

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by
CARTER FIELD

Civil war "expert" reveals Hitler as great military strategist . . . Reducing food production in U. S. seems unsound under present circumstances.
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—There were people in Britain, France, and the United States in 1939 who hoped for peace, and based part of their hope on the notion that Hitler would not willingly produce a situation which would lead to his own shelving.

The theory was that, if war came, the German army would at once become supreme, and that its commanders would tolerate no interference.

The new British ambassador, talking to officials here, has pointed out several times that there is no intelligence in underrating Hitler's ability—that he is one of the great military strategists of all time.

This hitherto unrevealed side of the American war was brought back to Washington long enough ago to have warned us, for it was well before the war broke out at the end of the summer of 1939.

The story was brought by Albert W. Fox, one-time crack newspaper man and now Washington lawyer. Fox is one of the self-educated "experts" on American Civil war strategy. If you have ever heard of no such experts debating whether Stonewall Jackson took too much of a risk in his flank movement at Chancellorsville, or whether Lee should have taken Longstreet's advice instead of going to Gettysburg, you will know the breed. Suffice it to say that Fox is one of them, and that fellow experts admit that he is good.

VERSED IN CIVIL WAR

Early in 1939 Fox was in Germany. He had mutual friends who brought about a meeting with Hitler for him. What had been planned as a short greeting expanded to virtually an all-day session. Why? Because Hitler said something about the Civil war, and before any of his aides could say "Jeb Stuart" it was not Hitler who was snared—it was Fox. There was no escape. Not that Fox wanted to escape. No Civil war expert ever wants to retreat until the other expert has admitted all his errors.

On his return to Washington, Fox told a good many of us that he recognized his superior in Hitler.

"That man knows more about any given Civil war battle than I do," said Fox. Which statement, by the way, you will not appreciate, unless you know one of these experts and have seen them in action. "What is more," said Fox, "I never met anyone who knew so much about our Civil war campaigns."

Britain, U. S., Err In Food Production

Apparently the U. S. government is making the same mistake in delaying a start on increased food production that the British government is now so bitterly regretting. At the outbreak of the present war, in September, 1939, a survey by the London Times showed that there were 3,000,000 acres less under cultivation than had been producing food at the end of the last war.

The Scotch sheep raisers, for instance, were greatly discouraged over the obvious eagerness of the government to increase British consumption of Argentine beef. There were very sound economic reasons for increasing Argentina's ability to purchase British manufactured goods, but from a military standpoint they were very unsound.

It is a long sea haul from Buenos Aires to any British port, and, preparing for war in other days, the British government overlooked the fact that in wartime they might not be able to spare the bottomry to bring this food, not to mention the possibility that German submarines, raiders, mines and bombers might make it impossible to get the ships through at all.

U. S. POLICY SIMILAR

There is not the same element of gambling with danger in the mistaken policy the United States has been pursuing, and apparently will continue to pursue for some months, at least, to come. But economically it is just as cockeyed.

The department of agriculture, with the enthusiastic approval of congress, is still working on the idea that it is sound business to pay the farmers NOT to raise food. The idea, of course, was always to hold the price up.

But the administration is struggling to hold ALL prices down. It doesn't talk about holding farm prices down, but obviously a rise in the cost of food would boost the cost of living, and hence tend to produce more labor troubles.

But, if the government would just take its hands off, it would not only save hundreds of millions of dollars which could be used for defense, but the farmers would eagerly rush back to the old habit of producing all they could. Thus, just by letting nature take its course, the country would avoid a food problem next year and the year afterward.

U. S. Develops Great Generals In Every War

Gen. Marshall Heads Army As Nation Watches World Conflict.

By **ROGER SHAW**
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

WASHINGTON.—Every American war, or war in which America was interested, has turned out a general, or two, or three. In the Revolution there were George Washington and Nathaniel Greene, of first rank. Strangely enough, the general who won that war's primary victory, Saratoga, was not of first rank by any manner of means. His name, still unpopular in army circles, was Horatio Gates. Gates disliked Washington, and the "Gates" triumph over Burgoyne was really won by such subordinates as Benedict Arnold and Dan Morgan.

