

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

DREW PEARSON & ROBERT ALLEN

Washington, D. C. GASLESS SUNDAYS

It begins to look as if gasless Sundays might not be so necessary after all—if certain bare-knuckle reforms in the oil industry are put through by new National Oil Administrator Ickes. For instance, the tanker system.

When an oil tanker comes from the Gulf of Mexico up the East coast, it may stop at Charleston to discharge part of its oil, then at Norfolk, then at Baltimore. It discharges a certain amount at each port where its company distributes or refines oil.

Simultaneously, a tanker belonging to another company will stop off at exactly the same ports. Thus the tankers of three or even four different companies may be feeding the same cities at the same time.

If, on the other hand, one company served one section of the country, or if one tanker delivered oil to all the companies in each port instead of only to its own, distribution would be measurably speeded.

Also, there are four different types of high octane gasoline being refined in the United States. All these varieties are not particularly necessary, one type being sufficient during the emergency. Concentration on only one type of high octane gas also would considerably increase gasoline output and distribution.

There is plenty of oil in the U. S. A.; it is only a matter of refining and distribution.

Note—The anti-trust laws have prevented the oil companies from cutting competition of this kind, but the government oil administrator should be able to do what the oil companies can't.

But LaGuardia, who made his own terms when he took his defense post, is still in charge of national morale.

SECRECY OF CONVOYS

Most people don't realize it, but the contents of almost every ship leaving the United States for England is known to Nazi Germany. However, learning just when the shipment will reach England and the route it will take, is another matter.

Getting information regarding the departure of supply ships to England is relatively simple. All Nazi agents have to do is go down to the waterfront to watch the loading of British ships. The type of goods being loaded cannot be readily concealed.

Or if an American vessel is loading for the Red Sea, the papers signed by the crew must disclose the port of destination. This is required by law, so that a seaman may know where he is going, and because extra insurance and sometimes extra wages are paid if the ship enters certain areas.

Once a British ship is loaded, however, the utmost secrecy is imposed on its route and time of departure. Usually the ship hugs the shore as far north as the Canadian port of Halifax. There it may wait for days or even two or three weeks for a convoy to be made up.

When it finally leaves for the hazardous voyage across the Atlantic, orders are given to the ship's master by hand. Nothing is trusted to radio. A small boat puts out from the commander of the convoy, carrying sealed orders to the master of each vessel.

No other orders are given, and no radio messages are exchanged during the trip except in case of attack, because radio messages might be picked up by Nazi patrol planes.

Note—American ships, on the other hand, follow a regular, well-advertised course and constantly send out radio messages informing the world of their position.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Supporting the plan of Chief of Staff Marshall to lower the age of army commanders, war department officials quote the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who fought in the Civil war. To Lady Pollock, during the Spanish-American war, he wrote: "A general of 45 and a private of 30 are old men."

The commerce department has set up a separate British empire unit, headed by W. Walton Butterworth, former state department official in London. His job is to establish closer commercial ties with British dominions and colonies.

After Gen. Allen Gullion, the army's efficient judge advocate general, appeared in the comic strip "Hap Hopper," he received a letter from an old boyhood chum saying: "I have been wondering where you were for 40 years, and now at last I've located you through the funny papers."

Spotlight

by GRANTLAND RICE

THE most astonishing single factor connected with Joe Louis and his career has received only scant attention. It concerns his weight.

When Louis came to the top of the plateau a few years ago he was fighting around 202 pounds.

The point was made then, by this writer and many others, that the man to beat Louis would be a fellow named Louis. It was well known at the time that the Bomber's deep inward yearning consisted largely of two elemental details. One was food—and the other was sleep.

Steak, chicken or both together filled part of his daydreams. After that came the deep desire for sleep or repose. This combination seemed to be pointing directly at increasing weight. Many believed that within five years' time Louis would be in the puffy neighborhood of 225 pounds or more.

Yet when Louis faced Buddy Baer in Washington there he was again within a few ounces of 202.

In his 17 title defenses—in practically every fight he has known from the start—Louis hasn't varied his weight scale by as much as two pounds. In most instances he hasn't been a pound away from his starting displacement.

The Weight Battle

Dempsey weighed 183 pounds when he slaughtered Jess Willard. Against Gene Tunney seven years later Jack was up to 193 pounds.

Tunney, starting as a light heavyweight, was always working to pack on a few pounds until he came to a mark between 185 and 190.

Jess Willard weighed 240 pounds against Jack Johnson in Havana—265 when he met Dempsey at Toledo.

The greatest weight shift I've known belonged to Ace Hudkins, who fought at 135 and then skyrocketed after his ring career to 225 when he went in for horse racing.

But Louis goes marching along at 202, a number that is now his official landmark. There isn't the slightest change in his physical makeup after seven years.

The answer to this is fairly simple. Mike Jacobs and the Bomber's managers have kept him too busy for any accumulation to make any headway.

In the last three years Louis has spent the greater part of his time in some training camp. There is no other champion in ring history, with the money Louis has collected, who would have faced such a long grind.

Most fighters hate training—the drudgery of camp life. Louis has accepted the same without a squawk. And this has been the main reason that he has kept his weight in full control.

A Training Angle

A few days ago I was talking with one of our best known trainers and condition builders.

"The biggest mistake any athlete makes," he told me, "is getting out of condition. By that I mean well out of condition. You can get so far out of condition in two weeks that it might easily take two months to repair the damage. It is so easy to get out of shape and so difficult to get back in again."

This is one mistake Joe Louis has never made. I doubt if he has been far away from first-class condition since he first came along the road.

