Weekly News Analysis

Britain Drops 'Appeasement' But Policy Even Weaker Now

By Joseph W. La Bine

EASTWARD THE MARCH OF EMPIRE GOES
A week's supply of conquests and objectives.

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst, and not necessarily of the newspaper.

Europe

It is easier to hoot at a boxer from outside the ropes than within. If the average U. S. citizen were an Englishman he would be far less critical of a government which eschews war even if it means loss of prestige. But after eight months of a "foreign policy" which is more concerned with immediate convenience than permanent direction, the most peace-loving Englishmen are now beginning to believe. Prime Minister Chamberlain might have achieved greater results with no more risk by holding to a steady course.

From the Czech crisis last September until mid-March, Mr. Chamberlain's "appeasement" cries grew progressively weaker as Britain and France strengthened their defense against possible aggression from Dictators Hitler and Mussolini. By March 1 the two democracies were strong enough to suggest dictating terms to the Reich, whose economic position had grown intolerably weak. Then, overnight, all semblance of "policy" collapsed. The events, in sequence:

(1) Hitler grabbed Czechoslovakia, whose boundaries were guaranteed last autumn by France and Britain. Mr. Chamberlain said it was no concern of his.

(2) Two days later Mr. Chamberlain suddenly whipped about-face, accusing Hitler of dishonesty and unwarranted aggression.

(3) Russia, for 15 years unwelcome in British circles, was asked to join London in a pact to "consult" in case of future German aggression.

(4) Britain reversed its course again and made no protest when Hitler occupied Memel, whose ownership by Lithuania was guaranteed by British-French signature of the Memel statute.

(5) Britain backed down on its pact with Russia, refusing any stronger measure than the useless "consultive" treaty.

The substance of these disjoined events is that Britain's "appeasement" policy has given way to no policy at all. It can well be doubted that London sincerely hoped its Russian overtures would have more than a temporary jolting effect on German territorial ambitions. For Britain still wants nothing to do with Moscow; in fact, the fondest Tory hope is that Germany and Russia will eventually lock horns, fighting out the issue of Naziism versus Communism to the ruin of both.

Britain will be happy so long as Hitler drives eastward, confining his ambitions to such objectives as Danzig, the Polish corridor and Rumania, ultimately reaching into the Russian Ukraine to invite war with the Soviet. This conclusion is inevitable because the most concrete result of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella waving thus far has been a French-British military pact to aid Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium against German aggression.

Congress

Europe's Czechoslovak and Memel crises *(see EUROPE)* have brought quicker, more definite reaction in the U. S. than most people realize. Last January, when President Roosevelt made timid suggestions that the present neutrality law should be changed, a terrific uproar ensued. The same uproar returned when he asked a special $358,000,000 defense appropriation a few weeks later. But the new European situation has brought a remarkable show of inter-party solidarity, admittedly temporary, but strong enough to give France and Britain a strong moral support and warn Reichsfuehrer Hitler that he is not wanted on the western hemisphere:

(1). Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles received both Democratic and Republican praise for his diplomatic protest against Hitler's seizure of Czechoslovakia.

(2). Neutrality legislation expiring May 1 permits "cash and carry" sale to belligerents of anything but war materials. Nevada's Sen. Key Pittman has asked that munitions be placed on the allowed list. Utah's Sen. Elbert Thomas would give the President power to designate an aggressor nation and forbid shipments to it.

(3). Washington's Sen. Homer T. Bone has offered, with bi-partisan support, a bill to tax profit out of war. The plan: Greatly increased tax rates would be imposed in case of conflict, lowering exemptions and imposing surtaxes on highest brackets ranging up to 93 per cent for individuals. Corporations would be taxed 100 per cent on net incomes over 6 per cent of their adjusted declared value.

(4). Within 15 minutes, both senate and house passed the $358,000,000 emergency defense bill, authorizing 6,000 army planes, stronger Panama canal fortifications, bigger seacoast and inland defenses, better army equipment and more effective hemispherical protection.

White House

How to raise U. S. price levels is one of the administration's biggest problems. Republican laymen, and many Democrats, contend a retrenchment of federal spending would do the trick. But the White House places more faith in Marriner S. Eccles, federal reserve chairman, and Sen. Key Pittman, Nevada silver advocate. Even these two "doctors" find themselves at odds, however. During a recent public debate they outlined these two opposing paths to the coveted price level.