The War of 1812 was perhaps the American army's most dismal episode. It turned out traitors, poltroons and phonies. But it also produced bucolic Gen. Andrew Jackson, of the same tough Scotch Irish stock as Dan Morgan's riflemen. Jackson won the concluding battle of New Orleans, after his countrymen had met defeat at Detroit, Queenstown, and up and down the long Canadian border.

In the Mexican war there were two of them: Zach Taylor and Winfield Scott. Scott was "old fuss and feathers" to the boys in blue. Taylor was a political general from the slave-South, while Scott was a regular. Both men were amiable and efficient, especially Scott, who had learned his tricks as a youngster back in 1812. The exploits of this twain, with tiny forces far from home, were almost epic.

In the Civil war we have a double set-up: North and South. The northern all-stars were the usual big three of Grant-Sherman-Sheridan, the latter originally a cavalry chief. Sherman was the best of the three, and the best in the whole war, according to the world's leading military critic, B. H. Liddell Hart of England. The southern team was Lee-Jackson-Forrest. Stonewall Jackson was killed in mid-war.

Five Generals Became President.

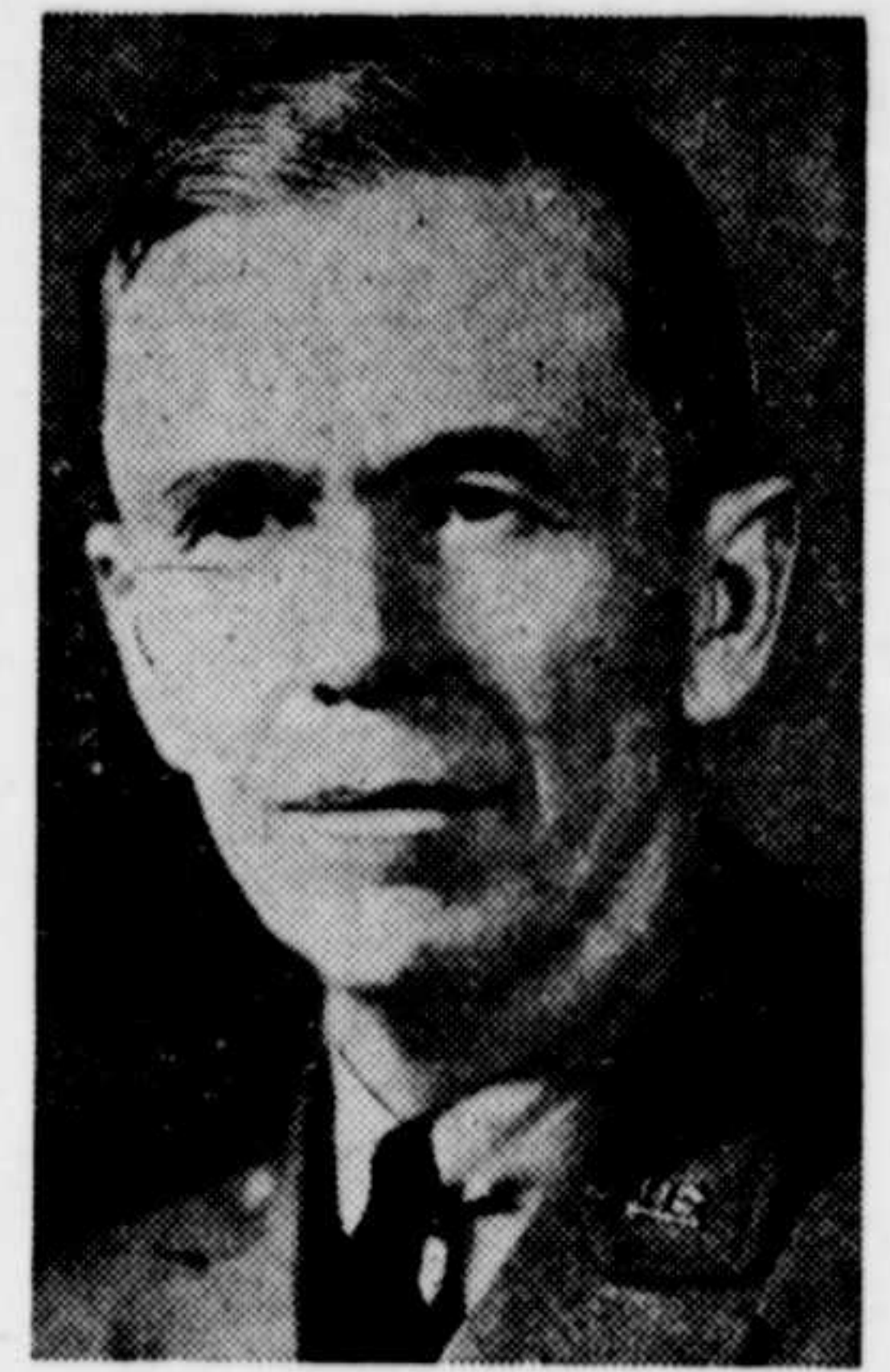
In the Spanish war there were generals and admirals and what-nots, but a lieutenant-colonel named Teddy Roosevelt ran away with the show. He commanded the rough riders at San Juan Hill, and rode himself into the White House, in good company. The company was as follows: Washington, Jackson, Taylor and Grant—a general from each war, who became President.

