



**Camp Cavalcade**  
SHADOWY figures in a cavalcade of American history—such are the men behind the names of the great army cantonments scattered all over the United States, where young Americans are learning to be soldiers in order to defend their country when the need arises.

Today thousands of soldiers from the state which sent U. S. Grant into the conflict of 1861-65 are training at a camp near Tullahoma, Tenn., which bears the name of another American military genius. Nathan Bedford Forrest (1821-1877) is remembered by most Americans as the man whose recipe for victory was "Git thar fustest with the mostest men" but more than one Union general remembered him as a "wizard of the saddle" who repeatedly outdared, outwitted or outfought them whether he had the "mostest men" or not. Despite the fact that he was uneducated and had no formal military training, his deeds won from a West Pointer and another great leader this tribute: "the most remarkable man the Civil war produced on either side."

The man who paid that tribute to Forrest was William Tecumseh Sherman (1870-1891) for whom Camp Sherman near Chillicothe, Ohio, is named. It was Ohio which sent "Camp" Sherman to West Point where he learned the art and science of making war. Years later he uttered the phrase by which he is best remembered by most Americans—"War is hell!" He knew that from experience—in Mexico in 1846-47, but more particularly from 1861-65 when he was Grant's right-hand man in dealing the death blows to the Confederacy.

One of Lee's commissioners of surrender at Appomattox was a fellow-Virginian and a militant churchman—William Nelson Pendleton (1808-1883). A graduate of West Point in the class of 1831, he resigned two years later to teach mathematics in colleges in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Then he joined the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained a priest and was serving as rector of a church in Lexington, Va., at the outbreak of the War Between the States. Putting off his church robes to don the Confederate gray, he rose to the rank of brigadier-general and chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia and at the end of the war returned to his pastoral duties in Lexington. A camp at Virginia Beach, Va., bears his name.

Virginia gave to the Confederacy its "Fighting Rector" of the Protestant Episcopal church—William Nelson Pendleton. Louisiana gave to the same cause its Protestant Episcopal bishop—Leonidas Polk (1806-1864). Born in Raleigh, N. C., Polk, who was a cousin of President James K. Polk, was graduated from West Point in 1827 and served for five months before resigning from the army to study theology. Eleven years later he became the missionary bishop of the Southwest and in 1841 he was consecrated bishop of Louisiana, a position he held for 20 years. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he was commissioned a major-general in the Confederate army. Promoted to lieutenant-general in 1862, he commanded the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana from January to May, 1864. The next month he was killed by a cannon ball at the Battle of Pine Mountain, Ga. Because of his prominence in the religious, educational and military life of Louisiana, it was singularly appropriate that one of the largest camps near Leesville, in that state should bear his name.

**A Pioneer in Physiology**  
In 1823 William Beaumont, an army surgeon, began what was to be the most important contribution to the physiology of digestion in centuries. For eight years he made a study of Alexis St. Martin, a French Canadian, who had the misfortune to have a permanent opening in his stomach due to a gunshot wound. In 1833 Beaumont published his "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion," which was the foundation of modern dietetics.

**Others engaged in Wall Street activities who are on the up-and-up at Washington include Robert Lovett, (he not so long ago served as one of Mr. Gates' directors) who now has a war department post corresponding with Mr. Gates' new navy secretaryial job; James C. Forrestal, who is deep in production-management, and then there is Averill Harriman, who is swing-man diplomat in England and Russia.**

# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON  
(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

**Miracle-Man Sans Sleight-of-Hand, Is Don M. Nelson**  
NEW YORK.—In the newspapers and on the street there is more and more talk of Donald M. Nelson for the one-man head of the national defense effort. A Washington friend informs this writer that powerful New Dealers, as well as important members of the opposition are working to the above end.

There has been much favorable comment on his showing in a recent radio debate on prices. Processed through several alphabetical scrambles at Washington during the last year, he has been appointed executive director of the President's new Supply, Priorities and Allocations board. There seems to be a growing belief that if anybody can perform a miracle, he can.

Mr. Nelson probably would concede no more than a depreciatory wave of the hand to this miracle business. Tall, bulky, bespectacled, slow-moving, and deliberate in speech, he would resolve the bewildering complications of plane and tank production in orderly and methodical processes instead of sleight-of-hand. The former and never the latter is his unerring procedure.

Mr. Nelson's business career of 29 years has been given entirely to Sears Roebuck & Co., of which firm he became chairman of the executive committee in 1939. He became a defense aide at Washington a year ago. He joined Sears Roebuck as a chemical engineer, for which he had been trained at the University of Missouri. His friends have noted that thus he would bring a technical equipment to the job, as well as long experience in organization and co-ordination, if he should be assigned a one-man seat in the defense wheel-house.