Pittman. Favors currency inflation, "since government billions have completely failed to raise the price level." Believes federal reserve board's periodic increases and decreases in reserve requirements have had a bad effect on business.

Eccles. Against currency inflation. Partially agrees it would help raise price levels, but fears new money would not be put to use. "Lack of opportunity to get a profit is the principal impediment to recovery today."

Whether the White House could pull a definite monetary program from such an exchange of theories is doubtful. But there are indications that the ideas of Mr. Eccles, famed advocate of spending, hold favor. President Roosevelt told his press conference that he refuses to cut U. S. spending until private enterprise guarantees jobs. Neither will he favor repeal of "deterrent" taxes, apparently, for he has mildly denounced advocates of a slash in the federal budget. But since Mr. Eccles is on record as favoring government action to "remove impediments to the encouragement of private capital," White House and Eccles do not jibe.

Neither do White House and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace jibe. Defending an unchanged AAA for 1939, Mr. Wallace told the house agriculture committee that industrial recovery was a prerequisite to farm recovery, and that industrial activity should be increased 40 per cent as speedily as possible. Then, he said, farmers will secure their just share of the total national income.

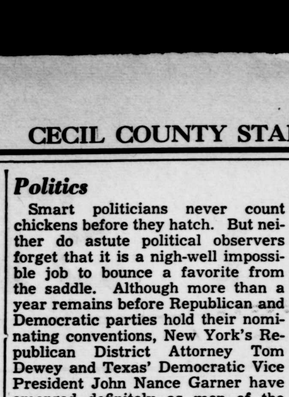
PITTMAN (LEFT) AND ECCLES
The doctors did not agree.

Politics

Smart politicians never count chickens before they hatch. But neither do astute political observers forget that it is a nigh-well impossible job to bounce a favorite from the saddle. Although more than a year remains before Republican and Democratic parties hold their nominating conventions, New York's Republican District Attorney Tom Dewey and Texas' Democratic Vice President John Nance Garner have emerged definitely as men of the hour.

Garner. Sometimes disgustingly independent to President Roosevelt, the vice president has led a powerful Democratic revolt this session of congress and today controls approximately as many house and senate votes as the White House. Though 70 years old, he holds the favor of Emil Hurja, astute party analyst who has indicated there is little chance Garner can be bounced from favor in 1940. The chief Garner opponent is Postmaster General James Farley, whose vote-seeking efforts have been confined to east and northeast states while Mr. Garner concentrates on the Southwest. Many Democrats can see nothing more natural than a union of these two forces, one for President, the other for vice president.

Unpredictable as his father, Texas' Elliott Roosevelt gave politicians a puzzle by announcing that Mr. Garner is "in the driver's seat, well in the lead as a likely Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1940." That Son Elliott holds White House favor for this remark is seriously doubtful. Franklin Roosevelt prefers not to run again in 1940 but will do so unless the party accepts another man who will and can



ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT
Garner in the driver's seat.

carry out his New Deal philosophy. John Garner would not be apt to do this.

Dewey. New York's district attorney lost the governorship to popular Herbert Lehman by less than 1 per cent of the popular vote last fall, but the mere fact that he lost—and that a few weeks earlier his case against James Hines had been tossed from court—cost Mr. Dewey much popularity. But since last November old guard Republicans have dropped from the picture. Moreover, able men like Michigan's Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg have shown disinclination to run. Realizing a candidate must be found soon, G. O. P. voters have unofficially settled on Dewey since he "came back" to convict Hines on the rackets conspiracy charge. Whereas a mid-February poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion gave Dewey only 27 per cent of the popular Republican vote, a month later he had jumped to 50 per cent.

People

Resolved, by Michigan's new Gov. **Luren D. Dickinson**, that no official business will be transacted on the Sabbath.

Headliners

COL. VLADIMAR S. HURBAN

Though a Slovak, and although Hitler has made Slovaks independent of Czechs, Col. Hurban has so much dislike for Germany and Hungary, and so much pride in the late Czechoslovak nation, that he refused to surrender the Czech legation in Washington to the German ambassador. Born in the Carpathian mountains, he knew Magyar oppression as a child. Becoming a soldier, he went to Russia 30 years ago to accept a professorship in the czar's war college. When the World war broke out he and 70,000 other Czechs joined the Russian army. During the revolution these Czechs made their historic movement to Vladivostok, where the group collected funds to send Hurban to Washington. There he joined Dr. Thomas Masaryk in founding the Czech nation. After the government was established he returned to Washington as Czech military attache, later going to Egypt as charge d'affaires, to Sweden as minister, and in 1936 back to Washington as minister. His greatest accomplishment here was consummation of the Czech-U. S. trade treaty last year, now abrogated under Hitler's "protectorate" regime.

