in this game,

Of faults that are almost obscenely Blockading the highway of fame, Of those who are stymied or bunkered,

Who don't pivot right on the tee, So please print a lot of the incorrect clutch

Of those who are swaying or ducking too much (Just any old fault is a personal touch)

For that's what's the matter with me.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The top horseman of the world today is in the general direction of his eightieth year—high up in the seventies. He schooled his first steeplechaser 61 years ago—and after 61 years he is still many lengths in front under wraps. He is also one of the top sportsmen of all time, one of the most remarkable men I've ever known in sport.



Grantland Rice

His name is Thomas Hitchcock, father of Tommy Hitchcock Jr., who will stand as the all-time polo player until some superman comes along. And there are no supermen.

Everyone has admired the efficiency of Connie Mack, 77, and Lonnie Stagg, 77, at baseball and football. But the name of Thomas Hitchcock belongs in this slender group of amazing veterans who have thrown clocks and calendars away and ignored time. They have made the years their vassals, ignoring such puny details as half-centuries.

## Training Winners

I met Mr. Hitchcock just after one of his horses had won another steeplechase.

I wanted to know how he did it. I asked him first why it was that he never had the front feet of his jumpers shod.

"This," he said, "is quite a simple matter. A horse gets his drive and balance from his hind feet. His forefeet have a tendency to expand. His hoofs will nearly always spread. Now if you encase these hoofs in an iron band there can be no expansion. There can be no give. I have known this after some 60 years of study and observation. That is the reason my jumpers are never shod to the front.

"The trouble most horses have is with their hoofs or legs. I have never had any such trouble."

## Other Angles to Consider

I asked Mr. Hitchcock just what system he followed to bring about such an amazing success.

"First of all," he answered, "I would say the word is 'patience.' You can't drive a horse at a barrier and force him over. Not consistently. I want natural jumpers. Not synthetic jumpers. So I start them in this direction when they are less than a year old. I give them minor jumps to make on their way to eat—jumps of less than a foot. I gradually increase this height. I get them to feel that a jump is a part of their lives—something they have to make before they can eat.

"These jumps are made higher and higher. But there is no force about it. There is nothing new about it. It is something that belongs to their earlier memories—something they handle instinctively."

I asked Mr. Hitchcock about other details.

"For one thing," he said, "you must know and love horses. Few are alike. They have their own whims and personalities. But to get them accustomed to people I have young riders, 10 or 12 years old, who ride or play with them as yearlings. I get them accustomed to the problems they must face later on. I get them used to other horses which may be crowding in.

"All this," he said, "takes a world of patience. The horse must be schooled over and over and over. What you want him to do must be made a habit that he understands.

"The same thing goes for polo ponies. I have known experts who went out for speed. But a polo pony must be trained and taught to turn in a split second. Speed, of course, is a factor. But so is turning agility. These are things that take time.

"To my mind a horse doesn't reach or approach his prime until he is six years old. This applies especially to jumping and to polo. You haven't time to teach young horses what they need to know at these two sports."

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

## Lesson for September 1

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## PRAISING GOD FOR HIS BLESSINGS

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 103:1-5, 10-18. GOLDEN TEXT—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits.—Psalm 103:2.

We live in difficult and confusing days with much on every hand to discourage us. We look about us in vain for any encouraging sign. The result is that unless we exercise care the temptation will overtake us who are Christians to fall into the bitter, complaining attitude of the world, forgetting the benefits which God has bestowed upon us, forgetting His mercy and grace, and, in this hour of trial, telling the world by our life, if not by our lips, that we have lost our faith in God.

It is easy to praise God when all goes well, when we see His blessing upon us; but the Christian should recognize that praise is a vital part of his daily fellowship with God, an expression of his appreciation of all that God is and does.

## I. Praise for Personal Blessings (vv. 1-5).

Our relationship to God is a personal one, and His blessings are personal. Praise also is a personal soul exercise to which we need often to stir ourselves. We need to call on "all that is within" us to bless and praise the Lord.

"Forget not"—how prone we are to do that very thing. We remember the things we ought to forget and forget the things we ought to remember. We have become so accustomed to the many blessings of God that we accept them as a matter of course.

Note that the chief of all blessings is the forgiveness of sin (v. 3). The spiritual is far more important than the physical, but that too is included. Only God can heal our diseases, whether by means or by direct intervention. He also meets with true satisfaction every right and normal desire of man, whether it be physical, social, mental or spiritual. That calls for praise from the depths of our beings.

## II. Praise for Forgiveness of Sin (vv. 10-14).

We may "put on a front" when we deal with our fellow men, but there is no use in thus trying to fool God. He knows us for what we are—"frail children of dust, and feeble as frail." We are not able to meet our own little problems; how can we do anything with the sin question?

