

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

Historical Highlights

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK. — Birthday interviews with venerated patri- archs of this land are usually given to bland optimism, though the heavens be falling. It's an old American custom. Morgenthau, 85, Without Blinders Henry Morgenthau Sr., just turned 85, has been an exception. We haven't seen his customary chat with the reporters this year, but when and if it is re- corded we may be sure he sees what he sees and isn't trying to slick things up. Not that he's a pessimist but defeatist. I remember meeting him on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, a few years ago and was tremendous- ly impressed with his faith, ardor and fighting spirit.

He knows a lot about wars and trouble. It was our Civil war that brought him here from his native Mannheim, Germany. His father was a prosperous cigar manufacturer. Civil war tariffs put him out of business and the family came to this country when Henry Morgenthau was nine years old. He was a lawyer at 25, turned to real estate and finance, and had his money-making over at 55, with time, means and mental equipment to turn to the humani- ties, to philanthropy and good works in general. Now he has a son in the cabinet, children, grandchildren and great-grand- children and the unflagging en- ergies which are the reward of an abstemious life.

If there's a dark side, he isn't afraid to look at it. He was back from Europe in 1933 with the simple conclusion that the world was head- ing into another war. "There is, in Europe," he said, "no honest, moral desire for peace." In 1913, his friend Woodrow Wilson made him ambassador to Turkey, which post he held until 1916. Thereafter, he helped pick up the pieces, in the ruin and chaos of the middle east. He has been both observing and studious and unhappily for easy-going optimists, singularly clear- sighted in his prophetic look ahead.

THERE'S a tale of a professor who grew old writing a history of civilization. Late one night he finished it. Then, after a brief survey of the result of his arduous labors, he heaved a great sigh and threw the history in the fire. "What's the matter?" asked his wife. "There isn't any civilization," he replied.

Dr. Edward L. Thorndike, author of the famous Thorndike intelligence test, probably wouldn't say there isn't any in- telligence, but he does say in- telligence can't be tested, ac- cording to news reports of his address before the American Philosophical society at Phila- delphia. Dr. Thorndike's apos- tasy no doubt will set up some new measuring standards.

If we don't learn much, about keeping out of wars and such, it isn't Dr. Thorndike's fault. A pro- fessor at Columbia for 37 years, he is the author of a shelf of books in the general field of the psychology of learning. He has just about sur- rounded the subject of "How We Learn." The question of what we learn seems to be still wide open.

From Williamsburg, Mass., he went to Wesleyan university, Har- vard and Columbia and taught at Western Reserve before joining the Teachers' college faculty in 1897. He is 67 years old.

THE word is getting around that the founding fathers could fight well because they were super- charged with vitamin B. They ate anything handy and got the this- min of the B, which is to be found mainly in roughage.

Prof. Russell M. Wilder of the Mayo foundation is alarmed over our shortcomings in this regard. He says, "Continued deficiency of the thiamin content of American diets may have led to a certain degree of irremediable deterioration of the national will." His conclusion is one of many in which it is insisted that we must look to the drug store and the gro- cery for the real fighting urge. Coverage comes in bottles or baskets by these fantastic days. Dr. Wilder is one of the country's leading specialists on nutrition and diseases of metabolism. Born and reared in Cincinnati, he was edu- cated at the University of Chicago, and Rush Medical college; practiced in Chicago and has been with the Mayo foundation since 1923. He was a medical gas officer in the World war.

King's Fund Aid To War Victims

Under Auspices of Ruler, Task of Providing Help is Tackled.

LONDON.—A curious British in- stitution, the King's fund—1940, is now advancing through its early formative stages with cool disre- gard for the obstacles that lie ahead. It provides cash benefits under certain conditions for mem- bers of the fighting forces, auxiliary services, merchant seamen and civilian defense workers. It de- pends entirely on voluntary support, yet is administered by the govern- ment.

