WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—G. Ward Price, British war correspondent, who is Adolf Hitler's friend and supporter, and who has traveled, lunched, dined and visited with him off and on for years, is England's most authentic news source as to Der Fuehrer's plans. Lord Rothermere's paper, the London Daily Mail, which employs Mr. Price, has been scooping the ears off the other London sheets on Hitler stories.

Hitler Bares His Soul to Mail Scribe

Mr. Price previously has related how he and Lord Rothermere were two of four guests at Mr. Hitler's first formal dinner party after he seized power. That was December 19, 1934. It was about this time that Lord Rothermere, reaching 80 per cent of the British reading public, through his newspapers and press associations, began his unceasing campaign for fascism in England. A third guest at the dinner was E. W. D. Tennant, of the Anglo-German fellowship, a fellowship which Lord Rothermere and Mr. Price have diligently fostered, with their Apologia Fascisma.

Mr. Price, educated at Cambridge university, is a seasoned and richly garlanded British war correspondent. As foreign correspondent of the Daily Mail, he was with the Turkish army in the first Balkan war; he was an official correspondent at the Dardanelles, he was with the British army at Salonika. He has long been a quasi-official reporter for the British empire. He writes concisely, clearly and expertly, with a keen alertness for revealing little human touches and with little concern for the dry imponderables of political or economic theory.

His book, "I Know These Dictators," published in this country last year, was, in the view of this writer, big news, and should have stirred up a lot of excitement. Principally about Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, it builds out of intimately observed minutiae of their minds and persons a synthesis of virtue, charm and heroism.

Mr. Price, in this book, reports that Adolf Hitler is genteel, humorous, courageous, chivalrous, abstemious, profoundly intellectual, kindly, forgiving, unselfish, tender, a clever story-teller, and loves dogs and children.

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DR. NORBERT WIENER challenges Milton, or Pope or whoever it was that observed, "Chaos umpire sits, and by decision more embroils the fray."

Scientists Can Now Predict Way of Chaos

At last, says this famous savant of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, scientists "can now predict what will happen in states of complete confusion."

As Dr. Wiener explains the new outreach of the calculus, at the fourth international congress for applied mechanics at Cambridge, it seems to clock everything, from a case of hiccoughs to Adolf Hitler, just so long as it is "pure" chaos and not a mere adulteration. That ought to let in most of Europe.

He read English at the age of three and Latin at five, and entered Tufts college at the age of 11, finishing in the class of 1910. He took his master's degree in 1912 and his doctor's in 1913, both at Harvard.

At the age of 19, he was an assistant professor at Harvard, lecturing on "The Theory of Knowledge." Dr. Wiener has kept on steadily gathering laurels in the groves of Academe.

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EVENTS of the last few weeks have, of course, flushed many half-pint Hitlers in Europe, chief among them being young Leon Degrelle, of Belgium.

A Petticoat Putsch Is New Threat

Counted out last year, he now bounces back with some show of power; enough, at any rate, to make a martial stir of men and horse in Brussels, with word that he might start delivery on the "terror" which he has been promising for several years.

Thirty-two years old, of the type of a healthy and husky high-school lad, he is the best-looking of all the Hitler apprentices, and there's no knowing but that he might start the world's first great petticoat putsch. Comely young women have flocked to his banner in shoals, and much of his support has come from women. He has both allure and showmanship and few of the stigmata of the paranoiac, unless it be his apparent determination to scare everybody to death.

He tried to seize Brussels in October, 1936, stirring up considerable violence. His party is the "Rexist."

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Kissing Sharks to Death

Art of killing sharks by kindness as practiced in the Fiji islands: Fijians drive sharks into a large net. Then treacherously kiss the unsuspecting fish on their upturned bellies. The shark never moves again.

Parrot Repeated Lord's Prayer

Probably the longest series of consecutive words ever learned and spoken successfully by a parrot is the Lord's Prayer, which consists of 65 words, says Collier's Weekly.

Weekly News Review

France, England Friendless In New World Power Lineup

By Joseph W. La Bine

Foreign

Since the notorious peace of Munich, almost every day has seen the stars of Great Britain and France descend to new lows, torn by dissention from within, heaped with ridicule from without. Hardly had Alfred Duff Cooper resigned from the British cabinet in protest against Prime Minister Chamberlain's "sell-out" before Winston Churchill arose in the house of commons to state his views. He prophesied that England will be dependent on German good will for its very existence. "We have sustained defeat without war, and the whole equilibrium of Europe has been changed," he summed up.