Col. Vladimar S. Hurban

Cleveland Astronomer, 66, Weaves Rugs for Living

Native of Latvia, Karl Stein Develops Individual Philosophy From a Lifetime Study of the Stars.

CLEVELAND.—Like Omar Khayyam, who made tents and studied astronomy, Karl Stein, 66 years old, a small man with thinning hair, weaves rugs and looks through his $500 telescope at the wonders of the heavens.

"I haven't any money," he said, peering through the eyepiece, "but I am completely happy. I weave rugs to make a couple of dollars now and then and keep alive."

On almost any evening when the weather is suitable Stein may be found with his telescope on the street in front of his small shop.

"No, I'm not married," he said. "I've been so busy studying nature all my life that I just haven't the time."

When the Great Lakes exposition was in progress in Cleveland Stein had a concession with his telescope. but he was too poor a businessman to make any money.

Failure as Concessionnaire.

He was so anxious that no one miss the opportunity of seeing the planets that he gave away more "looks" than he sold.

"I didn't need the money, anyway," he said.

The children of his neighborhood listen wonderingly to Stein's free lectures and look with amazement at the rings of Saturn, the moons of Jupiter, the markings of Mars and the spots of the sun.

"I wish everyone in the world could look at the sky through a telescope." Stein said, "and I think if they could there would be less trouble in the world. It is the men who feel themselves to be vastly important who are the troublemakers, and no student of astronomy possibly can think himself important.

"And I like to weave carpets." he said enthusiastically. "I am a free man. When I have a job I work. When I haven't I study. But I'm free. That's the main thing. It's a simple and wonderful life, full of happiness."

Stein was born in Latvia and has lived here for 30 years. He lives in a small room, surrounded by his looms, his paintings and his celestial charts. He is a member of the Cleveland Astronomical society.

Expounds His Philosophy.

"There are many things wrong with the world, which is highly illogical," he said. "There is the greatest contradiction everywhere. In order to live we must be the stronger. It is not the right or the logical way to do things."

Sometimes Stein lectures on biology and astronomy.

"To be sure," he said, "I live almost like a monk. I eat what I have and I drink what I have—and I'm happy."

DEADEYE DICK

Young Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., set a new world record as he paced his club to the team title, in the annual Middle Atlantic skeet championship in Morristown, N. J., recently. His high-over-all for the three events, the .410, 20-gauge and all-bore was 295, three better than the previous record.

Home Planning Allows More Leisure Time

By BETTY WELLS

We used to work in the same office in days gone by, then Julia and I more or less lost track of each other till recently. Don't know when I've enjoyed renewing a friendship so much—though she's changed in lots of ways and no doubt I have too.

Instead of the clever trim young business woman I had known, I found as housewifely a lady as you could imagine, engrossed with her home and children, interested in her husband's law career and withal just as intensely interested in what's going on in the world as ever.

I have been delighted to watch Julia run her house—here it is that her business experience shows itself. In her kitchen you'll always find plenty of paper clips and rubber bands, note pads, carbon paper, sharp pencils, pen and ink, a book of telephone numbers, a good engagement calendar. Her staple groceries she buys once a month at the store—her fresh things she gets twice a week by phone. Her menus are made out with a carbon for a week at a time—one copy for the kitchen, one for her writing desk.

Needless to say she has a budget and sticks to it—but it's a workable one that allows plenty for old man miscellaneous. But it keeps the family in the black, since she and her

We used to work in the same office.

husband made it together and cooperate in carrying it through.

But don't misunderstand. Julia is no robot. As a matter of fact, she's naturally one of those happy-go-lucky girls whose house would be at loose ends all the time if she didn't organize. She learned her lesson in law-and-order in business and has found that it works at home too.

The result is that the mechanics of life don't get in Julia's road . . . so she is not harassed or flustered. In short she still has time to be gay and happy-go-lucky . . . that's more than a lot of ladies with two pre-school age children can say.

© By Betty Wells.—WNU Service.

Parents Pay Third of College Students' Bills

BURLINGTON, VT.—One third of the students at the University of Vermont had all their college expenses paid by their families.

Fifteen per cent of the students paid their own "fare." The remaining 52 per cent shared their college bills with the family.