The fund is heir to one established by King George V in the last war. When the present conflict broke out, the earlier fund had distributed £1,500,000 in 75,000 grants. But where the first plan aided disabled soldiers, sailors and fliers and their widows and orphans, the present undertaking embraces unknown mil- lions enrolled under scores of em-blems and many who fight the war from their own doorsteps, says the New York Times.

Right for the Job. Sir Adair Hore nursed the origi- nal fund into existence and is tend- ing this one. He is permanent sec- retary of the ministry of pensions and for more than 30 years has been identified with public health and social welfare endeavors. His fears at this time are not over the sound- ness of the King's fund—1940, for this unique agency is just the thing for the job, he feels. He is genui- nely concerned over the prospect that money may be tight after the war. Sources of income may well vanish in the welter of taxes. Then, per- haps even more important, there is the likelihood of a staggering case load.

Eventually he landed in Chicago, where he was chosen captain of a national guard company. He out- fitted them in zouave uniforms, re- named them the Chicago Zouave Cadets and soon made them one of



the best drilled military units in the country. After an exhibition tour of the East in 1860, he returned to Illinois.

In Springfield he became a stu- dent in the law office of Abraham Lincoln who had recently been nomi- nated for President by the Republi- can party. Since political cam- paigning seemed more exciting than studying, young Ellsworth plunged into it with the greatest enthusiasm and so won the esteem of Lincoln that he was invited to accompany the President-elect to Washington.

Lincoln, when he became Presi- dent, planned to make his young law student and ex-zouave the head of the nation's militia system. But this was blocked by the "profes- sional" soldiers in the war depart- ment and Ellsworth had to content himself with a commission as sec- ond lieutenant.

Then Fort Sumter was fired upon and Lincoln called for 75,000 volun- teers to defend the Union. Ells- worth immediately resigned his commission and hurried to New York city to organize the men of the New York fire department as a vol- unteer regiment. In less than two weeks he was back in Washington as colonel of the Eleventh New York infantry, known as the "Fire Zou- aves," fully equipped, drilled and ready to take the field.

On May 24 the "Fire Zouaves" were a part of a force ordered to cross the Potomac and occupy part of Virginia. Ellsworth's regiment was sent to Alexandria where their commander saw a Confederate flag flying over a hotel, the Marshall house. He dashed into the hotel, rushed up to the roof and tore the flag down. As he was returning, he was met in the hallway by J. W. Jackson, the proprietor, who fired a bullet through the young colonel's heart.

President Lincoln ordered that Ellsworth's body be taken to the White House where it lay in state in the historic East Room. Later it was escorted down Pennsylvania avenue by a detachment of cavalry, followed by carriages in which rode the President and members of his cabinet to the railroad station. There it was placed in a special train which bore the young commander to his burial place in Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Two days later President Lincoln wrote a long letter of condolence to Ellsworth's father and mother. It is even more noteworthy than the famous letter to Mrs. Birx which, it has recently been revealed, was not written by Lincoln at all, but by his secretary, John Hay. In it, instead of writing about a soldier whom he had never seen, Lincoln was paying tribute to a man whom he had known personally as a law clerk in his office in Springfield and his companion on the fateful jour- ney to Washington, and whom he had grown to love.

LONDON.—This success story concerns Tom Peters, a Greek immigrant, who today holds the nation's largest contract, nearly \$250,-000, for shoe repairing. Peters, who still has more than his share of trouble with the Eng- lish language, came to the United States in 1911. He had little money and little knowledge of the lan- guage. He came across country and settled in Waco, Texas. His first shop spread 9 by 7 feet with two shine chairs. Two years later he had saved enough money to get in "the big time." He came to Fort Worth and opened a "seven-chair shine par- lor."

Since 1913 he has shined and re- paired shoes here. His business grew with each season. Then came America's defense program. Today Peters' shop repairs more than 1,500 pairs of soldiers' brogans daily. Ebullient Tom can't account for his sudden success.