Against this method there was the case of Jack Dempsey who was out of the ring and away from action three years between the Firpo and the Tunney campaigns. Dempsey, fighting once or twice a year during that period, at least would have been in far better physical shape later on.

The Measure of Health

One of the greatest combined coaches and trainers I ever knew was Keene Fitzpatrick who gave nearly 50 years of his life to conditioning before he retired.

After leaving Michigan, Keene came to Princeton, where he trained Tiger entries in football, track and crew. He never missed a day's work in 44 consecutive years.

"When I was over 60 years old," Fitzpatrick told me, "I was in much better physical shape than many of the young athletes returning to college after a summer's vacation. I could actually outrun them. I tired far less than they did. Some of them returned to college far overweight, facing a long struggle to get right again."

FARM TOPICS

FERTILE SOILS AID LIVESTOCK

Crops Rich in Minerals Are Valuable as Feed.

By W. H. PIERRE

(Head of Agronomy Department, Iowa State College of Agriculture.)

When we think of fertile soils we usually think of high crop yields. Soils, however, not only affect the yield of crops but they also affect crop quality composition.

From the standpoint of animal feeding the three elements often found in too low quantities in crops are nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus. For this reason they are often added to animal rations as supplements, nitrogen as protein concentrates, and calcium and phosphorus as mineral supplements.

The protein content of all grass or non-leguminous crops is determined by the available nitrogen in the soil. If the available nitrogen is low, crops make poor growth and contain low amounts of nitrogen and of protein. Therefore, the use of manure or nitrogen fertilizers on such soil often increases both the yield and feeding value of the crop grown.

Legume hays are, of course, much higher in nitrogen and protein than grass hays. Moreover, legumes when well inoculated, get their nitrogen from the air. They can also furnish nitrogen to non-legume crops grown in association.

Liming, by promoting the inoculation and growth of legumes, often results in an increased nitrogen content in the crops.

Of the elements found in low amounts in crops which are important in animal nutrition, phosphorus is found in all parts of the animal body, and together with lime forms the chief constituent of bone.

Animals fed a ration deficient in phosphorus have been found to develop bone diseases. One of the early symptoms of such a disease is bone chewing or the gnawing of wood. This is usually followed by poor physical appearance, poor appetite, stiffness in the joints and sometimes fragile bones.

Deficiency of phosphorus in the ration often exists, however, long before symptoms of extreme phosphorus deficiency are obtained; and in balancing a ration for farm animals, phosphorus in the mineral form is often needed in order to provide the necessary amount of this element.

Livestock Find Comfort

In Brush-Off Fly Traps

Farm animals soon learn to make frequent use of a device for brushing off and trapping horn flies that are such a pest to livestock in summer. It is a cage-like structure that fly-pestered animals pass through, leaving their tormentors behind in traps to be destroyed.

The framework of the cage is a structure 7 feet wide, 6 feet high, and 10 feet long with a fly-tight roof. Canvas flaps within the cage brush flies off animals walking through.

The device is usually set up at some strategic spot through which the animals must pass several times a day—in a lane to the pasture, in the entry to a dairy barn, or on the way to the water tank or pond. Livestock soon learn to make for the "brusher-offer" when flies torment them.

Any handy man can make such a trap at small expense with the aid of plans and illustrations that the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., offers to send in response to a post card request.

Some Weed Plants

Color, Flavor Eggs

Keeping laying hens away from certain plants, and limiting the cottonseed meal in their diet, will prevent off colors and flavors in eggs. Poultry specialists of the bureau of animal industry report that if there is more than 5 per cent cottonseed meal in hens' diet, the yolks of the eggs tend to become mottled after the eggs have been stored several months. The whites may take on a pink tinge. Cheese weed has a similar effect on egg white. Shepherds-purse and field pennycress may produce a green color in both the white and the yolk.

If chickens eat freely of strongly flavored feedstuff, it may cause an undesirable flavor in the eggs. Turnips, onions, garlic and leeks are among the worst offenders.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Sometimes papering the ceiling of rooms in color—instead of the usual white paper—adds to the attractiveness. . . .

Never leave egg whites after they have been beaten stiff. If allowed to stand they will flatten and will not beat up again. . . .

When a pie shell has to be baked twice to prevent the edges of crust becoming too brown dip a pastry brush in melted shortening the same as dough was made with and brush around edges.

Change water in which cut flowers are kept every day and scald roses with hot water if you wish flowers to remain fresh for some time. . . .

To remove an old calcimine finish from walls, soak it thoroughly with hot water applied with an old brush, then remove with a sponge. . . .

Home-Wash—Add a teaspoonful of vinegar to each pint of rinsing water to revive color; allow a teaspoonful of salt to each pint if you want to "set" strong colors.

Easy Home Shorthand Course



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Age of Plants, Animals

Plants exceed animals in the length of their lives and, surprisingly enough, in the shortness of their lives also. Parrots belong to the century group; elephants may attain an age of two centuries. A good record for the animals, but on the plant side we have the California Sequoia trees living for 50 centuries.

At the other extreme are some bacteria which have a life cycle of only 20 minutes, shorter than any animal's life.

Conscience and Passions

Conscience is the voice of the soul, the passions are the voice of the body.—Rousseau.

MOROLINE

SOOTHE MINOR BURNS
WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY

Disgusting Brute
He who beats his beast would beat me if he durst.

If you bake at home, use

FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH YEAST

RICHER in VITAMINS

The Household Favorite of Four Generations!

Self-Denial
It is the abnegation of self which has wrought out all that is noble, all that is good, all that is useful, nearly all that is ornamental in the world.—Whyte-Melville.

Don't say Pork and Beans

SAY

Van Camp's PORK and BEANS

Feast-for-the-Least

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.