

News Review of Current Events

F. D. R. IN PRIMARIES

President Boosts Favorites in Kentucky, Oklahoma and Elsewhere in His Trip to the West Coast



President Roosevelt addressing Louisville citizens from the platform of his special train, urging them to support Senator Barkley for renomination. The senator is at the President's left and Mayor Scholtz of Louisville at his right.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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President on Tour

MARIETTA, Ohio, was the first stop in President Roosevelt's transcontinental tour. There he dedicated a memorial to "the start westward of the nation," in his address paying tribute to the pioneers and, rather incidentally, to Senator Robert J. Bulkley, who seeks renomination and is opposed by George White.



With this off his mind, the President assumed his other role of head of the Democratic party and jumped into the primary campaign with both feet. His avowed purpose was to further the election of members of congress, especially senators, whom he terms liberals. Beyond this he was undertaking to maintain his control of the party up to and through the presidential campaign of 1940.

Crossing from Ohio into Kentucky, where Senator Barkley, staunch New Deal supporter, is engaged in a hot fight with Gov. A. B. Chandler for his senate seat, Mr. Roosevelt found it advisable not to utterly squelch the ambition of "Happy" as the governor is known. In a speech at the Latonia race track in Covington he said he had no doubt Chandler would make a good senator, but added: "But I think he would be the first to acknowledge that as a very junior member of the senate, it would take him many, many years to match the national knowledge, the experience, and the acknowledged leadership in the affairs of your nation that of son of Kentucky, of whom the whole nation is proud, Alben Barkley."

At Bowling Green and at Louisville Mr. Roosevelt made platform speeches in which he urged the renomination of Barkley.

The special train raced through Tennessee in the night without a stop and this was taken as inferential disapproval of Senator George Berry, whose marble claims caused the TVA so much trouble.

Oklahoma City came next, and there Mr. Roosevelt told an enormous crowd what a help Senator Elmer Thomas had been to him and how much the senator had done for the state. His commendation of Thomas was called lukewarm, however, and much of his speech was devoted to criticizing the senator's rivals, Representative Gomer Smith and Gov. E. W. Marland. Smith had the support of the Townsends and many conservatives. Marland has at times been too conservative to please the White House.

McAlester and Wister heard the President from the back platform, and then at Booneville, Ark., he found time to speak kind words about Senator Hattie Caraway, who seeks another term.

The Chief Executive spent the week-end resting at the ranch of his son Elliot 17 miles from Fort Worth, Texas. Then his special rolled northward to Amarillo, where he stopped long enough to make an auto trip about the city. Next day he arrived in Pueblo, Colo., on his way to San Francisco, San Diego and the cruiser Houston which was to carry him through the Panama canal.

During a brief stop at Wichita Falls, Texas, the President announced that he was appointing Gov. James V. Allred to a vacancy in the federal court for the southern district of Texas. This was a complete surprise to Senators Tom Connally and Morris Sheppard.

TVA Inquiry Opens

INVESTIGATION of the activities of the TVA by a congressional joint committee was opened in Knoxville, Tenn., with Chairman Vic Donahey presiding. After an executive session the investigators started on an inspection tour of the projects involved. Public hearings in Knoxville were next on the pro-

gram, and Donahey said these would continue "until we run out of money."

It was indicated that former Chairman A. E. Morgan would be the first witness called. He was granted permission to go into TVA files to prepare his testimony.

Shortly before the inquiry began, Dr. Morgan filed a mandamus suit in a Knoxville court asking that he be reinstated as member and chairman of the TVA and be paid back salary. He never has recognized the President's right to remove him from the chairmanship.

Hughes Flies the Atlantic

HOWARD HUGHES, wealthy young sportsman and aviator, with four companions made successfully the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris since Lindbergh's epochal feat in 1927. His time was 16 hours and 38 minutes, less than half the time made by Lindbergh.