That brings us down to the so-called second World war. In this war there have been very few generals of note. England's Gort and Ironside were kicked upstairs after Dunkirk. France's Gamelin, a nice fellow like Gort, is more than in the doghouse. Generals Petain and Weygand, in this man's war, are political generals rather than front-fighters. Finland's Mannerheim and Greece's dead Metaxas were dictator-generals who combined business with pleasure, when it came to their particular Russian and Italian phases of Armageddon II. Germany's air chief, Hermann Goering, is a purely political general, while Keitel is a desk general who does a job like our own Henry Stimson. Manfred von Brauchitsch is the top German field general, but not well



known, while Guderian is the tank expert who overran the west. When it comes to Italian generals—are there any, and if so, where? Badoglio, the Caesar of Ethiopia, went the way of Gort and Gamelin. And Marshal Graziani, Libyan defender, "resigned" because of his many reverses.

That leaves America. At this moment, America's Washington-Jackson-Grant of the second World War is George Catlett Marshall, chief of staff and commanding general. He is a remarkably nice fellow. He has light blue eyes, and did not go to West Point. In army politics there is a good deal of feeling against the Pointers, so this is in Marshall's favor. Instead, he went to the little Point of the Southland—Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in the Shenandoah valley. V. M. I. also turned out Stonewall Jackson,



GEN. GEORGE MARSHALL

the "right arm" of Robert E. Lee. Staff-chief Marshall, however, hails from that hotbed of Quakers and generals and Quaker generals: Pennsylvania.

Extremely Hard Worker.

Marshall has a likeable personality. He is not technical in his phrasing, but human and understandable. He has never been a publicity hound, but he does like to talk. He likes to expound his ideas, and he has plenty of these without a doubt. He is an extremely hard worker, and of a restless turn of mind and body. Since he got the high command, he has flown nearly 30,000 miles about the countryside, on trips of inspection. He has another aspect—one that every great general through history has husbanded. He sticks by his old soldiers through thick and thin, and they have direct access to him at any time. Caius Julius was that way, and so were Wellington and Napoleon, and so was Ludendorff, who unfortunately stuck by an ex-corporal named A. Hitler.

General Marshall lives at one of Washington's show places—Fort Myer, just outside the District of Columbia. This is the fortress that

is attached to the Arlington national soldier's cemetery.

The likeable Marshal Marshall gets up in the morning at 5:30, which is more than the privates have to do. He likes to ride his horse for an hour or so before breakfast. He gets to his office in the war department around 7 o'clock, though the department does not open, officially, till 8:45. He reads all his own morning mail—close to half a hundred letters per diem. Most of the long morning he bickers with congressmen, reporters, aides, or White-Housers. He has lunch, betimes, on the desk in his office—a luncheon of pie and milk, or perhaps a chocolate bar. All afternoon he labors and does all that he has to do: bickerings anew, confabs, hasty decisions, long-term plans. It's all in good hands. He takes home-work home with him and studies till far into the night hours, brushing up for the morrow. It's not an easy routine.