He's slightly red-headed but isn't that way temperamentally. In this connection, he is an inveterate pipe-smoker, the same being the classical deterrent to going off half-cooked. He was shoved around considerably in the more or less broken field of the earlier defense drive, but has shown a capacity to get on with his workmates and is credited with ability to clear logjams and get things done. He is 53 years old, a native of Hannibal, Mo.

THE life of Artemus L. Gates has been one continuous anti-climax. From the day of his 90-yard run in the Yale-Harvard game of 1917, he has been slipping steadily. In 'Down-and-Down' the World

A. L. Gates Long has been slipping steadily. In 'Down-and-Down' the World war the best he could do was to become Yale's most decorated war hero. He didn't even become a bank president until he was 33 and was probably near 30 before he gathered his first million.

And now he has dragged along to 46 before being named by the President as assistant secretary of the navy for air. His final slump from that golden November afternoon of 24 years ago probably will be when they make him president of the new League of Nations, after the war.

He entered Yale from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, his home town, guessed right on our entering the World war, joined an apprentice flying group and was ready when the call came, volunteering in the naval air service. He was a tackle in the air, as he had been on the ground, dropping many German planes. The British awarded him the Distinguished Flying Cross, and his own country the Navy Congressional Medal of Honor. His most sensational exploit was the rescue of two British fliers whose bomber had been downed in the channel.

All this got passing mention in the public prints, as did his appointment to the presidency of the Liberty National bank, in New York, in 1929, at the age of 33, but it was just a whisper compared to the uproar touched off by that 90-yard run.

At this writing Mr. Gates is president of the New York Trust company.

Others engaged in Wall Street activities who are on the up-and-up at Washington include Robert Lovett, (he not so long ago served as one of Mr. Gates' directors) who now has a war department post corresponding with Mr. Gates' new navy secretaryial job; James C. Forrestal, who is deep in production-management, and then there is Averill Harriman, who is swing-man diplomat in England and Russia.

## Bottle Babe of the Wild

Abandoned by its mother, a day old moose was found in the bush near marten river, Ont., Canada, by a party of American fishermen who turned it over to their guide, George Hughes. The moose was named Wendell, after an American who is popular in Ontario.



George Hughes lifts the lost babe gently as he takes it back to camp for introduction to some food delivered through a pacifier.



The baby moose knows exactly what to do with the bottle offered by the guide.



Hughes gives the call of the calf through a birch bark horn as he tries to call the mother.



Pete, fourteen-year-old Belgian police husky looks on as the guide catches the new member of his family sleeping.



Pete waited until the new arrival at camp had a sound sleep and then took over as nurse, washing the moose as a mother would her pup.



Wendell needs plenty of rest—and gets it.

## War Hero Ready To Fight Again

Lt. John L. Barkley, 43, of Reserve Corps Wears Medal of Honor.

MERRIAM, KAN.—John Lewis Barkley, the man called "the outstanding hero of the World war" by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, is a lieutenant in the officers reserve corps and it may be that he will be called from his farm near here to fight again.

Barkley is only 43—he was 19 when Gen. John J. Pershing pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor on his breast in France—and he has kept up with military advances since his service in company K, 4th infantry, 3d division.

For his exploits in fighting through six of the seven major campaigns of the A.E.F., Barkley was decorated by almost every Allied country. Besides the Congressional Medal, he holds the British Distinguished Service Cross, the French Medaille Militaire, the French Croix de Guerre with three palms, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Belgian War Cross, the Italian War Cross and the Medal de Bravere of Montenegro.

Barkley is a quiet, hard-working dairy farmer who doesn't like to talk about the time he held off two German infantry attacks single-handed by manning an abandoned German machine gun in a broken-down French tank. The two-and-a-half hour gun battle between one American and hundreds of Germans allowed the American forces to reform and capture an important objective.

The Kansas farmer—only private to be mentioned in General Pershing's memoirs—has kept up with the new kind of warfare since A.E.F. days and thinks the fast-moving army won't be strange to him. He guessed wrong on the outcome of the French collapse because he believed the French would employ blitzkrieg methods instead of the Germans.

The exploit that won Barkley the Congressional Medal caused General Harbord to call him the "outstanding hero." He had been caught far in advance of his lines with the Germans preparing to attack to recover positions they had lost the previous day.

Built Gun Nest.  
Unable to get back to his company, he crawled to an abandoned French tank, found a German machine gun and thousands of rounds of ammunition. He mounted it in the tank turret. The first wave of attackers were caught by surprise and retreated, leaving many dead—Barkley won't say how many. For 2 1/2 hours he held off the second attack, at times creeping from his shelter to get water to cool his smoking gun. Once he was knocked unconscious by a German shell explosion.

Later, General Pershing, in decorating Barkley, said that his holding off the German attack had allowed American troops to reform and advance to take the strategic position.

