

WILLKIE AND F.D.R.

Seldom in political history has a President of the United States resuch wholesome support on ceived major foreign policy from a defeat-ed candidate as Franklin Roosevelt has received from Wendell Willkie. Few people know how active Willkie has been behind the scenes.

For instance, Willkie has even done some missionary work on Joe Martin, chairman of the Republican National conmittee and opposition leader of the house. Willkie remains on very friendly terms with his old

campaign manager, even though they differed on foreign policy. Shortly after the congressional vote to repeal the Neutrality act, in which the Republicans nearly defeated Roos Joe Martin. Roosevelt, Willkie phoned

"Joe," he said, "those Republi-cans who voted against repeal of neutrality are going to have a lough time being re-elected. They're go-ing to find the country is behind Roosevelt on this."

The Republican national chair-man replied that he would not only against Roosevelt, but voted would also elect a lot of new Repub-licans to fill the scats of the Democrats who had voted with Roosevelt. "Listen," said Willkie, "if you re-

elect 30 per cent of those who voted against the Fresident you'll be the

"And," said Willkie, in telling the story to a friend afterward, "a few days later there was Joe himself voting with Roosevelt for a declaration of war. -Buy Defense Bonds-

SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAM

The action of the house naval af-fairs committee in slashing the pro-posed expansion of our two-ocean navy was due chiefly to shortages of materials and construction equipment.

However, Rear Admiral Samuel Robinson, chief of the bureau of ships, ran into a blunt barrage of guestions about the worth of the battleship under modern combat conditions. Committee members sharply suggested that in view of the battleship's record in this war, the navy might be wise to build no more.

Robinson contended that this would be impractical, since the United States needed battleships "if

our enemies continue to use them for combat purposes." "What is your honest private opin-ion of the battleship?" he was asked. "Do you think this type of ship is worth all the money it costs and the time and labor required to and the time and labor required to build them?"

"I'm sorry, gentlemen, but it's not my function to answer that ques-tion," sidestepped Robinson with a smile. "I'm not a policy man. My job is to build ships after it is de-cided they are needed. However, I have my own ideas about the bat-tleship."

This drew laughter, and the ad-

Inis drew laughter, and the ad-miral was pressed no further. Robinson also was quizzed close-ly about the high cost of certain vessels which the navy proposed in the expansion program, chiefly an aircraft carrier at an estimated \$25 000 000 \$85,000,000.

'Higher labor and material costs are the biggest factors," Robinson explained. "For instance, we have a new type of armor plate for our ships which is far stronger than that used by any other nation. It costs \$60 a ton, three times as much as the armor plate we formerly used." used

"How about the labor supply?" "We have plenty of labor to carry out our shipbuilding program," Rob-inson said. "Also plenty of facili-ties. Getting materials and machine tools is our big problem right ever shortage doesn't amount to a bottleneck. In fact, production is running a little ahead of schedule and will be greatly expedited by next spring." --Buy Defense Bonds-



Bargains for Cash Will Prevail After Emergency.

By H. C. M. CASE (Head of Agricultural Economics, College Of Agriculture, University of Illinois.)

There will be plenty of bargains for those having the cash when the war emergency is over and farmers facing rising prices should keep this in mind.

As improvement costs increase it may be well to postpone some im-provements until costs are lower and labor and materials are easier to obtain, rather than pay a high price now. In fact, future construction of this kind will help prevent a post-

defense depression. Farmers will be tempted to over-cxpand their operations and invest-ments in response to high prices, but nothing is more important to the farmer than careful financial plans, especially to farmers burdened with mortgages and other financial obli-gations. Farmers free of indebtedness with money to invest may still make some wise investments but should avoid heavy new obligations.

should avoid heavy new obligations. The inflation of land values and of prices of other things farmers bought during the last war, is re-called, which later were paid for with farm products at greatly re-duced prices. Many farmers lost title to their property because they were unable to meet their obliga-tions. tions

Current low interest rates, which are not assured for a long time in the future, may lead some farmers to overpay for land. While low interest rates bring a lower annual payment, usually they have the inpayment, usually they have the in-fluence of raising prices of land and other commodities bought. Hence the purchaser in the end has a much larger principal to pay. For ex-ample, a 5 per cent \$60 mortgage is much more favorable than a 3 per cent loan on \$100. Although the an-nual interest paid is the same, the principal is \$40 more in the latter principal is \$40 more in the latter case.

In order to avoid the ill effects of a post-war depression, farmers were advised to consider seven points: (1) Avoid land inflation by not purchasing at high prices; (2) avoid long term debts or obligations that fall due in large lump sums; (3) pay off current debts; (4) improve land to meet more easily post-war low prices; (5) provide better living conditions in the home; (6) create reserves by prepaying interest and principal on debts, as well as to provide good cash reserves; (7) postpone high-cost purchases until after the emergency, if possible.

Dairy Cow Requires

Protein Supplement Overfeeding farm grains to dairy cattle in the food production pro-gram in an attempt to supply suf-ficient protein and avoid the purchase of a high protein supplement is false economy, explains J. G. Cash, extension dairy specialist of the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

For example, a cow requiring 10 pounds of a 15 per cent protein mix-ture a day to meet her needs could get the same amount of protein from 15 pounds of a mixture of equal parts of corn and cob meal and ground oats, but the cost would be greater and the cow probably would not produce as well because of the lack of balance between the protein and carbehydrates.