Marshall is a "Pershing" man, in the army lingo. He was a Pershing aide up to 1924, has Pershing ideas, and a Pershing background. In the same way, in France, Weygand is a Foch man, while Gamelin was a Joffre man, and Napoleon a Carnot man. This, in army circles, is for Marshall, and also against him. Pershing has always been something, perhaps, of a controversial figure. Marshall, however, is not. There is very little controversy about Marshall. This is very fortunate in the year of grace, 1941.

Knows How to Compromise.

Marshall is patient, likes order, dislikes chaos, and knows how to compromise if-or-when he has to.

Marshall's original purpose was a comparatively small, highly trained, perfectly equipped force of regulars, capable of attempting anything. After the fall of France, last June, came conscription and untrained masses of raw material. Marshall had to change his plans to conform to an emotional public opinion. A good many of the regulars have not cared for this. Their slogan has been "business as usual." Marshall himself is basically an infantry general, not a warped faddist on tanks or air. Every army unit, today, is half to three-quarters composed of mere recruits, but Marshall cannot help that. He has had to accept the draft, whether he liked it or not.

Presumably, he does, but some of his officers, presumably, do not. They put little faith in mere numbers, and prefer quality to quantity. All this is debatable, and remains to be seen. Our military future appears to be in good hands, though, of course, the Anglo-French thought the same of Gort and Gamelin.

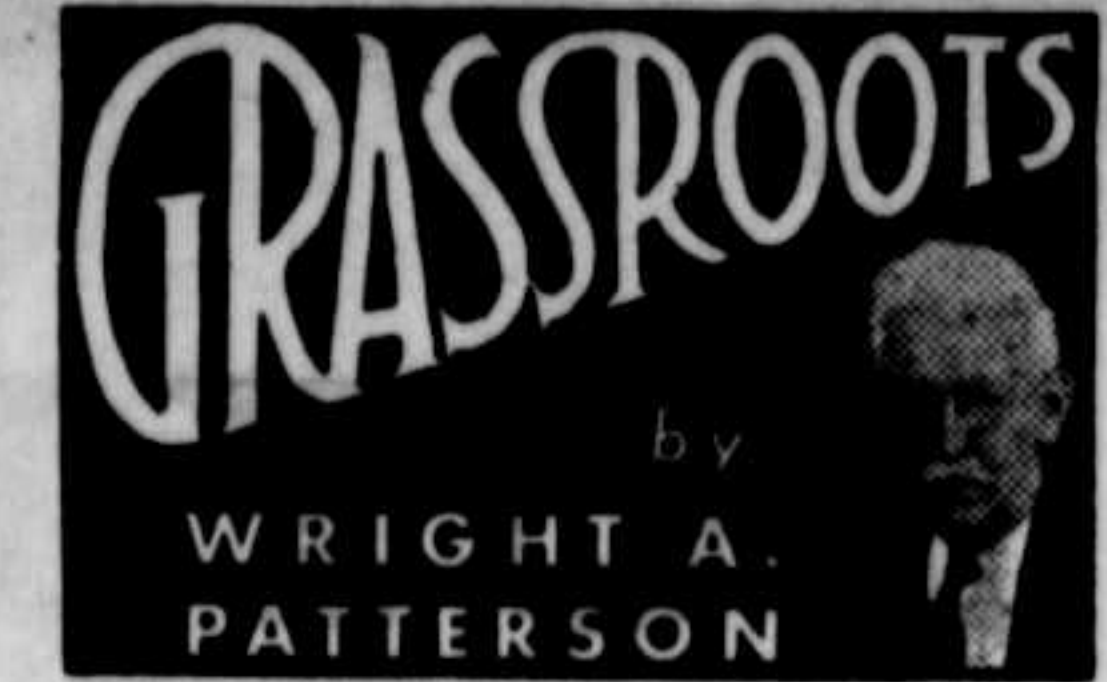
Marshall's first wound came at V. M. I.—a bayonet wound in a hazing accident. Let's hope he suffers no more knife-no more wounds—from the political hazing of that sometimes strident bedlam, the feshpots of Washington intrigue.