Back in the United States, Barkley returned to his farm near Holden, Mo., later worked on the Kansas City police department, and then moved to Kansas. He seldom talks about his exploits and the machine-gun incident is not the only one for which he was decorated. He once got so mad over war books written by people "who didn't know what they were talking about" that he wrote one himself. It was titled "No Hard Feelings."

Coffee Sent to War Zone  
Costs \$15.28 for Pound  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—A birthday gift of a pound of coffee sent by the three Sjoblom brothers to their father cost them \$15.28.

The 28 cents paid for the coffee, and the \$15 went for postage. Their father, Aron Sjoblom, 80, lives in Skovda, Sweden, and he wrote that he missed his daily cup of coffee since rationing restrictions were imposed.

The coffee had to go by clipper plane to Lisbon, and then by boat to Sweden.

Parking Meter Versatile,  
Takes Dimes and Note  
SALT LAKE CITY.—The city treasury is richer by two dimes and a very derisive note.

The dimes were found in a parking meter—which takes only pennies and nickels—apparently in attempt of payment for parking.

The note, also found in the parking meter—which now takes pennies, nickels, dimes and notes—said: "Send the dimes to the Red Cross—for a double cross. And please tell motorists what these things will take."

Wyoming State Patrol  
Appeals to Tourists  
CHEYENNE, WYO.—The State of Wyoming, where old-time cowboys still ride the range, is doing its best to capitalize on that fact in a tourist way.

Wyoming has changed the name and uniforms of its highway patrol. In the future, it's the Wyoming Cowboy Courtesy patrol and the 16 officers and Capt. H. H. Clark will wear Western outfits, complete with cowboy hats.

## FSA Will Develop Big Missouri Farm

To Be Sold to Those Moved By Defense Projects.

BUTLER, MO.—A 42,000-acre block of farm land, once owned by an Irish peer who wouldn't allow "drinkers or debtors" to tenant his farms, has been bought by the FSA to rehabilitate persons moved from areas taken over by defense projects.

Lord William Scully, a tall, slender Irishman with a keen eye for rich land, came to the United States in 1850, dropped his title and before his death had amassed a fortune of \$50,000,000.

Scully left Philadelphia the year he arrived in the United States, mounted a horse and carrying a spade. He reached Illinois before his shovel turned up earth to his liking and he bought 20,000 acres there. Later he went to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, buying a total of 200,000 acres. The Scully farm in Bates county was his Missouri holding.

Scully died in London in 1906 after he had become a United States citizen and built up a reputation as an eccentric because of the modest way in which he lived and the business methods he used on his many farms.

The Washington Post, in an interview with the Irish lord published October 19, 1906, quoted him as saying that he made money because he hired only tenants who knew their business. At Scully's death the land passed to his son, Thomas A. Scully, who held it until it was sold to the FSA. Farmers moved off land taken over by the Fort Leonard Wood (Mo.) and Neosho (Mo.) defense projects will be allowed to lease acreage and the FSA said that the original tenants will be permitted to stay.

## Find Key to Aluminum Problem in South Dakota

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D.—The nation's shortage of aluminum for defense aircraft production has directed attention to this district's vast supply of untapped bauxite, the ore that bears the vital metal.

Surveys by the United States bureau of mines and state geologists have placed the amount at 30,000 square miles. In some localities, authorities say, bauxite is to be found in shale 1,000 feet deep.

Huge cliffs containing the ore tower above the Missouri river, and authorities long have entertained the idea of harnessing the river's power to develop the bauxite beds near by. The river offers numerous sites for power dams, engineers point out.

In 1935 the bureau of mines announced a process of separating the metal from the clay and shale that clings to it. Federal agents estimated that South Dakota bauxite deposits contain 21 per cent aluminum, or more than 400 pounds to the ton. The total tonnage of aluminum to be found in the 30,000 square miles of ore would run into astronomical figures, experts say. Besides rich deposits in this vicinity aluminum oxides have been found in other sections of South Dakota.

The bauxite lies near the largest manganese beds on the North American continent. The state geological department is understood to have made recent studies on the feasibility of developing the state's aluminum supply, and is reported to have submitted its findings to government officials.

## Camels Lose Dignity Given Too Much Water

HOLLYWOOD.—Don't ever, warns Sidi Ben Amard, give a thirsty camel all the water he wants.

Someone on the Walter Wanger "Sundown" set did and the camels promptly became drunk. They staggered about, bleary-eyed. Their snorts sounded like Bronx cheers.

Amard and his assistants ran the camels around an hour or two under the hot sun until they became sufficiently hydrated to resume their usual dignified walk.

Amard said that camels frequently get a jag when they drink too much water after complete abstinence.