A suitable mixture containing 15 cent total protein could be made with 600 pounds of corn and cob meal, 400 pounds ground oats and 200 pounds soybean meal, at a cost of \$1.47 a hundred pounds (figuring corn at 70 cents a bushel, oats at 45 cents a bushel and soybean meal \$2.50 a hundred pounds, and at at \$2.50 a number pounds, and adding a grinding charge of 10 cents a hundred pounds for dorn and oats). Ten pounds of this mixture would supply 1½ pounds of protein and would cost 14.7 cents.



SHORT while back we collect-A ed the opinions from over 40 well-known football coaches and trainers along the line of physical

fitness — of getting back in shape. Without exception they featured the legs and the stomach, especially the latter

As Tom Keene, the veteran trainer at Syracuse told me, "When the bel-ly's okay you don't

have to worry about the rest of it, for Grantland Rice

most good health and most bad

We've printed their diets and their suggestions — plain foods, simple foods—and not too much of it. But many of these coaches and trainers, who know their trade, brought in an-other angle-this was the mental side, which has direct bearing on the all-out war today.

"The best football player," a leading coach wrote me, "needs some-thing more than size and speed and physical fitness. He must be able to sacrifice himself for the good of the sacrifice hinself for the good of the team. He must be able to take punishment—and like it—for the cause he is fighting for. He must be willing to give up all outside pleasures that conflict in any way with the main idea, which is to win. Only those who have this frame of mind or really worthubile. The

Only those who have this frame of mind or really worthwhile. The others are only good when things are rolling their way. "Football is no game for those easily discouraged. Mental fiber is even more important than phys-ical fiber—and mental fiber means giving all you have in the direction of vicing no motion what the direction of victory, no matter what the odds. We might call it 'intestinal forti-tude,' a phrase the late Dan Mc-Gugin of Michigan and Vanderbilt invented."

The Big Word

Words, as a rule, are unimportant, when the air is full of flying steel. But in this same connection we still recall a conversation with a hardbitten colonel of the First division in France early in 1918, when the German army, apparently, was about to break through.

I happened to bring up the matter of courage. The First division colonel gave me a cold look. "Courage," he said, "is secondary.

Most people and most nations have courage. The big word is 'fortitude.' This is a far more important word

"Fortitude, of course, includes courage. But it goes far beyond. Fortitude means both physical and mental stamina. It means the ability to carry on a job that might be dull and uninteresting. It means giving all you've got to give, out-side of the spotlight. In a football way, it means the blocking back, who clears the road for the ball carrier. It means sacrificing yourself for the cause.

for the cause. "In this war, those up around the front may get killed, but they get all of the excitement. Those back of the lines get the drudgery, minus the thrills. You'll find that almost all of those back of the lines would much rather be up where the ex-citement is. It takes more fortitude to do your work in a place where there is little chance for any thrills, little chance for any publicity or any reward."

A Leading Example

Some years ago I was talking with Bobby Jones about the brilliant golf record he piled up from 1922 through 1930. Bobby made no claim to any superior skill with wood or iron. "is a game in which you just can't afford to be easily discouraged when you step into trou-ble, as everyone does. So I had to make up my mind he said then make up my mind to take a hard nerve beating - not a physical beating, of course. No one will ever know the time I felt like chuck-ing it all, and may-





Working to Forget I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my sheet anchor. 1 work that I may forget, and forgetting, I am happy .- Stephen Girard.



Charm of Life Illusion and wisdom combined are the charm of life and art.-Joseph Joubert.



CAPITAL CHAFF

The outbreak of the war obscured the incident, but the house ate crow in a big way on its action last sum-mer barring David Lasser, former head of the Workers Alliance, from government employment. After a government employment. After a careful investigation, the appropria-tions committee completely exoner-ated Lasser of any Communist af-filiations. Representatives John Ta-ber, N. Y., J. W. Ditter, Pa., and Everett Dirksen, Ill., who made the original accusation ducked the com-mittee session when Lasser was cleared cleared.

Puerto Ricans wryly recall that U. S. navy's radio towers at Cayey, 25 miles from San Juan, were dismanifed three years ago and sold as scrap iron to the Japanese.

Around the Farm

Farm boys and girls are being encouraged to increase supplies of foods needed in this country by raising pigs, calves and chickens.

Oats, barley, wheat or rye grass pasture is so high in protein that very little protein feed is needed in the grain mixture for dairy cows.

Rubber tires will last longer if rubber-tired machines and imple-ments are blocked up, when not in use, to keep the weight off the tires.

Bobby Jones be wait for another

chance.

"I may be wrong, but I believe you can take more of a beating on the mental and nerve side than you When I can on the physical side. used to pick up those sevens in a championship round, and I got more than my share of those, the tempta-tion to ease up and forget it all was pretty strong. You get the feeling there's no use fighting it out at that particular time.

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A Long War

The question arises, what is a

The question arises, what is a long war? A long war is regarded as spanning a decade or more. If this war lasts 10 years, it will be the longest war in the past three centuries. The Thirty Years' war lasted from 1618 to 1648. Several Greek and Roman wars extended well over 20 years, and the Hun-dred Years' war, between France and England, lasted from 1337 to 1453.

Wars in which America has enwars in which America has en-gaged since it became a nation have lasted, on an average, less than four years, although the Rev-olution officially lasted eight

1453

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