Odds Are Against Rain on Easter Day

NEW YORK.—In the Fourth century of the Christian era, when the time of the Easter celebration was settled for future generations by the Council at Nicea, nothing was said concerning Easter weather. That vagary, therefore, has been left free to be anything it liked, and on about 16 Easters of the last 50, United States weather bureau records show, it has either snowed, hailed, rained, or been cold and blustery.

Back in 1875, records show the one-out-of-three chance that the weather might be inclement was possibly a disaster for the fashion-conscious. Rain-garb hadn't reached the well-styled stage, and the shapeless coat of the day was no attractive addition to milady's costume of Greek hair arrangement, Elizabethan ruff, Louis Quatorze jacket, and the Moorish jewelry which she wore. Today, however, the raincoats of such fabrics as transparent koro-seal, made in the military fashion now being highlighted in the smart women's suits, make protective apparel a definite part of the Easter parade.

It's a bit difficult to imagine how the observance of Easter, purely religious in origin, became so indissolubly associated with spring millinery. Perhaps the well-known author of a book on etiquette, who said: "A superstition all over the world is that one should wear at least one new article of clothing on Easter, or bad luck will follow," may have had something to do with the sprouting of new finery. At any rate, back in the early 1890s, New York began observing the day by the famous parade along Fifth avenue, a now universal tradition.



INDUSTRIAL SABOTAGE AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

WE AMERICANS, the people of the cities, towns and farms, have a vital interest in the labor turmoil throughout the nation.

As taxpayers, we are interested in the terrific increase in cost of the preparedness program these strikes involve and which we must pay.

As consumers, we are interested in the increased costs of the things we must buy.

But our greatest interest is in the effect it may have on our system of government, on our way of life, on our future as a nation.

A part, a small part, of the turmoil is occasioned by an honest effort on the part of labor leaders to better conditions of the working classes, to increase their standard of living. With that small part the vast majority of American people will have no objection, will offer no protest.

Another part, and a large part, is occasioned by gangsters, not working men, who have seized control of labor organizations and who are seeking personal profit from the agitation they create. All too many of the labor organizations are today controlled by such gangsters, who are collecting vast sums from the working classes and reporting to no one but themselves.

Another part, also a large part, and one in which we Americans are especially concerned, is occasioned by fifth columnists who would, through created labor difficulties, change our form of government, our way of life.

Representative Dies, after long and careful investigation, tells us the Communist party is attempting, through the creation of industrial strife, to socialize American industry and remodel it on the Russian plan.

Former Ambassador Bullitt tells us that because of these industrial conflicts, we are headed for the fate that befell France.

It is the part of the industrial turmoil engendered by these alien isms that is our greatest concern. We object to the sabotaging of that system, that way of life which has made us the most prosperous people, with the highest standard of living of any nation on earth.

America cannot countenance such alien methods. Our political leaders of all parties should realize the vast majority of all us—laboring men, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, all—are strenuously opposed to a continuance of the activities of the adherents of any European ism in their efforts to destroy us; that we demand legislation to stop the calling of unjustified strikes, the underlying purpose of which is to undermine the American system of government.

The fifth columnist and the gangster will go to all lengths to gain their ends. There is no place in American labor organizations for either of these.

OH FOR THE FOOD OF THE 1941 SOLDIER

IT IS A LONG JUMP from "canned willie," salt pork, boiled spuds, boiled beans, hardtack and cheap coffee to roast duck, turkey, ribs of beef and Yorkshire pudding, asparagus tips, au gratin potatoes, ladyfingers, lemon meringue pie, cream puffs, and all the other delicacies which can be found on a Waldorf-Astoria menu.

That represents the difference between soldiering in 1898 and soldiering in 1941. I was soldiering in 1898 and as I see the difference, am sorry I am past the draft age in 1941.

Well do I remember how, as a cavalry troop officer, I confiscated a box of cake, cookies and other sweets which a fond mother sent to her son, because the doctors told me no soldier could eat such food and survive the rigors of a soldier's life and work.