The big plane, named "New York World's Fair 1939," appeared over Le Bourget field long before it was expected, but Ambassador Bullitt and a big crowd were waiting to greet the daring aviators. As the twin-motored machine rolled to a stop, Bullitt ran forward, opened the door and shouted: "Congratulations, did you have a good trip?"

Hughes and his fellow adventurers, Ed Lund, Harry Connor, T. L. Thurlow and Richard Stoddard, weary and cramped, climbed out of the cockpit and were eagerly taken in hand by the enthusiastic French.

After resting and refueling their plane, the fliers took off on the second leg of their projected flight around the world, reaching Moscow in less than eight hours. Their hope was to beat the record made in 1933 by Wiley Post.

Hughes' big plane, specially rebuilt and equipped with a multitude of gadgets, carried a gross weight of 25,000 pounds. It had three radios and was in communication with the ground practically all the time. The only worry the fliers had was the danger of running out of fuel before Paris was reached.

Justice Cardozo Dies

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, associate justice of the United States Supreme court, died at Port Chester, N. Y., of a chronic heart ailment that had kept him from work on the bench since last December. He was sixty-eight years old. Descended from Spanish Jews who came to America in 1750, he was born in New York city and educated at Columbia university. He was appointed to the Supreme court by President Hoover in 1932 and lined up with the liberal minority. His scholarship and hard work won the highest respect. Chief Justice Hughes, informed of Cardozo's death in Italy, said: "It is an irreparable loss to the court and the nation. He was a jurist of the highest rank and noble spirit."

Probably President Roosevelt will not appoint Cardozo's successor before fall, for the court is in recess until October. But speculation as to his choice began immediately. The name most frequently heard in the discussions in Washington was that of Sen. Robert Wagner of New York, one of the President's chief lieutenants in the field of social legislation. Other New Yorkers mentioned are Ferdinand Pecora and Samuel Rosenman, state Supreme court justices, and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson. The Far West is not now represented on the court.

Huge Wheat Crop

IN ITS first general crop estimate of the year the department of agriculture predicted the second largest wheat crop in American history. The forecast was for 967,412,000 bushels. A sharp slash in acreage to be planted to wheat must be called for by the Agricultural Adjustment administration as a result. Acreage cuts, plus wheat loans, are now automatic and mandatory under the new farm act.

The department predicted a corn crop of 2,482,102,000 bushels, an oats production of 1,093,829,000 bushels, a barley crop of 239,375,000 bushels, and a rye crop of 51,327,000 bushels. Tobacco production was forecast at 1,496,000,000 pounds and rice production at 53,330,000 bushels.

Japan Warns of Bombings

REPRESENTATIVES of the United States and other foreign powers at Shanghai were handed notes by the Japanese urging them to evacuate their citizens from half a dozen Yangtze valley cities listed as probable targets for further widespread bombings.

Two previous notes urged that all foreign vessels and foreigners along the Yangtze river in the path of the Japanese advance on Hankow be removed.

The United States gunboat Monocacy and the British gunboat Cockchafer were reported to have moved three miles up the Yangtze from Kiuang as Japanese warships shelled Chinese defenses of the city.

Disorders in Palestine

PALESTINE was in turmoil over a recrudescence of the anti-Jewish riots, and the police and British troops were having a hard time suppressing the bloody-minded Arabs. Fights, bombings and fires resulted in numerous deaths. Near Mount Tabor a patrol of British soldiers and Jewish constables was ambushed and suffered heavy casualties.

Chaco Arbitration

BOLIVIA and Paraguay have finally agreed to let their dispute over the Chaco territory be settled by arbitration.

Spruille Braden, young American business man, is given most of the credit for this settlement of the long and bloody quarrel, and it is said in Washington that he will be rewarded by appointment as minister to Colombia.

'Purge' Is Hard Hit

TWO long distance messages came from Manila, from Paul V. McNutt, governor general of the Philippines and reputed boss of the Democrats of Indiana.