"I am doing a nice little business here," he said, "and I hear about army shoe business. I bid here. I bid there, then I bid another place. 'Now see what I got,' he con- tinued pointing to a stack of run- down army shoes covered with the red dust of three great army camps and 27 CCC units in the Southwest. He has 'stepped up production' so that now he gives overnight ser- vice to Camp Barkeley, the 45th division's new training camp near Abilene, Texas. Each morning vans dump 1,000 pairs of shoes in front of his repair shop. Each night trucks pick up the repaired shoes and head back to Abilene.

Timber's Gone, Village Fades Into Oblivion NATALBANY, LA.—This tiny town in the heart of the strawberry country, once rich because of its unlimited timber lands, soon will be a thing of the past. Where once the Methodist church stood, only the rubble of a founda- tion can be found. The church has been moved on to Tickfaw, where it has a chance of survival. All up and down the streets of the town, which once echoed to the tramp of men going to work in the sawmills, homes are being disman- tled and carted away. Some resi- dents are boarding up their houses—not even bothering to move them in their search for employment.

At one time more than 1,000 men were employed in the sawmills, but gradually, as the land was cut over, they moved on. Soon only a skele- ton force operated the rip-saws. Now even they are gone. The Natchez, Natabany and Northeast- ern railroad once hauled the logs to the mills. But the railroad plans to remove the tracks. Many of the residents have moved to Hammond, center of the straw- berry belt, and others are seeking a living cultivating the berry that has made this section of Louisiana famous.

Humidity Gage Protects Bust 4,600 Years Old BOSTON.—The 4,600-year-old bust of an eccentric Egyptian prime minister is pampered with stream- line air conditioning at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts. Uncovered at Giza in 1925, the bust of Prince Ankh-Haef is so fragile it is encased in a special glass bell from which a humidity reading is taken by a special hy- grometer attached to the side. Should humidity reach more than 30 per cent the bust of painted lime- stone saturated with water would crumble to dust. Air set in motion by moisture charges keeps humid- ity even. Museum authorities say the piece is remarkable because tombs usual- ly reveal only full-size figures, with possibly a few spare heads to re- place the original. Faces usually are conventionalized, but that of Ankh-Haef is the most realistic por- trait study to come to their atten- tion.

Comes to Rescue With Peroxide for Blondes AKRON, OHIO.—War or no war, gentlemen there will be no shortage of peroxide blondes. Until today "blondes" of the fac- tory-made variety had good cause to worry. Production of the necessary peroxide was controlled by Ger- many. Recently, however, the B. F. Good- rich company announced discovery of a new treatment to supplant the German-controlled electrolytic pro- cess for production of peroxide. The new process employs a compound of coke, limestone and salt, known as koroseal.

Experts Study Ancient Oklahoma Indian Village CLINTON, OKLA.—An Indian vil- lage is being excavated on a farm near Clinton, Okla. Supervising the work are Dr. For- rest Clements, professor of anthro- pology at the University of Okla- homa, and Lynn Howard, state su- pervisor. Howard said that about 10 mounds, which are all that remain of the original earth lodgings, are still in evidence.

Fails 11 Times Then Passes Test for Navy SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Robert Gleason tried 11 times to join the navy without success because of his small chest. The 17-year-old youngster con- tinued breathing exercises. "The most persistent applicant I ever saw," commented Chief Pharmacist Mate Emory H. Pitchford as he passed Gleason on the twelfth attempt to enlist.

Immigrant Is No. 1 Army Shoe Repairer

Greek Has Largest Contract For Mending Brogans.

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FIRST AID AILING HOUSE by Roger B. Whitman

(© Roger B. Whitman—WNU Service.)