That Prime Minister Chamberlain agrees is shown by his insistence on a high-speed rearmament program, a move quite contradictory to his Anglo-German peace pact and his treaty with Italy. It is an admission that not even Mr. Chamberlain trusts Adolf Hitler or Benito Mussolini very far.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
He, among others, was ashamed.

Meanwhile, France has been quick to make peace with Italy by recognizing her conquest of Ethiopia. Her parliament, by overwhelmingly approving the Munich pact, agreed that no price was too high for peace even though it meant relegating France to the position of a second-rate power. But sorely-taxed Frenchmen want to know why they must pay for a huge army and navy that refuses to fight.

There are other signs, as well. The resignation of Czech President Eduard Benes in the face of growing public sentiment against weak-kneed democracies, indicates that Czechoslovakia is giving in to demands for co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis. It is almost humorous to reflect that Great Britain has agreed to defend Czechoslovakia's integrity. Even more tragic is Chancellor Hitler's demand for reparations from Czechoslovakia, to be paid out of the $150,000,000 loan recently granted the Czechs by Great Britain.

With central Europe turned over completely to dictatorship, with Russia breaking her French alliance and crawling back into silence, France and Britain apparently stand alone, friendless, merely tolerated by her "friends"—Italy and Germany.

Taxation

Though campaigning politicians do not speak of it, next winter's congress will probably turn the income tax headache into a nightmare. With another federal deficit in prospect, with high income brackets already taxed to the limit, the solution will be a broadening of tax base on middle and low income groups, i. e., the man making less than $50,000 a year. Present exemptions are $1,000 for single persons, $2,500 for married persons, with $400 extra for each dependent under 18 years of age. If 2,067,736 persons filed 1935 returns on that basis, an estimated 8,400,000 would yield from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000 more under the proposed plan for reducing exemptions to $500 for single persons, $1,000 for married persons and $200 for dependents. Chief victims would be those now paying in the low income brackets, a prospect that bodes virtual political suicide for any congressman who favors the measure. Only alternative would be federal sales taxation, which "horrified" President Roosevelt when he first took office and has since been a dead issue.

Business

When President Roosevelt asked early this month that there be less "saber rattling" by business and labor, instead of more co-operation to aid the almost-certain economic recovery, he gave business an opportunity to speak. The answer came from Charles R. Hook, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, whose slight rebuke that "encouragement from leaders in public life would help" was followed by a truly straightforward plea. Said he: "Manufacturers are extremely eager for a more co-operative attitude . . . Industrialists want to see a sound business recovery . . . Industry wants to see a higher income for every family . . . Industry does not want to see runaway prices . . . To help this recovery along, every group in this country can assist. Manufacturers, farm leaders, by using tolerance and patience . . . can do much to promote industrial peace and progress, which are essential to real recovery."

Labor

Chief result of the American Federation of Labor's Houston convention has been a widening of the breach between A. F. of L. and John Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. Labor leaders have long harbored hope of bringing the two factions together; A. F. of L. made a gesture last winter, while David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers have long been on the fence, acting as mediator.

But when A. F. of L.'s William Green began throwing charges of "communism" at C. I. O., when he alleged further that two members of the Wagner labor relations board (Donald Wakefield Smith and Edwin S. Smith) were pro-C. I. O., the last hope for peace faded. As a result, C. I. O. has called its first constitutional convention at Pittsburgh November 14, when delegates from 42 international and national unions will meet with representatives of 180 industrial union councils. At that time, A. F. of L. may expect to be blasted in return.

Strangest feature of labor's war is that both factions remain loyal to President Roosevelt, who should have incurred A. F. of L.'s wrath by reappointing Donald Wakefield Smith to the labor board last month, and who should have made C. I. O. angry by consenting to changing the Wagner act next winter, on Mr. Green's request. Though Mr. Lewis has been conspicuously silent about the administration, Mr. Green has been quick to point out that C. I. O.'s constitutional convention is a rebuff to the President's moves for labor peace.

War

To the Japanese soldier clawing his way toward Hankow, the prospect has been discouraging. Even if he survives the stubborn, bloody Chinese resistance, even though he helps raise the Jap flag over Hankow, the war will not be over. Nippon has announced Hankow as the final objective, and it probably will be taken soon. But Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek insists his people will continue to resist.