These were the figures disclosed by Professor Howard A. Prentice, head of the men's physical education department at the university.

For medical care, 72 per cent of the students had the bills sent home. The remaining 18 per cent scraped it up the best way they could.

One-half of all students at the university were recipients of scholarships, while 32 per cent borrowed money to get their education.

GLOVED GOURMET

Either the corn was too hot for this old fellow or else he couldn't wait to take off his gloves before digging into the delicious corn-on-the-cob. He is one of the many hungry, homeless vagrants fed by the Volunteers of America soup kitchen in Detroit.

A Pound of Spaghetti? It Depends on Weather

CAMDEN, N. J.—When is a pound of spaghetti not a pound of spaghetti?

The answer, according to Samuel Arena, a Norristown (Pa.) macaroni products manufacturer, is that it depends on "weather conditions in the store where the spaghetti is kept."

At least, that's what he told Judge Gene Mariano when he was arraigned in police court to answer charges of the weights and measures department that his one-pound packages of spaghetti were three-eighths of an ounce to an ounce short.

Six in One Family Hold Jobs 181 Years

PITTSFIELD, MASS. — Six members of the Prendergast family have held their jobs for a total of 181 years.

At the General Electric company, are three brothers, John Michael and Patrick, whose combined service totals 93 years.

At the Eaton Paper company are their three sisters, Sarah Elizabeth and Catherine, whose combined service totals 88 years

THIRD ADVENTURE OF LITTLE MITE

Watch your chance and seize
it quick!
That's the way to do it.
If you don't it may be you
All your life will rue it.

TO RUE it means to be sorry that you didn't do it. Little Mite, the baby of Danny Meadow Mouse, who had run away and been caught by cruel Black Pussy, saw his chance when the Merry Little Breezes of Old Mother West Wind led a dog, a stranger on the Green Meadows, to where Black Pussy was tormenting him. That particular dog was peculiarly fond of chasing cats. Right away he saw fun ahead. But he didn't know Black Pussy. She knows all about dogs. Instead of running she arched her back, swelled her tail to several times its natural size, glared at him with eyes that looked to him as if they actually snapped fire, spit as only Black Pussy can, and started straight for that foolish little dog.

Though it was the foolish little dog who saved the life of Mite Meadow Mouse when things looked darkest for him.

Little Mite didn't stop to see what happened then. It was his chance the Merry Little Breezes had made for him, and he took it. He scuttled out of sight in the tall grass. He heard a great yelping and a "ki-yi-yi" growing fainter and fainter across the Green Meadows. He didn't know that it was the little dog running as if for his life, frightened almost out of his wits by Black Pussy. He wouldn't have cared if he had known. All he could think about was finding a safe hiding place for himself, and he struggled through the tall grass as fast as ever he could. Being so little, it was easier for him than it would have been for anyone larger.

At last Little Mite had to stop to rest and get his breath. He just had to. Close beside him was a little ridge, where the ground had been pushed up from underneath. It would have looked little to you or me, but to him it looked very big. He climbed up on it and sat down. When he had rested a little he started on, and because it was easier going there he ran along the top of this little ridge. He thought it must lead somewhere, and it did. It led to a little mound and in the little mound was a little hole. For a long time Little Mite studied that little hole. It was somebody's doorway. He felt sure of that. But there didn't seem to be anybody around. He peeped inside. It was dark and quiet and looked very safe in there. Finally he went inside. There were little passages under ground, to which he could see no end. Somehow he didn't want to get far away from that little door. So he curled up right on the floor of one of the little underground passages close by the little round doorway through which he had entered.

He was very tired and soon was fast asleep. Of course, he had bad dreams. Who wouldn't after a day of such terrible adventures? He was just escaping from a terrible monster, in a dream, you know. It was grinding its teeth in a frightful way, and Little Mite didn't know what to do. Right then, just when the monster was about to seize him, he awoke. It was lucky, very lucky for him that he did. That grinding of teeth was real and not a dream at all. Something was coming very fast along that little passage, and that something was very angry, to judge by the sounds. Little Mite didn't stop to explain that he meant no harm there. He just scampered for that little round doorway and out of it as fast as ever he could. Then and not till then, he looked behind. A queer-looking fellow had thrust his head outside. Mite couldn't see any eyes at all. He scolded angrily, and the bright sunshine seemed to make him still more angry. It was very plain to see that

A queer-looking fellow had thrust his head outside.

he didn't like the sunshine, and in a minute, still scolding, he dodged down out of sight.