House Construction A CORRESPONDENT is planning to build a small house in a sub-urban district. Although he has had no experience in the work, he wants to do it all himself. He asks for a book giving "all details in mixing cement for the brick facing of the house, making up the plaster and applying the same, installation of plumbing, heating and hot water systems, drainage system, electric wiring and fixture installation. In other words, a book dealing with all details of house construction." He also asks whether permits will be necessary and where to get them; whether licensed men must install any or all of the work, and whether the house must be built by a li- censed contractor.

Answer: No one book covers all of this information; many books will be needed. In building a house, one error may be enough to weaken the entire structure and to make it all useless. For this reason I strongly recommend that he give up his idea. All developed communities require the licensing of many of the trades, and plans and specifications must be approved by a building depart- ment. I greatly appreciate his de- sire for a house, but strongly ad- vise him to put his construction in the hands of experienced people.

Bathroom in the Cellar

Question: I wish to construct a bathroom in the cellar. The room will be situated in the center of the cellar and is to receive light from one window. I intend using imita- tion tile which comes in sheets. These would come about 30 inches from the ceiling. Would it be possi- ble to have the top 30 inches closed in by using frosted glass? If the glass were used, would noises be heard through it? Would it be better to have a tile or wood floor?

Answer: Two sheets of glass sepa- rated by at least one inch of air space would be better for cutting down sound transmission. For the floor use either asphalt tile or ce- ramic tile. Either one of these ma- terials can be used on basement floors. Before going ahead with this idea make sure that the soil pipe line to the sewer will be below the level of the bathroom fixture outlets.

Counter Tops

Question: I have just made cabi- nets for my kitchen, and am puzzled at what to use for the top of the drain boards around the sink and for the counter tops. What do you advise?

Answer: The material that is in most general use for work tables and drain boards is battleship linoleum. This is cut to size, secured to the under surface with waterproof cement, and the edges bound with specially formed metal strips that make the edges waterproof, and also protect them against chafing. Ex-perienced linoleum layers are fami- liar with the work. If you want to do it yourself, you should be able to get the strips at a well equipped hardware store, where you can also learn of the method of application. Cement for securing the linoleum can be roofing cement, liquefied by heating.

Old Brass Warming-Pan

Question: Is there some way to shine up an old brass warming-pan, and then put something on it to prevent tarnishing?

Answer: If the brass is badly tarnished, wash with ordinary vine- gar in which salt has been dissolved—as much salt as will be taken up. Follow by rinsing with clear water and then wipe dry. If necessary, follow by a good metal polish. After polishing, wipe the surface with ben- zine, being extremely careful of fire, and then apply a coat of clear lac- que. A plating job could proba- bly do a much better job for you, and at no great cost. Inquire at our nearby garage.

Shingles Over Old Roof

Question: What is the cheapest and best shingle to use on a roof? Can it be put right over old shingles? Do they come in green?

Answer: Asphalt or wood shingles are probably the least expensive. Either type of shingle can be laid over the old shingles; in fact, most re-roofing jobs are done over old shingles. Green is a popular color in all types of roofing materials, and you should have no difficulty in getting the shade that you want.

Moths in a Mattress

Question: I have a hair mattress with moths in it. It was once de- mothoed, but the moths came back after a year. How can we get rid of them?

Answer: Put the mattress out- doors, preferably on an overcast day to reduce the fire hazard, and soak it with naphtha or clear gasoline. This will destroy every stage of in- sect life.

Silverfish

Question: In the downstairs room of a very old house the wallpaper above the baseboard is being eaten off in some places as far up as the window sill. The damage seems to be the work of insects, although we have never seen any. Can you explain?

Answer: That is undoubtedly the work of silverfish, which eat starch and find it in wallpaper paste. I have written a leaflet on the control of silverfish, a copy of which is being mailed to you. This will an- swer your question, I am sure.