CHINA'S CHIANG KAI-SHEK
"There can be no peace . . ."

His latest statement: "If Japan does not abandon aggression and withdraw her instruments of invasion, and if she does not restore China's territorial and administrative integrity, there can be no peace . . . The longer our armed resistance continues, the stronger will our determination grow."

General Chiang's prophecy is already fulfilled. Though Chinese have won no spectacular victories, Japan's drive up the Yangtze to Hankow has cost more casualties than any previous phase of the war. Every indication is that Japan will never control more than rivers, railroads and highways, that huge and lumbering China will eventually assimilate whatever permanent Japanese population is sent over to administer the conquered territory.

● Since "peace at any price" became Europe's watchword during the Czechoslovakian crisis, it is just possible the same watchword may be applied to Spain's civil war. In this imbroglio, where Germany and Italy have aided the strong Fascist cause of Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco, communistic Loyalist Spain has suffered repeated setbacks and now controls but a small area.

France, and especially England, have already made peace overtures to Italian Premier Benito Mussolini in the Spanish conflict. One proposed settlement is division of the peninsula into a democracy and dictatorship.

Observers think it entirely possible that Germany and Italy may force a sell-out of Loyalist Spain just as Czechoslovakia was sold out, that England and France may eventually agree to give Generalissimo Franco victory.

Domestic

Though the U. S. is a land of free press and speech, most Americans agree it is far from smart to let foreign agents operate untrammeled. Last winter, when agitation for an investigation of un-Americanism first came before congress, many a lawmaker wondered not only about un-American agents, but all foreign agents. Who are they? How do they operate? What are their aims? Upshot was a law requiring all "agents of foreign principals" to register with the state department by October 6. Though the deadline came and passed with thousands still left unregistered, the persuasive threat of prosecution is expected to bring results. Though the law has no teeth, its registration requirement will let Uncle Sam keep an eye on foreign agents, will help curb the growing spy danger.

● Regardless of who holds power when civil service is expanded, it will create furore in the minority ranks because present job-holders will be favored. On this assumption, a furore will come in Republican ranks February 1 when 81,000 Democratic workers in so-called emergency agencies are moved into civil service classification. Another 44,000 may be added later. This results from U. S. civil service commission approval of President Roosevelt's executive order last June, which asked expansion of the merit system. Undeniably a step in the right direction, February's change will be less meritorious than most civil service operations, since present job-holders need only take a non-competitive examination and get the recommendation of their superior officers.

Politics

To New York state voters, November's gubernatorial election will be a matter of choosing between two worthy men, once co-workers against crime, now political opponents through trick of circumstance. Odds appear to be growing that the Democratic Gov. Herbert H. Lehman will beat Manhattan's racket-busting District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee.

Merits for Dewey: An amazing record of fighting New York city's criminal element since he was appointed special prosecutor by Governor Lehman in 1935. Young (only 38 years old), handsome, a crusader, he nevertheless has little governmental background outside the court room.

Merits for Lehman: Almost 40 years' manufacturing and banking experience that have enabled him to run the Empire state on a business basis. He battled successfully against legislative opposition to his sweeping set of laws expediting criminal procedure, went on to wipe out a $100,000,000 deficit left by his predecessor, Franklin Roosevelt.

Dewey Support: New York state Republicans. He must win 250,000 votes which Lehman controlled in 1936, must also win the powerful labor vote which, though it helped elect him district attorney last year, is still Democratic.

Lehman supports New York state Democrats, who have controlled the governorship many years; New York city Jewry, because Lehman is Jewish; Tammany (what is left of it), because Tammany bitterly dislikes Tom Dewey for prosecuting its favorite son, Jimmy Hines; the American Labor party, because Lehman has endorsement of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Since he must attack his strongest points, Candidate Dewey's first blast was against Tammany, which necessitated dragging Candidate Lehman into the picture. Unintentionally, said Mr. Dewey, the governor is "the good will advertising, the front man and window dressing for a thoroughly corrupt machine." Proud of his own anti-crime record, Governor Lehman answered he was "amazed" that the young district attorney would "abandon" his rackets prosecution to enter governmental affairs in which he has "no real record of accomplishment."

CANDIDATE LEHMAN
One good man against another.

What everyone knows is that Tom Dewey can have anything he wants from the Republican party, even the 1940 presidential nomination, if he wins. That is one reason Franklin Roosevelt was willing to patch up his quarrel with Governor Lehman, who opposed the Supreme court enlargement bill. It is also why New York's campaign is attracting national attention.