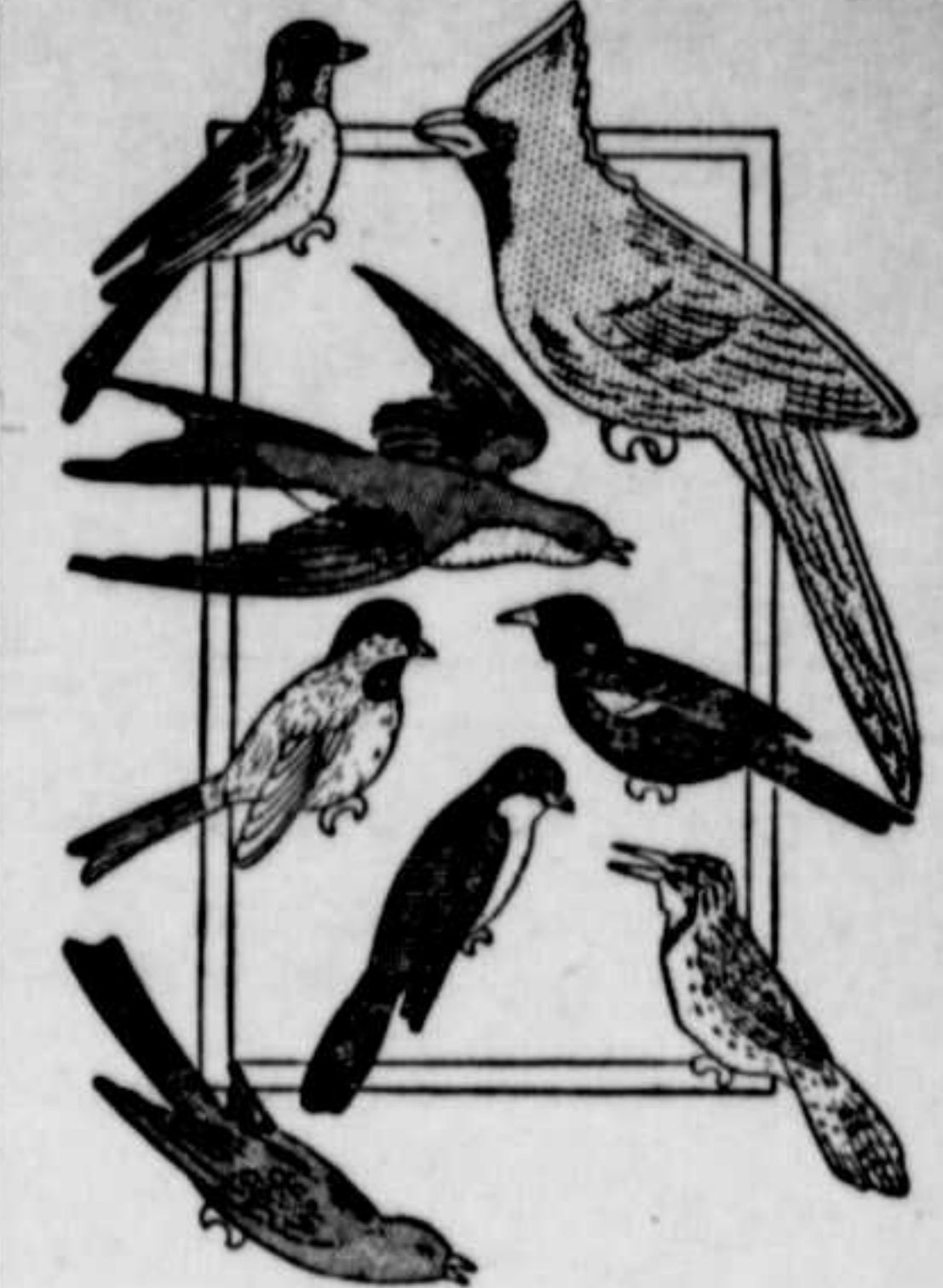
As I see the luxurious barracks constructed for our soldiers of today, I recall how I was threatened with a court-martial because I had taken the dividend my troop received from the regimental canteen to buy lumber for floors in our troop tents so the men might get out of the mud and stay out of the hospitals. That is another difference between soldiering in 1898 and soldiering in 1941.