Little Mite sighed with relief. "I must have been in his house, though who he is I don't know," said he to himself. "My, it's lucky I didn't sleep a second longer!"

Of course you have guessed whose house Little Mite had taken a nap in. It was the house of Miner the Mole.

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Bachelor Hairdresser Adopts Baby Boy

Happy indeed are Sydney Guialaroff, 30-year-old Hollywood bachelor, and Jon, the 10-months-old baby boy he has adopted. Guialaroff says he is the nation's highest paid hairdresser, and, as far as he knows, the only bachelor in the nation to adopt a baby. He took the boy when he was six days old because he likes babies.

UNITED STATES LEADER IN THE USE OF CARILLON BELLS

CHICAGO.—Europe may be the traditional country of carillons—but the United States makes and uses more of them than all the rest of the world together.

France, Belgium and England are ordinarily associated with bells, but of 664 of the great instruments in the world, almost 450 are in the United States. And of the total number, more than 400 have been made in this country.

These figures are from the records of J. C. Deagan, Inc., of Chicago, now engaged in construction of the world's largest carillon—the 75-bell instrument which will be heard at the New York World's fair this year and later be erected at White Springs, Fla., as a memorial to the American composer, Stephen Foster.

The study discloses that 84 per cent of America's carillons are in church towers. With few exceptions all have been erected as memorials to some individual. Six per cent are in towers of schools and universities. The remaining 10 per cent are in memorial parks, private estates and—typically American—atop office buildings.

Reason for the popularity of the carillon here is the American development of the tubular bell and the electrical playing devices which have done away with the ponderous weight of the old type cast bell and the necessity of a carilloneur to play them.

Of the states, Pennsylvania leads all the others with 53. Philadelphia alone has 13. New York state follows with 41, Ohio with 29 and Illinois with 25—probably more than France and Belgium combined. Carillons are becoming increasingly popular throughout the United States.

Belgian Congo Army Post Trains Animals to Work

The Belgian Embassy says: "The Belgian government maintains two stations in the Belgian Congo for domesticating and training elephants. The principal station is at Api, the subsidiary station is at Gangala Na Bodio. Both are in the northeastern section of the colony. The training of elephants was first introduced in the Belgian Congo by order of H. M. King Leopold II, about 1899-1900. The present method of capturing the animals is to stampede a herd of elephants and to lasso and rope the one selected—preferably a young elephant 12 to 15 years of age and measuring at least 5 or 5½ feet at the shoulder. The captive is then placed between two older trained elephants (called "monitors") and led back to camp. Many months are spent in "gentling" the elephants, after which they are taught to bear burdens and pull stumps.

Tropical Hospital at Naples

In the future Naples will be the first Italian port of call for ships bearing patients afflicted with tropical diseases coming from both Libya and Ethiopia. According to the Agenzia Coloniale of Rome, the Tropical and Subtropical Diseases clinic attached to the Royal university of Naples has organized a free ambulatory for all who return even temporarily from the imperial territories and desire to continue the care of diseases contracted there.

Weather Data Gathered Over a 30-Year Period

NEW ORLEANS.—A 30-year survey giving the average weekly rainfall in all sections of the United States is a WPA contribution to farmers and others whose livelihood is affected by precipitation.

Heretofore the rainfall averages have been compiled for states or regions over a period of one month. That range often allowed periods of six weeks in which no rain might fall.

By reducing the average to the weekly basis and giving statistics by sections for at least the larger states, farmers, stockmen, truck gardeners and others now can learn more accurately what rainfall they may expect.

The compilations were made from daily observations from hundreds of weather bureau stations from 1906 through 1935. The 48 states were divided into 140 sections for localization of data.

This information is available to those who will benefit from it.

Moorish Castle Restored on Mississippi Banks

QUINCY.—Villa Katherine, an old castle of Moorish design, has been restored to its former splendor on a high cliff bluff overlooking the Mississippi river near here.

John J. Fisher bought and remodeled the old castle but has been silent on how he intends to use the building.

The late George Metz built the castle in 1900 after returning from a world tour. He named it after his mother and filled it with objects collected on his travels.

Metz lived in the villa for a short time before it was boarded up and left to the elements. It was almost in ruins when Fisher decided on the restoration.

Patterned after old Moorish castles, the building is a landmark in this community. It contains an open court in the center, a tower and a harem room.

When it was first built the castle was a well-known landmark.