The mercy of God, high as the heavens, is revealed nowhere in such overflowing measure as in His dealing with the sins of "them that fear him" (v. 13). For them He has the pity of a father, but He has more, for He has the authority and power to cast our sins as far from us as the east is from the west, and how far that is no one knows.

Observe that His mercy is only for "them that fear Him." "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble" (James 4:6, 1 Pet. 5:6, 7). Whosoever will may come and receive of Him abundant pardon. Why not come now?

## III. Praise for Everlasting Loving-kindness (vv. 15-18).

Man and everything that man makes or does is transient, and will one day pass away. What a fool that man is who lives only for the things of this world which are destined to wither like the grass! How tragic to come into eternity and to face God empty handed and condemned for one's own selfishness and folly, when He is willing to show unto us that "loving-kindness" which is not only for this life, but also for the life that is to come.

When Hardley Page was making a flight through the Orient a large rat was attracted by the smell of food and entered into the airplane. Later, when Mr. Page was in mid-air over a mountainous country where he could not land, he suddenly heard the sound of gnawing behind him. He knew that the rat might so damage his plane as to cause disaster. Then he remembered that a rat is not made for high altitudes. So he began to soar. Soon the gnawing ceased and hours later when his machine landed he found the rat lying dead beneath the engine. It is a blessed truth that Satan cannot endure the high altitudes of praise. He quickly departs from the soul whom he finds rejoicing in this high and lofty spiritual atmosphere. "Try praise," for

# FARM TOPICS

## USE GOOD BIRDS TO SIRE POULTRY

## Flock Profits Are Increased By Careful Breeding.

By DR. W. C. THOMPSON (New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University.)

The day is fast approaching when poultrymen must use more proved sires for their breeding work to insure maximum profits from their flocks.

"A good poultry male is one which has the capacity of siring a large number of sons and daughters in a given breeding season. And in order to be a proved sire, he must be tested in three ways.

"First, the male and female parentage back three generations must be known and must be shown to have possessed high yield, efficient growth, and profit-making capacities.

"Second, he must exemplify the type which it is hoped he will produce as a breeder.

"Third, the proved sire must have demonstrated his capacity as a parent of good production individuals. It is usual to measure a sire as to 'progeny-test' by observing the percentage of fertility obtained eggs from hens mated with him, the percentage of viability of chicks sired by him, and the egg yields of daughters during the fall and early winter months of the first laying year.

"Such a process of proving a poultry sire is expensive. His identity as a good proved sire is scarcely established before the end of the first year in which he was used as a breeder, therefore if a male bird of good pedigree and good individual points has shown high fertility and good viability of chicks this spring he should not be sold, but should be retained somewhere on the plant until at least the number of his daughters for the season and their early months of production shall have been established. This means that many a poultry sire used this past spring should be retained, not butchered.

"Keep such male birds either in small male bird flocks or in individual pens, but in every case away from the hen flocks during the summer and fall season.

"Watch out for fighting if more than one male bird is kept in a pen. They are valuable individuals and merit extra bother and cost of holding them over the season following their use as cockerel breeders. The high percentage of daughters which can be obtained from a proved sire the better are the chances for consistent and continuous high egg yields from the flock."

## Over Six Million Farmers Participate in AAA Plan

More than 6,000,000 farmers, operating 82 per cent of the cropland of the United States, are participating in the AAA farm program in 1940, the Agricultural Adjustment administration has announced.

The number of 1940 participants is estimated at 6,020,400 compared with 5,764,200 who participated in 1939. Last year about 80 per cent of the nation's cropland was farmed under the program. This year's estimated participation in the farm program is the largest in the history of AAA.

Based on current reports, estimates of number of farmers who will participate and percentage of cropland to be farmed under the program, by regions, are as follows:

Southern region, 2,590,000 farmers and 92 per cent of cropland; east central region, 1,019,000 farmers and 83 per cent of cropland; western region, 617,000 farmers and 81 per cent of cropland; north central region, 1,568,000 farmers and 78 per cent of cropland; northeast region, 226,000 farmers and 63 per cent of cropland.

## Rural Briefs

The average American uses 17.5 pounds of butter in a year.

It takes 32 gallons of maple sap to make 7½ pounds of sugar.

About three-quarters of a large turkey is edible meat, compared with less than two-thirds on a large fat chicken.

Early prospects indicate that supplies of most fruits in 1940 will be smaller than the relatively large supplies of 1939 but about equal to the average of recent years.

# THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

Society has charms for me; I'm always on the go I don't like all the silly talk—I love refreshments, though.



WNU Service.

# CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

## HOTEL

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## Speed of Baseball

A speed of 139 feet per second, or 94.7 miles per hour is the greatest recorded speed of a pitched baseball. This rate was recorded by the speed meter owned by the Cleveland Indians for a ball pitched by Atley Donald, a member of the pitching staff of the New York Yankees, in the Cleveland stadium on August 30, 1939. The previous record, established by Dee Miles of the Philadelphia Athletics, was 136 feet per second.



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