## Teacher Collects Bells Of Glass, Silver, Bronze

OGDEN, UTAH.—If the United States, like Britain, ever turns to bells as an invasion warning, Errol Bagley of Ogden will be on hand with what is probably the biggest and most varied collection in the intermountain region.

Bagley, a schoolteacher, has gathered hundreds of the sound instruments from every corner of the globe. The collection ranges from Swiss cowbells to glass and solid silver dinner bells.

## Use Ultraviolet Rays To Ward Off Measles

PHILADELPHIA.—A method of combating measles with ultraviolet rays is disclosed by University of Pennsylvania scientists. The scientists were able to prove from their resultant studies that classes treated with the ultraviolet rays built up a definite resistance to mumps and chicken-pox as well as measles.

**FIRST-AID to the AILING HOUSE**  
By ROGER B. WHITMAN  
(© Roger B. Whitman—WNU Service.)

**Heat Pipe Underground**  
QUESTION: My property consists of two parts, front and rear. Oil burner has to furnish heat for the two. Heating plant is in front and connected to rear by two pipes, two inches in diameter. The pipes are sunk 3 1/2 feet deep and run 24 feet to the rear. These pipes were insulated with plain asbestos covering when they were laid four years ago. I was told if I insulated the underground pipe correctly there would be less oil consumption. How can I do this correctly?

ANSWER: Ordinary asbestos pipe covering should not be used for underground work unless it is placed in a waterproof box, or covered with a heavy asphalt-saturated felt, over which a heavy coat of liquid tar or asphalt is applied. Most of the well-known manufacturers of insulating pipe covering make one that is suitable for underground work. Your local heating contractor should be able to get information for you on this type of covering.

**Cold House**  
QUESTION: My six-room house is heated with warm air. I get no heat in the upstairs rooms; can barely feel heat coming out of the registers with my hand. Other rooms are no better. Furnace is in good condition, and I always run a good fire. What is wrong?

ANSWER: Warm air cannot flow into a room unless the cool air ahead of it is permitted to escape. There should be means by which cool air from the rooms can get back to the furnace for re-heating. Cool air intake of the furnace jacket should be connected to a large register in the floor of the downstairs hall, or some other central location, so that the furnace is supplied with air from the house instead of cold outdoor air. Any good heating contractor can do what is necessary. There should be at least an inch of space under all inside doors through which room air can flow out and back to the furnace.

**Damp Walls**  
QUESTION: My sun-porch was built last summer with bricks on cinder block and plastered inside. It was finished with wallpaper. These walls are always wet. Can you help me out?

ANSWER: The moisture on the walls is from condensation. If you will put your hands on those walls you will find that they are very cold, compared to the inside walls of the sun porch. Condensation takes place when the damp house air is cooled by contact with them. The only remedy is to cover the walls with something that will not be cold; insulating board, for example, or plaster on lath on furring strips. Condensation will continue as long as those walls remain cold.

**Noisy Oil Burner**  
QUESTION: How can I lessen the noise made by my oil burner? The cellar floor is concrete.

ANSWER: Your first move should be to have the burner examined by the people who installed it to locate the cause of the noise, which may be worn and loose parts, or something that is set in vibration when the burner is in action. Rubber or cork supports under the burner may reduce the noise. In some cases stiff insulating board on the cellar ceiling will absorb the sound. But this can be determined only when you have learned where the noise originates.

**Cold Rooms**  
QUESTION: Last summer I replaced my furnace with a larger one, but a large hall and an upstairs room are still cold. Heat begins to come when we open the living-room door downstairs. What can you suggest?

ANSWER: It may be that the cold air return to the furnace is in the living-room, and does not act when the living-room door is closed. You should have the installation inspected by the company that put in the furnace, for it is evident that something is wrong with the layout of the piping. If the company cannot figure out what is wrong get someone who is more expert.

**Shedding Zipper**  
QUESTION: The zippers on my arctic stick so badly that I can hardly move them. Is there any way to loosen them up so that they will run easily? S.O.S.!

ANSWER: You can loosen up those zippers with graphite. I rubbed powdered graphite on mine, and now they work almost with one finger. If you have no graphite, rub the zippers with the lead of a soft pencil.

**Dust-Cloth**  
QUESTION: How can I make a dust-less dust-cloth?

ANSWER: Soak flannel or thick fan-lette in a mixture of 2 parts paraffine oil and 1 part turpentine; wring out, and hang up to dry.

**Attention, Knitters!**  
QUESTION: My trouble has nothing to do with ailing houses, but this is a real SOS, nevertheless; please help me. I have made a pair of white French Angora mittens which shed fuzz on everything. Is there anything I can rinse them in, or is there any remedy for such shedding?

ANSWER: Wool experts tell me the fuzzing off will be permanently cured if the angora wool is put into the refrigerator and left there for 48 hours or so. The stunt is worth trying.