WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Big beefy, handsome Joseph Buerckel, forty years old, with hard fists and a whip-lash tongue, is Hitler's grand marshal of the Nazi subjugation of Austria. To the surprise of Nazi home talent in Austria, he is given entire charge of the fusion and subordination of the Austrian Nazis by Berlin.

Hard Fists to Nazify Austrians

He was a poor schoolmaster who worked his way up by continuous and diligent Jew-hating. While less earnest and industrious young men were wasting their time, he was working nights, Sundays and holidays on this, his chosen career.

Against stiff competition, it took him years to gain distinction, but at last he came to outrank even the illustrious Julius Streicher in long-distance anti-Semitism.

He was born in the Palatinate, the south German territory adjoining the Saar. He was in the World war, in the closing years, and joined the Hitler movement soon after the Munich beer hall putsch in 1923.

He was a good rough-and-tumble fighter and organizer and was advanced rapidly in the more overt and violent party drives.

When Baron von Papen was removed as Saar commissioner, in 1934, and made ambassador to Vienna, Herr Buerckel replaced him. Under his supervision was the jug-handled plebiscite and his the exultant radio voice which told the world that German justice had triumphed.

Saar Post Taught Him Technique

The League of Nations handed him the valley, and he became governor in 1935.

A typically forthright ukase was his Christmas decree against shopping in Jewish stores.

"If you try to get out of it," he said, "by pretending that your wife did the shopping, it merely shows that an unreal Nazi spirit prevails in your home, and you are not a he-man, but a fool."

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YOUNG Jan G. Masaryk, Czech minister to the Court of St. James, had a fervent belief in the Kellogg and Locarno pacts. He once said, "They are splendid instruments of a world order of peace and stability." Now he calls at the British foreign office, perhaps to hint that something seems to have gone wrong.

Czech Sees Fadeout of Peace Hope

He is the son of the late Dr. Thomas Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia. His mother was an American, born and reared in Brooklyn, and so is his wife, the former Mrs. Francis Crane Leatherbee, daughter of Charles R. Crane, the widely known manufacturer and industrialist. He has spent much time in America.

At the age of eighteen, he ran away from the University of Prague, in the early years of the war, and worked in a factory at Bridgeport, Conn. He returned home and finished his studies, and was the first Czech minister to the United States in 1919.

He has his famous father's impassioned belief in democracy, and has been its eloquent defender in central Europe, where his country is Horatius at the Bridge.

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THE history of this age will be hard to unscramble. Japan can't take a belt at a local power baron without landing on an American stockholder. Dr. Joji Matsumoto warned the government not to get in trouble with American investors by nationalizing its electric power industry.

Japs Learn Power Can Be Headache

This would endanger investments of $75,000,000, he contended, mostly held in this country.

He is Japan's leading corporation lawyer and one of its most important financiers, an officer of the Capital Rehabilitation Aid company, which has a quaint sound but which is understandable even in the Occident.

Sixty years old, he is a former professor of law at the Tokyo Imperial university, from which he was graduated. He is a director of the Tokyo Gas company and several other corporations, and was vice president of the South Manchurian railway.

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Spain's Romeo and Juliet

The "Lovers of Teruel," Spain's Romeo and Juliet, form one of the most ancient legends of Spain. They were Diego de Marcilla and Isabel de Segura and lived in Teruel during the Thirteenth century under the reign of King James of Aragon. They parted because of family disapproval and languished and died. Their bodies were mummified and they were buried in the chapel of the church of San Pedro.

Speaking of Sports

Lively vs. Dead Ball Is Riddle of 1938 Season

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

DID the National league put itself out on a limb when it adopted the deader ball for the 1938 season — while the American league voted to continue the lively one?

That question will come in for plenty of attention from now until the end of the world series next October. It has already had a good deal of newspaper space. But no one is really certain there is a radical difference between the dead and so-called lively ball.

Government scientists have taken samples of each, shot them out of catapult-like machines and recorded their findings. Sluggers from both major leagues have tried their bats on both dead and lively balls. The results are still a question mark.

The real answer should be written in the world series. If the National league wins the event and reverses the trend that has given it only three world's championships in the past ten years, credit will be given to President Ford Frick for his owl-like wisdom. If the American league wins, there can't be much said in the way of alibis and most people will then concede that it is the league and not the ball that is responsible.

Some critics have insisted that in voting for a change last December, the National league clubs had come to the conclusion that the ball the Yankees were pounding was too dangerous to continue in use. In fairness to Mr. Frick it should be assumed that the National league was trying to improve the game.

If you are a devotee of strategic baseball, there isn't much argument about the ball being too lively. Strategic baseball—the sacrifice, base stealing, moving the infield in to cut off a run at the plate, the squeeze play, etc.—hasn't been played seriously since Babe Ruth made the fans home run conscious some years ago. In the American league, particularly, the game has been a hitter's market. Teams play for the big inning and a rally that will win. When a man gets on first base he doesn't try to steal. He waits for his mates to drive him home with their bats.

Ford Frick

Harridge Doubts

Mr. Will Harridge, president of the American league, has some honest doubts about what happens when you begin tinkering with baseballs.

"When you change the ball it's hard to tell what results you'll get," he says. "For instance, we had three experts appear at a meeting of the board of directors of the league to explain how they might deaden the ball a trifle. One said the only way to do it was to cut down the size of the cork center. The second said it would have to be done with the wool, the yarn winding. The third said the only way to get any change was to use a different cover.

"If the experts who make the ball differ like that, how could we know what the results of changing the ball would be? It's an experiment and there won't be an answer until a full season's trial has been made."

The consensus of opinion among baseball men is that if there is any vast amount of difference between the dead and lively ball, the former won't bother the players who have the eyes and the power to knock one over the wall.

If the dead ball assists the pitchers in improving their performances, the only fellows who will really be hurt are those who really aren't first class batsmen. The bargain home run is something that should not belong in major league baseball.

The difficulty in distinguishing the difference between the dead and lively ball was illustrated by what happened at the Chicago Cubs' training camp this spring. In the early days of the camp, left-over balls of the 1937 vintage were used first. Then the 1938 models were brought out. Somehow the two vintages became mixed. All the oldtime players, coaches and newspaper men went into a huddle. But they couldn't tell one ball from the other either by sight or touch.

Baseball Miracle?

TAKE it from Joe Cronin who is something of a baseball student and in this instance sits in a neutral corner, the Chicago White Sox and the Washington Senators have actually accomplished a baseball miracle in their swap of first basemen —Zeke Bonura for Joe Kuhel. They consummated a trade in which both sides win.

It might appear at first glance that Clark Griffith, the "old fox" of the Senators, had handed Jimmy Dykes of the Sox a cold deck, when he lured him into handing over a .345 hitter for one whose 1937 average was only .283. But Cronin, son-in-law of Griffith and manager of the Boston Red Sox, says no. Here's how he explains it:

Zeke Bonura

Jimmy Dykes

Joe Cronin

"Kuhel will bat better than .300 for the Sox. He should drive in a lot of runs and be the best fielding first baseman seen around Comiskey park for a decade. Here's why. Kuhel will escape from many of the left-handed pitchers who have been handcuffing him at the plate.

"He is a left-handed hitter, like five other Washington regulars, who has had to face as many southpaws as the opposition could muster. With the White Sox, Kuhel joins a team that has six right-handed hitters. So he will do most of his hitting against right-handed pitchers.

"Bonura's case is exactly opposite. Zeke, a power-house right-hander, will be among a flock of left-handed hitters with Washington. He'll go to bat frequently against southpaw pitchers, which should help him, too. All things considered, it's one of the smartest inside baseball deals in years."

Olympic Problems

UNCLE SAM'S monopoly of leadership in the track and field events of the Olympic games seems definitely menaced so far as the 1940 Olympiad is concerned. By booking the games in far-off Japan and on dates when our best athletes will be unable to compete, the rest of the world has found a way to beat us.

Not since the games were revived many years ago has the United States been defeated in track and field sections. But by scheduling such events in October, when college athletes obviously should be attending classes, the Olympic managing committee is in effect offering the track and field championships to some other country.

The United States has two alternatives—first, not to send a team to the 1940 Olympics; second to induce the universities of this country to release star athletes long enough for them to compete in Japan and let them make up their lost studies later. Since Britain and several other countries have stated they will not send teams to Japan, the first alternative would be relatively easy. Fulfillment of the second would be tougher. Academic schedules are sacred cows in American universities. They could not easily be disturbed in order to head Germany, Italy and Japan off from winning track and field events. Moreover, many of the crack college athletes are wanted for football service by coaches.

Tee and Fairway—

FRANCIS OUIMET, veteran captain of the United States Walker Cup team, is worried lest the members who will make the British trip won't be in form. He fears that because the team sails so early a number of the players, idle during the winter months won't be at peak form when they land at St. Andrews, Scotland. He isn't taking any chances on too long a sea voyage to take the edge off. Instead of taking a slow boat to Glasgow and spending ten to twelve days on the sea, the players have booked passage on a four-day boat on May 10.

Francis Ouimet

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WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Noted Food Authority

Relates the Miracle of *VITAMINS* and Explains Why *YOU MUST EAT THEM or DIE* • • •

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

WE LIVE in the most inspiring age the world has ever known. Chemists grow plants without soil. Doctors snatch men from death with insulin. Surgeons perform incredibly delicate brain operations. *And thanks to the amazing discoveries of nutritional scientists, children enter the world with far better chances for long and happy lives, while men and women of seventy are more active and useful than their grandparents were at fifty.*

Much of the hard-won knowledge of how to eat so as to increase efficiency, curb disease, and improve the chances for longevity is due to the discovery of vitamins.

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VITAMINS DISCOVERED

Twenty-six years ago, a now-famous scientist walked nervously around his laboratory, back and forth — back and forth. He was conducting a nutrition experiment of vast importance. He didn't quite know what he was going to find, but he believed that he was on the verge of a revolutionary food discovery.

The scientist was my friend, Casimir Funk, a brilliant Polish bio-chemist. He had been working on the problem for many years. At last, in the year 1912, his experiments were positive and conclusive. Then he announced to the scientific world that he had discovered a vital force. "This force," said Funk, "I have called vitamine, because it is necessary to life."

Thus, the word "vitamin" came into being, along with the first knowledge of these minute but powerful factors which exert such a tremendous influence on human health and happiness.

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SPARK PLUGS OF NUTRITION

Other bio-chemists throughout the world—including Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins in England, and Hart, Humphrey, Babcock, Steenbock and McCollum in the United States—had been working on the same problem that Funk had partially solved. They knew that the first step was to find out how vitamins affected the human body, and that the second step was to discover what foods contained these vital substances.

And so there began a long series of experiments in the laboratories of great universities all over the world, which demonstrated what happens when a diet is deficient in any of the vitamins, and proved that if laboratory animals are wholly deprived of vitamins for a short time they will die.

These experiments are of the utmost significance to every homemaker, because the same thing happens to human beings as to experimental animals. Today our knowledge of vitamins has progressed to such a degree that it is possible to state the exact requirement for most of the vitamins and to designate the foods from which adequate quantities can be obtained.

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RESISTANCE AND VITAMIN A

To date, six vitamins have been identified. Vitamin A promotes growth and builds resistance to disease. It is necessary for the health of the mucous membranes of the body and helps to guard against infections of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. **It influences the health of the hair and skin, is necessary to prevent a serious eye disorder known as night blindness, and is essential for the formation of healthy teeth.**

Vitamin A is found in milk, butter, margarine that has been reinforced with vitamin A concentrate, egg yolk, cod-liver oil, thin green leaves and yellow fruits and vegetables such as carrots, sweet potatoes, apricots and bananas.

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APPETITE AND VITAMIN B

Vitamin B promotes appetite, aids digestion, prevents a serious nerve disorder. It is essential to the maintenance of a good digestion, which is vitally important if the body is to obtain full benefit from the food consumed. **This vitamin is closely related to the energy metabolism, and the requirement increases with the rate of growth and with increased energy expenditure, so that growing children and working men and women should receive very generous amounts.**

Vitamin B is found in yeast, whole wheat cereals, oatmeal, milk, fresh and dried peas and beans, spinach, cabbage and other greens, egg yolk and liver.

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VITAMIN C FOR TEETH, GUMS

Vitamin C plays an important part in regulating body processes, and prevents the dread disease of scurvy. A lack of this essential vitamin results in profound changes in the structure of the teeth and gums, may be responsible for hemorrhages occurring anywhere in the body, and for the degeneration of muscle fibers generally.

Vitamin C is most abundant in succulent fresh green leaves, such as green cabbage. It is also found in onions, potatoes, oranges, tomatoes, green peppers, bananas and strawberries. In most foods, it is easily destroyed by heat—that is why it is so important to include some fresh raw foods in the diet daily.

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VITAMIN D AND RICKETS

Vitamin D is sometimes called the sunshine vitamin because it can be manufactured in the body through the action of direct sunlight on the skin. This is the vitamin that is necessary for the **proper utilization of calcium and phosphorus in building bones and teeth. When it is lacking in the diet of infants, there develops that horrible disease known as rickets, in which the bones become soft and twisted, resulting in pitiful deformities — knock knees, bow legs, pigeon breast.**

In foods, vitamin D is only found in appreciable amounts in fish-liver oils and egg yolk. That is why every homemaker should be so grateful to the scientists who labored to discover how to concentrate this precious vitamin from fish-liver oils and add it to foods, or to increase the vitamin D content of foods through irradiation.

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ANTI-STERILITY VITAMIN E

Vitamin E comes in for less discussion than the others, because its significance to nutrition has not been fully determined. It does, however, appear to be necessary for successful reproduction and is found especially in wheat germ and lettuce.

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VITAMIN G PROLONGS YOUTH

Vitamin G is necessary for growth and for the maintenance of health and vigor at all ages. **It helps to ward off old age by prolonging the vigorous middle years. It is essential to the health of the skin, and recent experiments demonstrate that cataracts in the eyes may be due to a deficiency of this vitamin, which is found in yeast, and in liver, kidneys, egg yolk, milk, cheese and green leafy vegetables.**

One authority claims that chronic disorders of the throat, stomach, lungs, colon, heart and kidneys may be traced to vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

Certainly enough has been learned of vitamin chemistry to make clear that the homemaker fails in her duty who does not provide vitamins in abundance for every member of her family. Both children and adults depend upon you for their food supply. **It lies within your power to help them to health and happiness or condemn them to weakness, illness and sorrow.** Do not fail them. See to it that every member of your household—your children, the wage earners, the middle aged and the elderly—get enough vitamins to afford them the health that science has placed within their grasp.

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Building, Maintaining Family Health

IN THE C. Houston Goudiss articles that have appeared weekly in this newspaper previous to this one, the nationally known food authority has described FOOD, as it provides the key to mental and physical power; PROTEINS, the foods you cannot live without; CARBOHYDRATES and FATS, foods that provide motive power for the body machinery; and MINERAL SALTS, that you must have in order to build strong bones, healthy nerves and rich, red blood.

These subjects have been treated in an interesting and understandable manner, free of scientific terms, principally offering advice to the housewife that will aid her in the problem of feeding the members of her family such foods as will build and maintain their health.

Every one of these articles has a definite place in your scrapbook for future reference. If you have missed any of these discussions, the publisher of this newspaper will supply them upon your request. If you have not already done so, start a department of these informative articles in your scrapbook at once!

Have You a Question? *Ask C. Houston Goudiss*

C. HOUSTON GOUDISS has placed at the disposal of readers of this newspaper all the facilities of his famous Experimental Kitchen-Laboratory in New York City. He will gladly answer questions concerning foods, diet, nutrition, and their relation to health. You are also invited to consult him in matters of personal hygiene. It's not necessary to write a letter unless you desire, for postcard inquiries will receive the same careful attention. Address C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

Check Electrical Equipment.—As a safety measure in the use of electrical equipment, frequently look for breaks on all cords attached to appliances.

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Preparing Cauliflower.—Always soak cauliflower head down for an hour in a quart of cold water to which a teaspoon of salt and one of vinegar has been added.

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Variety in Sauces.—Don't get into the habit of using too many cream sauces. They are apt to make vegetables taste more or less alike and thus price monotonous.

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Cleaning Flower Vases.—A flower vase should be washed clean with hot water and soap, lest bacteria that decay the stems of flowers should survive in the vase.

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Freshening Raisins. — Raisins used in cakes, cookies and puddings should first be placed in hot water and simmered for five minutes to enlarge and soften them.

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Another Use for Vinegar.—Vinegar added to washing-up water removes grease, brightens china, and acts as a disinfectant.

What Is the Cause of "Spider-Web Check"?

If not properly "fed" with a good oil polish, furniture in time develops what is known as "spider-web check!" This appears on the finish, like wrinkles on the human face—fine lines, spreading here and there in a spider-web pattern. This crazing, this light cracking, is known in furniture language as "checking" and "spider-web checking" better describes the condition. This is the danger-signal, on finish! It's the indication of "starving" wood! A warning to the housewife, that if the finish is not cared for immediately and properly, the furniture will develop cracks, ridges and splits. "Spider-web check" is generally the result of either one of these two causes: Polish-neglect —or the use of a poor, cheap polish—without the essential fine, light-oil base. When the furniture is periodically "massaged" with a reputable oil polish (the best is non-greasy), the pores of the wood are "fed" and the piece is preserved. Then "spider-web check" will not appear! The use of a quality oil polish is the best preventive formula for this ugly, detrimental check!

MORE WOMEN USE
O-CEDAR POLISH
THAN ANY OTHER KIND!

...because O-Cedar not only cleans as it polishes, but *preserves* your furniture—"feeds" the finish, prevents drying-out, cracking. Insist upon O-Cedar Polish, for furniture, woodwork and floors (with the famous O-Cedar Mop).

O-Cedar POLISH MOPS • WAX