Thereupon the New Dealers of the Hoosier state decided they could not win in November unless they renominated a t e d Frederick Van Nuy for the senate. That gentleman had been marked for elimination by Tommy Corcoran and his fellow managers of the proposed "purge" of those who had opposed any major New Deal policies and Governor Townsend had publicly announced Van Nuy's could not be renominated. The senator was planning to run as an independent. After hearing from McNutt, the governor invited the senator to present his candidacy to the state convention, and Van Nuy accepted in the interests of party harmony.

Corcoran's purge appears to have bogged down elsewhere, too. Senator George of Georgia and Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina seem likely to win renomination. In New York city Tammany decided to support Congressman John J. O'Connor, who led the fight against the reorganization bill, and several other New York members of the lower house whom Corcoran had listed for defeat.

Another lesson today that it is by the seemingly insignificant Gideon's band that victory is to be obtained. Take courage, ye 300, rid yourselves of the 22,000 fearful ones, let God sift out the 9,700 who are not alert to the danger of the enemy, and then, under some Gideon who is obedient to the command of God, go forward to victory. You are the hope, and the only hope of our nation. Do not fail God in this crucial hour.

Problem of the South

RE-ESTABLISHING a balanced economic system in the southern states is considered by President Roosevelt the No. 1 problem of the nation and he says it must and can be done. He appealed to 25 southern leaders, assembled in Washington at his request, to draft plans for the economic restoration of their section of the country. Lewis Mellett, director of the National Emergency council, presided over the conference and read Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

Though he did not comment on the effect that the new wages and hours law may have on southern industry, he did say that one of the great problems in the South is that of labor and employment. He spoke also of problems "growing out of the new industrial era and, again, of absentee ownership of the new industries."

"It is my conviction," the President wrote to Mellett, "that the South presents right now the nation's number one economic problem—the nation's problem, not merely the South's. For we have an economic unbalance in the nation as a whole, due to this very condition of the South. "The purpose of your conference is to produce a restatement of the economic conditions of the South and their relation to the rest of the country that we may do something about it."

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for July 24

GIDEON: FOLLOWING GOD'S PLAN

LESSON TEXT—Judges 7:4-7, 15-23. GOLDEN TEXT—Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage. Joshua 1:9. PRIMARY TOPIC—Why Gideon Won. JUNIOR TOPIC—Gideon's Band. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord's Three Hundred. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—A Wise General.

Who is he? What are his connections? How large an organization does he represent? These are the measures of the greatness of a man which are common in the world. Even in religious circles there is a seeking for the men with "big names" when something is to be done. Our lesson for today reiterates the principle which we all know but which we practice so little, namely, that whatever is accomplished that is really worth while is done by God and that He uses only humble instruments—the "foolish things," the "weak things," the "base things," and "things which are despised" (I Cor. 1:26-29). No flesh is to have any opportunity to glory in His presence. If men who are accounted great by this world are useful to God it is only because they are themselves humble in spirit and service.

Gideon came from an obscure family in a small tribe in Israel—and was astonished when God called him (Judges 6:15). He asked God for several signs to assure him that he was the chosen instrument of the Lord (read Judges 6), but once he was certain he went forward, nothing doubting.

I. An Insignificant Army (vv. 4-7). At first thought it seems almost foolish to comment on this story of repeated reductions in the size of Gideon's army in these hectic days when the nations of the earth are living for but one objective—to create a fighting machine bigger and more fully manned than that of any other nation.

But on second thought it is just the time for such comment, because what the nations are doing is a perfect example of the hopeless philosophy of men, while what Gideon did is a presentation of God's way. These notes are being prepared in a city distant from the writer's home, where he is attending a conference of national leaders in a field of great and international importance. A long session just concluded was addressed by a number of brilliant and capable men and women—and the conclusion they reached was that America was a badly befuddled nation, lost without a sense of direction in a wilderness of incoherent and inherently contradictory theories and about to lose its dearly bought freedom, unless some points the way out. The only solutions offered were bigger and better human programs, and when a suggestion was made that our need might be spiritual the discussion was promptly directed in another direction.