Tombs Disclose Light On Builder of Pyramid

King Chophron, builder of the Second Pyramid of Giza, lived in 2650 B. C., yet new light on his life has been revealed. He was the son of Cheops who built the Great Pyramid and the pyramid he built is almost as large as that of his father.

The tomb of his wife, Ka-Ousert, recently was discovered, as also was the tomb of the superintendent of his palace, who went by the name of Khort-Maat and is represented by a statue whose body is carved from the rock but whose head is made of white Turah limestone and fitted on to the shoulders.

The tomb of Chophron's "Purification Superintendent" also was found as well as that of his secretary, Nofer-hotop, and also the tomb of Ka-Hor-ist-of, the "Man who purified the king."

Another tomb opened is that of the chief occulist of the royal palace whose name was Wach-douau.

Tulips Caused Boom

Coming originally from the region bounding the eastern Mediterranean, tulips were unknown in European gardens before 1554. Then the ambassador of Austria to Turkey brought home some bulbs. It was not until 1591, says Nature magazine, that tulips were introduced into Holland. By 1634 the tulip vogue developed into a boom; prices of five and six thousand dollars were obtained for a single bulb. The bubble soon burst.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Peace Bought by Pieces of Nation Likely to Last Only for 'A While'

Much in Situation in Central Europe Has Not Been Told; Roosevelt and Hull Handled Affair With Fine Ability; Versailles Treaty Blamed for Trouble.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—It appears that the world is going to be spared a general European war for a while, and yet it should be recognized that the period of peace that has been bought with pieces of a nation is likely to be only "a while." From all of the information available in Washington's diplomatic corners combined with the judgment of men who know European politics—and European human nature—it seems that the balance is so delicate as to permit a powder keg being fired by an inconsequential firecracker.

Nevertheless, there is much that has not been told about the situation. Little has been said, for instance, about the basic problem in the center of Europe, nor has there been real frankness about the part which American representatives had in the original setting of the present day grief. American political conditions—domestic politics—obviously constitute one reason why there has been only infrequent references to the underlying causes of the trouble. A more important reason, however, is that if there had been much talk about our original interest, there would have been many more suggestions from abroad that Uncle Sam should come in and act as arbiter. Surely, there was no one in this country willing that President Roosevelt should do that. Mr. Roosevelt foresaw that possibility early; so he confined American efforts to earnest pleas for avoidance of war, for use of common sense methods of settlement.

I think that Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hull of the state department handled the extremely delicate situation with fine ability. The pleas which went out to contending forces carefully avoided possibility of entanglements; yet, even the bull-headed Hitler must have felt the pressure that was represented by them, pressure on whatever machinery within him that he calls his mind and heart. More than that, public appeal by the United States certainly gave added courage to the Europeans who were trying to solve the problem without paying ten million lives and billions in money.

Root of All the Trouble Lies in Versailles Treaty

But let us quit kidding ourselves about the European situation. Why dodge around the bush concerning the underlying facts and the blame that attaches, including such blame as belongs to us?

We must recognize these facts:

1. The root of all the trouble is imbedded in the Treaty of Versailles. In that treaty, written in 1919, there were injustices that could only lead eventually to a head-on collision. It was in the Versailles peace negotiations after the World war that President Wilson coined the phrase, "self determination of peoples." It was in those negotiations, too, that Lloyd-George of England, Clemenceau of France, and Orlando of Italy, traded Mr. Wilson out of everything before they would agree to his idealism, founding of the League of Nations. No one can say that Woodrow Wilson lacked sincerity; and it was this deep sincerity, ironically, that was preyed upon by the other three victorious nations. Mr. Wilson yielded when a majority of Americans knew at the time that he was being trapped.

2. Europe has been made, by fate, the abiding place of many racial and human types. They are races and types which have characteristics and traits, training and tradition that never have mixed, and never will mix. Central Europe is a melting pot where nothing ever has melted. "Self determination of peoples" would mean the segregation of each and every type and race. It is a possibility, of course, to segregate them as Mr. Wilson theorized, but it is not at all probable. Mr. Wilson supplied those people with a new idea and then allowed the "big three" of the Versailles conference to capitalize on his aims. There has been some measure of fighting about it ever since.

Greed and Vengeance Short-Sighted Policy

3. The greed of the allied powers and the vengeance which they sought to wreak on Germany now is proved, as it was charged in 1919, to have been a short-sighted policy, capable of establishing peace only until Germany recuperated and regained some strength. Of course, the victors were determined to prevent Germany ever again from attempting to destroy the world and promote her own selfishness, but their efforts in that direction displayed only the tendencies of hate, none of the indications of caution or far vision. Even though it be another generation and new leaders, no virile nation, including our own, would fail to fight back if the opportunity ever presented. Germany has been seeking, therefore, only a restoration of some kind. It appears that the buried hate among them has been exhumed and made to live again in the demagoguery of Hitler. He has used it for his selfish ends, to maintain his own power, to satisfy an ego that some folks regard as approaching an unbalanced mentality.

4. The German people have been and continue to be a people requiring inflexible leadership. Hitler supplies it. He promised them new life, and he apparently has made good on just enough of his promises to provide him with continued power. Most people who have been able to study Hitler's programs at close range declare the whole house of cards eventually will collapse. But for the moment, there is "action," and the hope and the desires and the expectations of the German people provide fertile ground for the dogmas and the demagoguery of a dictator. They will not be "subjugated."

Is Hitler Through With Demands? Is the Question

5. We must not be too confident about the purity of purpose of those who guided the affairs of Czechoslovakia. The glory that was Czechoslovakia was stained more, I am afraid, than most of us Americans know. It is hard to believe all of the things, all of the methods of oppression, charged against the Czechs. Information concerning their treatment of the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia was distorted by the Germans. There can be no doubt of that, because the propaganda machine of Dr. Goebbels was working overtime. There was enough leaked through, however, to show that the Prague government was guilty of some harshness. It may have been that the Sudetens, themselves, brought it on. Of that, there can be only a guess. On the other hand, we have seen enough of the pulling and snarling, the sniping and trickery of other minorities to have a reasonably good idea of what could have gone on within the confines of Czechoslovakia during its 20 years of life.

What of the settlement? Is Hitler through with his demands? Are there other underlying motives and conditions yet to be dealt with and outside of the desires of the German minority to get back to the Reich?

The answers to these questions explain why I said at the outset that the peace appeared only for "a while." The Czechs probably have been "sold down the river" to save the continent of Europe. I have no faith in the man, Hitler; almost as little faith in Mussolini, the other dictator. The Czechs are going to be unhappy a long time; they will be resentful, and maybe they will start something. Hitler doubtless still wants the German colonies taken away by the Versailles treaty. It would be strange, likewise, if he did not want "the Polish corridor" restored to Germany. Each ambition constitutes a festering sore.

Hitler Plans to Make Germany Self-Sufficient

Underneath all of the problem, too, lies Hitler's program to make Germany self-sufficient, to make the nation independent of foreign sources of supply. The Rumanian oil fields, rich and productive, are coveted by more than one nation. England and English oil interests maintain a rather definite control, but it is a control that can be broken easily. On the other side of Rumania is the dictator, Mussolini, who displayed the true character of his soul by his rape of Ethiopia. Put these things together and draw your own conclusion, mindful always that to the north lies a great Russian bear, governed by an individual with different concepts, ruled by a steel boot, a people who can be fired with hatred for the Hitler type of government. Some say even that Stalin is only awaiting an opportunity to jump astride Hitler's neck. Anyway, just remember that Stalin is over there, too.

Finally, in Britain and in France, there are differing groups. Prime Minister Chamberlain. Daladier. I wonder if two men, especially, with regard to Chamberlain, ever carried a greater burden when they went to meet Hitler; when they were seeking to prevent a catastrophe by what the Czech partisans called, "selling the Czechs down the river?" Politically, both Chamberlain and Daladier will have to fight for their lives within their respective nations of England and France. One or both may sink into oblivion as a result of the courage shown. And who knows what underlying motives existed in addition to a fear of a general war? Their trip to Munich on September 29 was a fateful trip, one which we in the United States may have to wait several years fully to understand.

And so, the final question is: can Hitler bring his own people back from the brink of war, from the fervor of war preparation, to the life and economy of peace? That is a very real problem.

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Bridges Blames Flood on Roosevelt's Power Policy

WASHINGTON.—Sen. H. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) charged the "maniacal power policy" of the Roosevelt administration was responsible for flood disasters following the hurricane which cost more than 500 lives.

The administration's responsibility, Bridges said, grew out of its rejection of the New England flood control compact. He recalled that congress authorized formation of such interstate compacts following the disastrous New England floods of 1936 and New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut submitted a plan for congressional ratification.

The construction program, Bridges said, was evolved by United States army engineers. It was rejected, however, because it conflicted with the administration's power policy, that all titles to lands and rights of way be vested in the government.

LINES . . .

Each of us has a place in life's line, to do with what we will. Are you making the most of yours?

By WINIFRED WILLARD

HE WASN'T much to look at—short, squatty and a bit sinister. But he was something to remember. It was St. Louis, the ticket window of the Union station. I rushed for tickets. Ominous line ahead. Nothing to do but take my place and wait my turn. Through slow fifteen minutes, we had inched along until I stood second from the ticket agent. As the one ahead took his change and stepped from line, this other man slid in ahead of me. "It is my turn," I said. Looking me full in the face, he leered, "Well, what you going to do about it?"

I might have tried what the woman in Washington did one matinee afternoon last winter. It was Christmas time. We were to see "Little Women." Our hearts were in the proper state of sublimination for renewing acquaintance with Beth and Jo and Meg and Mother March. But office furniture moving in and heavy pedestrian traffic broke the box office line. We stopped to see where it really was, then stepped into what we supposed was our proper place. No sooner done than a miliant woman hurtled herself at us—didn't we know we belonged at the end of the line? Who did we think we were to break in like that? Why didn't we stay at home until we knew how to get into a line? Efforts to explain our right intentions fell flat in the face of her wrath. I wonder whether this tirading woman has a husband. If so, the Lord have mercy on his soul!

Manners

We were all in a hurry to get our letters one day last summer and to be in our seats before the morning symphony began. Eight ahead of me was a man. Down the plaza, up the steps we moved with the measured pace of such a queue. My eighth-ahead man was all right until at a distance he saw somebody whom he wanted to see close range. So, saying that he guessed his mail could wait, he left his place in the line. We brisked up, considerably encouraged. He found his friend, delivered his message, chatted with half a dozen others, then came back to the letter line and as if by merit of right, stepped into his former place. He knew better. He showed the embarrassment that goes with doing a trick like that. We were a well mannered group. Nobody said a word. But who can deny there was a heap o' thinkin'?

Isn't a line a section of life? Isn't a line a stage where we play our parts, informally and often unaware? And aren't we revealing of our inmost selves in the ways we play? Have I more right to take your place in the line of life than to rifle your purse? Neither belongs to me.

Life Gives Us Much

One of the lovely things life gives us is a place, each for himself, to make what he may of it. Some people make beauty spots out of their life places. Some let theirs stay all dreary and bare, putting no plan, no thought, no work, no love into them. Whatever my place is in life's line, it's mine! And that is much! I decide by the way I handle it whether it shall be insignificant or something greatly to be desired.

Good fortune to somebody else often devours us with envy. I had two college mates like that. To this day, they can't endure to know that anything fine and gracious has come to anybody else. They want their places in the line to be the best and themselves to be the biggest. Of course they're unhappy. Of course they're difficult. Of course they're lonely.

Box office, railroad ticket or mail delivery waiting lines have their unwritten ethics to the end of an even chance for everybody. The line of life is not so simple. It often gets tangled and twisted, sometimes all but out of hand. But in it, I have my place. If yours is better, I can take that as example and standard by which to make mine measure up. I can work hard and be loyal and fair and faithful in my own place. And I shall not break the rule of the line by taking what does not belong to me.

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'Oglethorpe Trail' Dates Back Before Revolution

The old Indian trail and highway known as the "Oglethorpe Trail," dates back to pre-Revolutionary war days when General Oglethorpe, founder of the state of Georgia, established a thoroughfare from Savannah to Augusta in 1739, following his famous treaty conference with the Creek Indians at Coweta.

The British designated the trail in 1780 as a military road, and in 1791 President George Washington traveled the road during his southern tour.

Rich in scenic sites which pass through deep, jungle-like river swamps abounding with game and fish, the trail also winds through rolling hill territory and along the banks of the Savannah river.

Origin of Knighthood

Knighthood arose among the class of men who forswore all that was low and debasing when the world was sunk in ignorance and sensuality, and the word remains as a title of the best of the race.

Tarpans Wild as Zebras

Sturdy tarpans roam the steppes of central Asia and seem just as wild as zebras of Africa, if not more so. They gather in herds of from 5 to 15 members, and each herd has an old stallion which guards it.