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 May 25

Broadening Christian Horizons: Peter's Vision

"The best argument for Christi- anity is a Christian" (Henry Drum- mond). Peter presented just such an argument when, early in the his- tory of Christianity, there arose a difference of opinion regarding his ministry to a Gentile and his family. The stumbling stone of offense be- came a stepping stone to higher things, leading to the place of broad- er horizons. Peter, instead of ap- pealing to his apostolic authority or asserting his position, simply re- lated what God had done. He pre- sented the best proof that God had actually been at work; namely, a re- deemed soul.

We may learn from this lesson that the way to broadened horizons and greater usefulness for the church is by

I. A Vision of God's Plan (vv. 5-10).

All men are equally precious in God's sight. God taught Peter very effectively that, whether Gentile or Jew, the Lord is "not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance" (II Pet. 3:9). When God speaks we do well to give heed to His message, even though it cuts across our ideas and prejudices, as it often does. It is not our plan that is important; it is God's plan and purpose. As we walk in that way we shall have

II. An Experience of God's Power (vv. 11-15).

The Holy Spirit had fallen on the Gentiles and they actually had been saved. Is it not singular that in the early church they could hardly believe that a Gentile could be saved? Now we are astonished if a Jew is saved! Why will we in our unbelief limit the Holy One of Israel?

The all-powerful gospel of the grace of God is still saving men and women, Jews and Gentiles, from their sins. Have you seen it hap- pen? It is a great inspiration to faith and service. God is ready so to encourage us—He is the same to- day as He was when He sent Peter to Cornelius. Are we willing to run His errands, proclaim His message? To do so we need

III. An Appreciation of God's Word (v. 16).

The best way to learn the mean- ing of God's Word is to use it, live it, obey it. "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God" (John 7:17). Peter had learned anew that God's Word meant just what it said. We who are God's servants should be- lieve His Word and act on it in faith.

Observe that Cornelius had gath- ered a group in his household to hear the Word of God (Acts 10:27, 33). Could we not do the same? "Can- not each calculate with exactness some time and place where the gos- pel is to be preached, and is it not possible to bring thither one's relat- ives and friends? Secondly, when present in a place of worship, can- not each be prepared to say, 'We are all here present'—all, family and friends, mind as well as body; 'in the sight of God'—not to be seen by others, not conscious so much of others as of the presence of God; 'to hear all things'—not to be amused or to sleep; 'that have been com- manded thee of the Lord'—not to listen to human conjecture or the ex- ploiting of doubts, but to receive a positive message which is delivered in a reverent spirit and with the prophetic formula: 'Thus saith the Lord.' What would happen were all Christian churches filled with such audiences?" (Charles R. Erdman).

This brings us to what is most im- portant of all in broadening our spiritual horizons.

IV. An Understanding of God's Love (vv. 17, 18).

God's love is for all people. Since He has not raised any barriers of race, creed, color, class, or social position, it is not for His followers, and assuredly not for His servants, to set up hindering restrictions which He does not countenance. If God intended to save Gentiles, Peter wanted to be an instrument in His hand, not a hindrance in His way. One of the needs of our day is that those doing God's work should not withstand Him and His love. He who is the same yesterday, today, and forever, is ready to work as powerfully today as He did in the days of Peter and Paul, or of Finney and Moody. Let us give Him liberty to work in and through us, not as we may wish, but as He desires. Who are we that we should withstand God?

Goal of Life

Oh, yet we trust that, somehow, God will be the final goal of ill. That nothing walks with aimless feet. That not one life shall be destroyed, Or cast as rubbish to the void, When God has made the pills com- plete.—Tennyson.

Easy to Reduce Weight When You Limit Calories

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FEEN-A-MINT 10¢

Dreaming vs. Reality

Some people merely dream of being something; others keep awake and are something.

Black Leaf 40

True Mirror Her husband's eye is the truest mirror an honest wife can see her beauty in.—John Tobin.

MIDDLE-AGE WOMEN [38-52 yrs. old] NEED THIS ADVICE!!

BE WISE BE REGULAR RED CLOUD BERRIES

Watch Your Kidneys! Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste