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NOT A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

If this is a long war—and few are so optimistic as to think it will be short, it is obvious that the world of tomorrow will be a vastly different place than the world of today. And the neutral nations, no less than the belligerents, will feel the immense changes, and will probably be forced to adapt themselves to cosditions utterly different than those of the past.

When the long war ends, all Europe will be hugry, desperate, bitter, many authorities believe. A mad scramble for mere existence may be the harsh result. European standard of living will be on a rock-bottom basis, and there will be no demand or even the simplest luxuries. The average European will be fortunate, the pessimists think, if he is able to get sufficient food, clothing and shelter to keep alive.

In this connection an article in the American Mercury, by Henry Alberts Phillips, is harshly enlightening. Mr. Phillips, an author of reputation, has recently returned from a tour of Europe, and feels that the continent faces famine. Agricultural labor has been taken from the farms and put to military uses, leaving only the old and the weak to till the fields. Trenches have been dug where normally would bloom vital wheat. The great "feed boxes" of middle Europe are producing less and less. Says Mr. Phillips: "In the past, fighting nations relied on their non-combatant neighbors for nourishment. What impressed me most deeply as I went through Europe, therefore, was that this time the neutrals are not only unable to sustain those engaged in killing but uncertain of sustaining themselves. Neutrals are in the same mad-doghouse as non-neutrals, bullyragged and threatened by war on every side, forced to abandon normal life and making ruinous outlays for armaments."

Mr. Phillips seems to think that the almost certain upshot will be a gigantic revolution in Europe. And there are many who agree with him —on orderly government as we know it now, they argue, can come from Arageddon. But, even if revolution is not the result, it is almost impossible to escape the conclusion that unprecedented depression will engulf the Old World. That explains why more and more economists and business men are coming to the view that, whether we wish to or not, we must forget Europe, economically speaking, and turn to our own part of the world for the future trade and commerce that we must have to keep going. War orders are keeping the airplane and munitions factories buzzing now, and are immensely benefiting certain peacetime industries as well—but when those orders stop, the out look will certainly not be bright.

POLITICAL SPECULATION

Mr. Roosevelt is far and away the most popular of all possible presidential candidates—but there is a definite majority opposed to a third term. That is the rather confusing picture presented by the last Fortune poll.

Over 35 per cent of Democrats picked the President, while runner-up Garner got 5.6 per cent. On the Republican side, Dewy led with 14.9 per cent, as against 5.8 per cent for Taft in second place. Fifty-four per cent of those queried voted Democratic.

Less than 12 per cent said that Roosevelt's re-election was vital, while almost 21 per cent thought it the worst thing that could happen to the country. On the third-term question, says Fortune, the majority against is about 8 per cent.

A special warning to motorists respecting their responsibilities for the safety of children during the coming vacation season is issued by the Keystone Automobile Club.

At the same time, the Club emphasized parental responsibility, pointing out that mothers and fathers should exercise more than usual vigilance in the months their children are released from school discipline and the daily lessons in safety practices.

In appealing to school children, the Club Officials call upon pupils to keep before them during vacation the safety Squad slogan: "Always alert; never hurt."

NEW HORIZONS FOR YOUTH

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., May—Some young persons may be suffering a defeatist attitude as they consider the opportunities ahead of them today, but to at least several hundred college and raining school students for more than 800 representative educational institutions in various parts of the country, who were guests at a unque forum program the other evening, there was pictured as bright a potential future as ever existed on any American frontier.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, was interested enough in the much-discussed youth problem to invite 400 students and faculty representatives to be his guests at a dinner program that would explore youth's questioning attitude toward the future and provide a comprehensive consideration of "Opportunities for Youth in Building the World of Tomorrow" by a board of eminent leaders. A natural setting for this subject was provided in the famous Futurama exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

The students were invited to submit questions and out of numerous sent in the most representative were selected for discussion at the dinner program by a forum that included Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts of Technology; Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; General Hugh S. Johnson, and Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors in charge of research. The inquiries were thought-provoking and the discussion, as would be expected considering the forum personnel, rose to the occasion.

William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors, offered an apt keynote for the program when, in a brief talk, he told his young audience: "To me you are all new models coming along. The rest of us are in the used-car class."

To busy hands of youth, it was agreed there are as many opportunities as ever.

* * * *

The Airways

Some of us old boys find it difficult and almost impossible to get in step with the pace, speeed and progress of the airways. It was even so with the automobile—how we did love our horse and buggy! Now the motors have become second nature to the whole human race.

The recommendation of President Roosevelt to abandon the Civil Aeronautics Authority as an independent organization and to merge that activity in the Department of Congress has drawn attention to the airways, not only in relation to flying in the United States, but to the American Clippers that have spanned the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and brought North and South America into closer relations and easier distances. Washington has been told during the last week or two that American airways have captured leadership in world transportation lost by our shipping business long years ago. That's going some!

* * * *

The CCC Boys

The most popular activity for human betterment and development is the Civilian Conservation Corps which has ceased to be a political issue in the affairs of Congress. A good deal has been printed in the papers about the cuts in appropriations but the fact is this is due to the desire to arrive at a correct amount necessary to sustain the boys camps and their activities, and hold them down to proper levels. This seems to be a conservative motive, and one of its purposes is to keep the boys from getting swelled-heads.

* * * *

The Big Union Fight

The American Federation of Labor has lost it control in Congress. The Congress of Industrial Organizations rules the roost. The Congress fears the results that will follow in the coming election, if the legislative body openly takes sides and deals with matters of legislation relatiions to the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board. The National Administration, with the help of powerful members in the House and Senate, have edged proposals to amend the labor laws out of its "chances" to pass.

* * * *

Washington Is Worried

Official Washington is deeply concerned about the possibility that Germany may attempt to extend her influence and control over portions of the Western Hemisphere in case it defeats the Allies.

RELIEF DISCUSSION AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

At the annual Governors' Conference for 1940, to be held in Duluth, Minnesota, June 2, 3, 4, 5, Governor Herbert R. O'Conor will be one of the Nation's Chief Executives selected to discuss what is considered the most important single question up for discussion, namely "What Shall We Do About Relief?"

An entire session will be devoted to this topic. The particular phase given to Governor O'Conor to discuss is what the present relief programs—Federal, State and Local—are, to appraise them from the standpoint of their adequacy and effectiveness, and to make any suggestion for improvement to these programs.

With Governor O'Conor in this important discussion are Governor Charles A. Sprigg, of Oregon, who will discuss, "Organization and Administration of Relief" and Governor E. D. Rivers, of Georgia, whose topic will be "The Problems of Taxations and the Problems of Relief". Governor George A. Wilson, of Iowa, will preside.

The meeting of Governors is at the invitation of Governor Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, who will have with him as co-hosts the Duluth Chamber of Commerce; the Arrowhead Association; and the Chamber of Commerce of Iron Range. The Conference sessions will be held in the Hotel New Duluth.

RESTORATION BEGUN IN OLD SENATE CHAMBER

The Program initiated by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor for the restoration of the historical treasures of the State House at Annapolis has gotten underway in the Old Senate Chamber, work on which was begun yesterday. The work is being done under the direction of the Maryland Historical Society, which was empowered by the Legislature, under the previous Administration, to supervise the restoration.

The first phase, now underway, is the replacement of the present floor by a "hit and miss" pattern pine floor, which research showed was the type of floor in the Chamber during the Colonial days. As rapidly as posible, following the completion of this work, necessary painting and re-decorating to restore the old Colonial charm of the room will be done, after which the final touches will be added in the way of replicas of the original furniture.

When all of this is completed, the room will be a true duplicate of the old Chamber in which the early Continental Congress assembled, and in which General Washington resigned his commission.

MOTORISTS REQUESTED TO DIM LIGHTS WHEN PASSING

In preparation for the great increase of travel on the roads anticipated during vacation time, and in view of the unfortunate sharp increase in traffic deaths throughout the State and Country in the past few months, Governor Herbert R. O'Conor's Maryland Traffic Safety Commission has issued another appeal to the motorists of the State to "dim lights" on approaching other cars at night.

A similar campaign on dimming during the winter produced such excellent results that a number of County Chairman of the Committee suggested that this phase of safety effort be brought to the attention of motorists again.

Governor O'Conor will meet with the Executive Committee shortly to outline definite and extensive safety plans for summer, in an effort to combat the increasing number of fatal accidents. Despite all the work that has been done both locally and nationally, the first four months of the year were the worst months in traffic history, making it imperative the extraordinary efforts be put forth now to keep down the traffic deaths.

Tripe, food delicacy, comes from Chile which exports five pounds a minute.

IS THERE LIFE ON MARS?

A distinguished astronomer tells of astonishing changes he observed on the face of our puzzling neighbor planet during its recent close visit to the earth. Read this unusual story in the May 26th issue of

The American Weekly

the big magazine distributed with the

BALTIMORE AMERICAN

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Paris Is Now an 11 O'clock Town

Gay City of Wartime Lives Again to Entertain Boys From Front.

PARIS.—The "Gay Paree" known by the A. E. F. in 1917-19 is carrying on in another war, but it's an 11 o'clock town now.

As the war progressess, new amusements are appearing, and it is the men back from the front who insist on the gayety rather than the civil population. Theaters have reopened, also music halls, cabarets and dance places.

If there is a dance of death at the front, there must be a dance of forgetfulness in Paris. Guardians of wartime Paris listened to the universal complaints and opened up the town to fun and distraction, that is, until 11 o'clock when the blackout descends.

The national playhouses, such as the Opera, the Opera Comique, the Comedie Francaise and the Odeon, are open and crowded. With the tickets one receives a little slip telling where the nearest air-raid shelter is located.

Precautions Taken.

One box in the first tier is always unoccupied, for it encloses bags of sand and firefighting apparatus in case of incendiary bombs. These precautions have been taken everywhere and in some houses the amphitheaters are closed to prevent possible stampeding down ancient narrow stairs in case of alarm.

Those authors who are not busy working in the censorship or who are not at the front, are busy interpreting the intellectual side of the war. The critics are looking for masterpieces born of the new conflict, although most of them are just arriving from the World war.

The new war is more articulate in the dozens of cabarets, such as the Noctambules called the Nox; le Theatre de Dix Heures, La Bolee de Cidre, legendary haunt of Francois Villon. In these little theaters where soldiers and weary Parisians sit together the audience laughs over clever burlesque of Hitler and Goebbels, or war themes and love themes and the inevitable triangular situations.

The music halls such as the Casino de Paris, the Folies Bergere, the Concert Mayol, where nudity is glorified, the little Bobino and the Circus Medrano are the soldiers' delight. There they crowd in with their sweethearts and comrades and sit back and gaze intently on scenes quite unlike a night on the Moselle or an outpost in the Saar.

Famed Cafes Are Open.

Most of the big cafes which gave Paris international fame during peace time are opened for business, but in many cases the crowds are smaller and generally more serious. In Montparnasse the old Cafe Dome is going strong. La Coupole, the biggest night restaurant in Montparnasse, is usually crowded.

The big boulevard cafes are much more sedate. They have settled down to a war regime of dignified tolerance. They still seem to be more reminiscent of the World war, which also emptied them, but in which war correspondents met and talked and Parisian journalists and moving-picture actors, artists and critics foregathered for apertifs.

The American bars born of the last war have taken on a new lease of life. Harry's New York Bar is again a den of joy-seeking Royal Air Force fliers and newspaper men. Fred Payne's cozy little bar at the gateway to Montmarte in the lower reaches of the Rue Pigalle is back in its old role of entertaining lonesome soldiers and equally lonesome theater girls, mostly English.

Stamp Will Honor Ether Anesthesia Discoverer

JEFFERSON, GA.—No longer should there be any doubt of the debt that man owes Dr. Crawford W. Long.

Dr. Long, a young physician practicing on an American frontier, discovered the use of sulfuric ether as an anesthesia in surgery. This discovery made modern operating table miracles possible.

The claim of being the discoverer of ether anesthesia has been made for and by others, but the United States post office has settled that argument. It will issue a new two-cent stamp honoring Dr. Long.

It was here that Dr. Long first used ether in surgery. The first operation was performed March 30, 1842, when Dr. Long removed a tumor from the neck of James M. Venable.

Postal authorities studied the claims for others as discoverers of ether anesthesia—and found that the credit belongs to Dr. Long alone.

First House of Correction

The Bridewell, established in London in 1555, was the first house of correction, according to a study issued by the Columbia university press. It was the earliest institution created for the specific purpose of ridding the towns of vagabonds and beggars.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is spending almost $400 a minute improving highways and forest roads in the 48 states.

Russia ships animal hair to the U. S.—a pound a minute!

Automatic Radio Signals To Flash Flood Warning

Radio flashes soon will be the ultimate in warnings of flash floods along the far-flung watershed of the lower Colorado river.

The Public Works administration has announced that a system of automatic radio signaling devices would be installed to warn headquarters of the Lower Colorado River authority in Austin, Texas, of sudden changes in the river's stages.

The radio signals will supplement a system of 13 gauges continuously recording fluctuations in the foot-second flow of the treacherous Colorado. The warning system has been worked out to protect the interests of landholders in the river's watershed and the facilities of the giant flood reduction and power production project following completion of the $22,350,000 PWA job next year. The gauges already are in operation.

Five automatic radio broadcasters will be installed. They and the gauges already in use will be complemented by reports from 84 other rainfall gauges being established in the river drainage area. Some of the rainfall gauges are as far as 300 miles from the nearest of the four dams on the lower Colorado.

Because the lower Colorado is a "flash stream," sluggish one day and a torrent the next, it is necessary to watch indications of rise and fall consistently to operate the dams to obtain adequate flow for consistent power production, and at the same time provide proper storage space for flood waters.

Much of the experience now being utilized in perfecting the flood warnings system was obtained by the river authority and PWA engineers during the disastrous Colorado river floods of late in the summer of 1938, when the torrent first went out of control in far western Texas, and several weeks later spent itself by pouring into the Gulf of Mexico.

Polarized Light Used In Engineering Tests

Scientists are using shadows and rainbows to prevent train wrecks, floods and other disasters—by the use of polarized light to analyze strains on bridges, dams and other structures, according to Prof. M. S. Ketchum of the Case School of Applied Sciences, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Until rainbow tests were applied in testing bridges," said Ketchum, assistant professor of civil engineering, "many engineers grossly overestimated the strength of materials needed in certain parts of the structures. They then were at a loss to explain why their work gave way occasionally with disastrous results."

Ketchum explained that engineers now make models of bridges of celluloid or other plastics, place weights on them, shine polarized light through the semi-transparent model and observe the distortions manifested in the form of "rainbow shadows."

"The principle involved," he said, "is that polarized light, which is caused by the passage of ordinary light through polaroid crystals vibrates in one plane only.

"If this polarized light now is passed through glass, gelatin or plastics, it will cast a shadow similar to a rainbow. But when a strain is put on the material, the shadow is distorted and the greatest distortion occurs when the strain is greatest. Thus it is very easy to see where a break would occur and where more strength is required."

Ketchum tests models of machinery, dams and other structures.

The models of dams are made of gelatin—sometimes as much as 25 pounds of the material being melted to make one model dam.

Watch Kitchen Efficiency

Home builders are cautioned by Federal Housing administration officials not to condense the kitchen so as to make it too small for use. A kitchen can be efficient even though it may not be as small as a Pullman-car kitchen. Despite the fervor for "step-saving," a happy medium should be maintained between the Pullman kitchen and the old-fashioned kitchen. The kitchen does double duty. It serves as a cooking center, and at the same time it is a storage place for dishes, utensils, cleaning materials, and other household gadgets and equipment Sufficient space for storage is of vital importance in the planning of a kitchen for a small modern home.

Medieval Castles

In medieval times a feudal lord's home literally was his castle. But more than a home in most cases was this castle. It was a fortress into the protection of which the feudal lord and his retainers could withdraw to stand a sustained siege when beset by enemies. The term castle (from the old French and Anglo-Saxon castel) itself originally meant a circular mound of earth, flattened on top and surrounded by a ditch. Around the crest of its summit was a palisade.