We need the lesson today that it is by the seemingly insignificant Gideon's band that victory is to be obtained. Take courage, ye 300, rid yourselves of the 22,000 fearful ones, let God sift out the 9,700 who are not alert to the danger of the enemy, and then, under some Gideon who is obedient to the command of God, go forward to victory. You are the hope, and the only hope of our nation. Do not fail God in this crucial hour.

II. Obedience to God's Command (vv. 15-23).

After the Lord had encouraged the heart of Gideon by the account of the dream of the Midianite (vv. 8-14), he and his band are sent forward with strange weapons and even stranger instructions.

It is not ours to question "Why?" when God tells us to move forward. When will we learn that He knows more than we do, and that obedience is all we need to render unto Him? "Behold, to obey is better than to sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams" (I Sam. 15:22).

III. The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon (vv. 18, 20).

While some folk err in counting the Lord out and making everything depend on man, there are a few who make the opposite error and become fatalistic in spirit and relatively useless to both God and man—because they hold an improper view of the manner in which the Lord works through human agencies.

A man who objected to soul-winning efforts, and especially personal work, said that he believed "God could save a man if he were alone on the top of the Alps." Of course He could, but God does not ordinarily work that way. It is the "sword of the Lord"—yes, but do not forget that it is "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." God has graciously condescended to do His work on earth through human agencies. Let us be ready and subservient instruments for His use, but let us at the same time be alert and active in His service. The two are not at all inconsistent, in fact the one whom God chooses to use is usually the one who is already busy about His work.

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Offers

Practical Advice on How to

Keep Cool With Food

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS
6 East 39th Street, New York City.

FROM the standpoint of health, the summer months constitute the most important period of the entire year. They should be used to build stamina and vitality that will fortify your body against disease. But to many people, the warm weather means merely a succession of exhausting days and restless nights. And hardly a week passes without reports of heat prostrations.

Meeting the Challenge of Hot Weather

While abnormal heat or humidity may be a secondary cause, the real reason behind much warm-weather suffering is a failure to meet the challenge of summer with a judicious diet.

Automobile owners know that no car is better than its engine, and in warm weather, careful drivers watch the gauge on the dashboard to be sure the engine does not become overheated. But most people give little thought to that most remarkable of all engines—the human digestive machinery.

Compared to the engine in your body, the one in your car is a crude, rough affair that can stand no end of punishment. Moreover, the automobile is driven for a certain length of time and then permitted to rest. But the marvelous mechanism which transforms your food into blood, bone, muscle, and your capacity for thought and action is never wholly at rest.

Importance of the Right Food

If the automobile engine requires special attention, how much more important to stoke your body engine with food suited to the weather!

No one would think of going about in midsummer wearing the same garments that were worn all winter. Yet many women continue to serve the same type of meals which were required to keep the body warm in winter. Such a practice is sure to make you miserable. But more than that, it lowers resistance and may, therefore, lead to illness.

Beating the Heat

There are several factors to bear in mind when planning the hot-weather diet. The first secret of keeping cool is to supply the body machinery with food fuel that can be utilized with the least expenditure of energy.

Warm weather is responsible for muscular relaxation in the digestive tract, as well as other parts of the body. And you run the risk of digestive upsets, with their discomfort and health hazards, unless you make every effort to lessen the work of your digestive system.

Eat lightly of rich fatty meats, pastries, rich cakes, sauces and gravies. At all times, choose easily digestible foods.

Overeating Saps Vitality

Don't overeat. The task of handling excess food is a burden to the body at any season. In hot weather, it will cause the body temperature to mount along with the thermometer, and may result in a serious upset. It is also advisable to cut down somewhat on the quantity of heat and energy producing foods consumed—that is the carbohydrates and fats.

Need for Body-Building Foods

The protein requirement remains the same summer and winter. Some people think that meat should not be eaten in summer, or should be reduced to a minimum. But there is no closed season for growth in children, and moreover, they play so constantly and indulge in such strenuous exercise that they break down body tissue very rapidly. Adults also have a constant need for protein to rebuild the millions of cells that are worn out daily.