In 1898 the "top kick" assigned the dumbest men of the troop—the men who could not do "fours right" and "fours left" to the kitchen as cooks. Now they give company cooks a special schooling, teach them all about calories and vitamins, before they permit them to cook, and for cooking they pay them extra money. What a jump from 1898 to 1941.

Even as late as 1918, rations were not tops, but they had improved as compared to 1898. I stopped one day for a meal with a Texas outfit in France just before the close of the first World war, and it consisted of a beef stew—the best beef stew I ever ate, and better than anything one could get in England at the time. I thought it was the best soldier food ever heard of, but it did not compare with the things our soldier boys are being served today.

Who would not want to be a soldier?

THINGS



Transfer No. Z9272

A CARDINAL, robin and barn swallow join with the red-wing, chickadee, meadow lark, bluebird and indigo bunting in bringing color to your lawn or garden. They come in natural size on this transfer, ready to be traced to plywood, wallboard or thin lumber. Cut them from the wood with jig, coping or keyhole saw and paint according to suggestions on the pattern. Then place them in trees or on bushes to brighten the out-of-doors.

General cutout directions are on transfer Z9272, 15 cents. Send order to:

AUNT MARTHA
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired. Pattern No.
 Name
 Address

At Least Stern Parent Had Son's Rapt Attention

Father had decided that he must administer a strict lecture to his six-year-old son. The boy had been naughty, but did not seem to appreciate the fact, and it was with some reluctance that the parent undertook a scolding.

He spoke judiciously but severely; he recounted the lad's misdeeds, and explained the whys and wherefores of his solemn rebuke. His wife sat by, duly impressed for breath, and, incidentally to hear the culprit's acknowledgment of error, the lad, his face beaming with admiration, turned to his mother and said: "Mother isn't father interesting?"

INDIGESTION

Gas trapped in the stomach or small intestine may set like a hair-trigger on the heart. At the first sign of distress smart men and women depend on **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills** for relief. No laxative but made of the finest medicinal substances known for acid indigestion. If the **PINK PILLS** don't prove **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills** return bottle to us and receive **100% MONEY BACK**, 25c.

Prosperity and Adversity
 Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes, and Adversity is not without comforts and hopes.
 —Bacon.

DUSTINE Powder

25¢
ANTISEPTIC MEDICATED SOOTHING
 The Dustine Company • Baltimore, Md.

Great Character
 Character is higher than intellect. A great soul will be strong to live, as well as to think.—Emerson.

Help to Relieve Distress of FEMALE PERIODIC COMPLAINTS

Try **Lydell's Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to help relieve monthly pain, headaches, backache and ALSO calm irritable nerves and to monthly functional disturbances. Pinkham's Compound is simply marvelous to help build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Famous for over 60 years! Hundreds of thousands of girls and women report remarkable benefits. **WORTH TRYING!**

MERCHANTS

•Your Advertising Dollar

buys something more than space and circulation in the columns of this newspaper. It buys space and circulation plus the favorable consideration of our readers for this newspaper and its advertising patrons.

LET US TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT

Income Rises to New High



Business and agricultural conditions in the U. S. during April are indicated on the above map. The outlook is favorable, with national income expected to reach a new high. Rising income will probably be somewhat offset by higher costs.

By **L. G. ELLIOTT**
 President, LaSalle Extension University

PHILADELPHIA.—The general outlook for both agriculture and industry is favorable. There may be some offset to rising income by higher costs despite government pressure to keep prices from rising. But these will not be enough to keep farm income from rising to the highest level in 11 years. And the total national income is expected to reach a new peak.

Farm prospects for this year are

favorable. The total acreage which farmers are planning to plant is about the same as last year. Some shifts are being made among the different crops because supplies of export farm commodities, such as cotton, tobacco, and wheat, are large, while the foreign demand has been much below normal. Farmers are trying, insofar as possible, to concentrate their efforts on producing those products that are used mostly in domestic consumption. The market outlook for these is most favorable.