Improving U. S. rivers and harbors from the standpoint of military strategy is costing the U. S. War Department $150 a minute.

Machines for dispensing cigars and cigaretts are becoming so popular in the United States that $7 a minute is invested in their manufacture.

Statistics Reveal U.S. Leads All Countries In World Telephone Development

Washington, San Francisco Have Most Telephones Per 100 Persons, Report Shows

There is enough telephone wire in the United States alone to stretch, if woven in a single strand, from the earth to the sun or encircle the earth itself 3,714 times. In fact there is so much telephone wire in America that if it were laid in a straight line it would take an automobile averaging 300 miles a day nearly 848 years to travel from end to end.

How many miles is that, you say? Well, according to recent statistics published by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company the total number of miles of telephone wire in this country is 92,850,000. This figure and many similar figures are included in an A. T. and T. report representing the results of the latest annual survey of world telephone and telegraph facilities made by the company's chief statistician.

The survey shows that Washington, D. C., and San Francisco lead all large cities of the world in telephone development. Washington with 239,668 telephones and San Francisco with 282,008 telephones had, respectively, 40.14 and 38.53 telephones per 100 population. Such a number of telephones in relation to population is the more impressive when compared with the situation in large European capitals. For instance, Paris had 437,139 telephones or 15.45 per 100 inhabitants; Berlin had 599,911 or 13.83 per 100 population.

Although there are 16 times as many people outside the United States as within it, this country still has nearly one-half of the world's total of 41,090,347 telephones. In the United States there is about one telephone for every six people as compared to only one telephone for every 100 persons outside this country.

The average per capita use of the telephone in the United States amounts to 223 calls per year; elsewhere in the world the average yearly per capita use is only about 16 calls. At the present time the report shows more than 1,000 telephone calls are completed in this country per second or more than 91,000,000 calls per day.

At the beginning of 1939, the latest date for which it has been possible to gather comprehensive, authentic information, the world's 41,090,347 telephones were connected to 174,548,000 miles of wire. The United States alone accounted for approximately one-half of these facilities.

Three-fifths of the world's telephones are operated by private companies, the largest private system being in the United States, while about two-fifths are operated by governmental agencies. The largest governmentally owned and operated telephone system is that of Germany.

Examination of the report indicates in brief that telephone facilities at the disposal of the American public are far more extensive than those found abroad, and by means of a greater and more complete network of long distance lines and cables provides fast and dependable inter-city communication within the country and brings within reach of the American telephone user nearly every important point in the civilized world.

Lusty Klondike Is Stilled

The lusty Klondike, where men killed each other for gold and gambled away their fortunes on green-topped tables in smoky saloons, is all but buried today beneath the gray muds deposited by 40 years of floods. Dr. Lowell R. Laudon, professor of geology at the University of Tulsa (Oklahoma), painted that picture in describing his experiences in a hiking trip from Skagway over Chilkoot pass to Lake Bennett at the headwaters of the Yukon river last year. A lone trapper lives in the ghost area today. Sodden gray piles of lumber, almost completely overgrown with the dense Alaskan vegetation, mark former camp sites. Beneath tumbled roofs lie wreckage of crudely made furniture, harnesses, packs, wagon wheels, sleds, oars, and other gear discarded after the collapse of the golden bubble.

Adequate School Lunch

To maintain a good food balance, the noon school lunch should include milk, fruit or tomato juice; one protein food like eggs, meat, fish or cheese; bread and butter, and one vegetable, preferably raw. The vegetable may be used as a sandwich filling, or it may be celery stalks, carrot or turnip sticks with salt. Whole wheat bread should be used at least half of the week for these lunches. Cookies or cup cakes are preferable to sliced cake because they carry much better. If the teacher serves one hot dish at noon, the children should know the menu a week in advance so the mother will know just what to send from home to complete the lunch.

Labrador Tea

Labrador tea is the popular name for a small evergreen shrub of the heath family which grows in bogs and swamps in Greenland, Canada and the more northern parts of the United States. The leaves are tough, densely covered with a brown wool on the under face. They are fragrant and when crushed have been used as a substitute for tea.

Air castles of a bachelor are usually constructed of smoke.