It is desirable, however, to avoid rich, fatty meats and to

select protein foods that are more easily digestible, as chicken, lamb, lean beef and lean fish. Special emphasis should be placed on milk, cheese and eggs. These splendid foods not only supply Grade A protein, in an easily digested form, but also fortify the diet with minerals and vitamins.

Liquids Essential

To help you keep cool, the summer diet must include an abundance of liquids. These are necessary to make up for the large amounts of moisture lost from the body through increased perspiration.

Liquids may be taken in the form of milk, fruit juices and cooling drinks made from pure water and packaged beverage crystals containing dextrose, fruit acid, flavoring and coloring.

Hot Weather and Vitamin C

Two European investigators recently found that exposure to high temperatures causes a 50 per cent loss in vitamin C from the body tissues. And lowered vitamin C reserves are partially responsible for that tired feeling so often experienced in warm weather. Their research indicates that drinking orange or lemon juice, which are rich in vitamin C, actually helps to mitigate the effect of the heat.

Choose Cold Drinks Carefully

A cold drink is comforting on a hot day. And in addition, sweetened beverages help to relieve fatigue, for their carbohydrate content supplies available energy. Sugar is the least heating of the energy producing foods, for less than one-sixteenth of the energy

Keep Cool Improve Health

With this Free Bulletin on Planning a Correct Summer Diet

SEND for the free bulletin on "Keeping Cool with Food," offered by C. Houston Goudiss. It outlines the principles of planning a healthful summer diet, lists "cooling" and "heating" foods and is complete with menu suggestions.

Just address C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City. A post card is all that is necessary to carry your request.

it supplies to the body is converted into heat. The rest goes into brain and muscle power.

Therefore, one good way to prevent needless fatigue in summer is to take a cool, moderately sweetened drink whenever you feel tired during the day. This will satisfy thirst and ward off exhaustion like a rest by the road after a long hard tramp.

Too highly sweetened beverages, however, may be heating to the body, though they are cooling to the palate. For this reason, it is advisable for homemakers to mix their own cool drinks so that they can control the amount of sweetening used. It is possible to buy inexpensive packaged beverage crystals in a variety of flavors, which make delicious, refreshing and cooling drinks for general family use. One of these contains added vitamin D, and as the sugar is added by the homemaker, you can be the judge of how much to use. This is an excellent idea, especially in households where there are children, for the home-made drink satisfies thirst, provides needed energy and discourages them from buying bottled beverages of doubtful purity.

Cooling Foods

I offer free to readers of this column a new bulletin containing a list of cooling foods, plus practical, specific advice in planning the warm weather diet. There are also menus showing how easily you can KEEP COOL WITH FOOD.

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Simple, Keep-Cool Cottons



IF YOU wear 14 to 20 sizes and expect to be outdoors and in sports clothes most of the summer, then you'll want the smart frock with tucked skirt and tailored collar. If you're in the 36 to 52 range and want something cool and good-looking for home wear, the dress with straight skirt and draped collar is the style for you!

The Sports Frock.

This is a good-looking, classic style that you can wear it all day long during your vacation travels, and always feel well dressed! The radiating tucks give a graceful flare to the skirt; the tailored collar is deeply notched in the smartest fashion. Sharkskin, spongy linen, pique and flat crepe are good fabric choices.

The Home Frock.

This is a diagram design, that you can finish in a few hours, and oh my, how you'll enjoy it! The sleeves, cut in one with the shoul-

ders, are so easy to work in, the soft collar, with the little tab, is so becoming. Best of all, this design is cleverly darted at the waistline in a way that makes you look much, much slimmer than you are. Make this of gingham, percale, handkerchief lawn or calico. In tub silk it will be appropriate for home afternoons, too.

The Patterns.

1537 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 inch material with short sleeves.

1395 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 3 3/4 yards of 35 inch material; contrasting collar (if desired) takes 1/2 yard cut bias.

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