Weekly News Review

New Czech Crisis Is Threatened By Pole-Hungarian Aggression

By Joseph W. La Bine

DOES EUROPE'S FATE LIE IN RUTHENIA? (SEE FOREIGN)

Poland is helping Hungary capture Ruthenia, in return for which Hungary is reportedly helping Poland capture the balance of Slovakia (Czech area above shaded section, which represents land just ceded to Hungary). This deal may bring a serious breach with Germany, blocking the Reich's southeastward expansion.

Foreign

After Czechoslovakia made peace with Germany by ceding Sudeten border areas to the Reich, Poland and Hungary jumped in with similar claims. Poland was pacified when war-lost Teschen was returned. To Hungary went the southern portion of Slovakia and a small corner of Ruthenia *(see striped portion of map)*, a settlement arranged jointly by Germany and Italy. But the bulk of little Ruthenia was retained by Czechoslovakia on Germany's insistence, much to the sorrow of Poland and Hungary who wanted a common border.

Smart Adolf Hitler has two reasons for demanding Ruthenia's autonomy. First, his economic policy has made Czechoslovakia a vassal state and at some future date Germany intends to march through that country into the Russian Ukraine and other parts of southeastern Europe. Should Hungary get Ruthenia and turn hostile to Germany, the march to the east would be blocked.

Second, Ruthenia has immense value as a nucleus for Nazi propagandizing in the Ukraine and neighboring Rumania.

Meanwhile Czechoslovakia is in no position to defend herself from the band of wolves barking around her entire frontier. Not only is she under Germany's thumb, but Slovakia and Ruthenia have now been granted autonomy, which makes them largely independent of the central Prague government.

The result has been two unpublicized wars in which covetous Poland and Hungary have been interesting themselves under the explanation of "police action." The first centers in Ruthenia's Carpathian mountains, where Hungary has won a substantial portion of the natives to her cause. In the ensuing civil war between pro-Czech and pro-Hungarian Ruthenians, Polish and Hungarian border troops have intervened.

The other war is centered along Slovakia's Polish frontier, where Czech and Polish border troops have been fighting. Though none of the three concerned governments has spoken officially, it is quite obvious that Poland has agreed to help Hungary capture Ruthenia if Hungary will help Poland grab the rest of Slovakia. This would leave Czechoslovakia with nothing but western Bohemia and Moravia, located entirely within Germany's "mouth." It is doubtful that Germany would tolerate this threat to her proposed eastward expansion, but her opposition might aid the cause of anti-Nazi forces by arousing the ire of both Hungary and Poland.

Domestic

Under Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the U. S. has consummated 20 reciprocal trade agreements (including two with Canada) as authorized by the trade agreements act of 1934. Carried on aggressively, Mr. Hull's program now covers three-fifths of all American exports and imports. Behind the treaties is the "most-favored-nation" principle, under which contracting nations agree to nondiscriminatory treatment in the fixing of quotas. In each treaty, both signatory nations pledge not to impose internal taxes on imported articles higher than those imposed on similar articles of domestic or other origin.

Keystone and climax to this program is the reciprocal trade treaty just signed with Great Britain, including the dovetailing second treaty with Canada. Since a unilateral principle applies to Mr. Hull's treaties, the benefits of this U. S.-British agreement are now open to all other nations with which the U. S. has commercial treaties. Principal non-participants are Europe's dictator nations. The eventual aim of idealistic Mr. Hull is abandonment of international trade barriers and the idea of artificial self-sufficiency, and a more stabilized world currency.

Chief arguments against the Anglo-American pact come from business interests who claim their domestic sales are injured by British competition. Arguments in favor of the treaty will maintain that while British competition is increased on some domestically-manufactured items, a great many more items can now be exported to the United Kingdom, since most duty payments have been slashed.

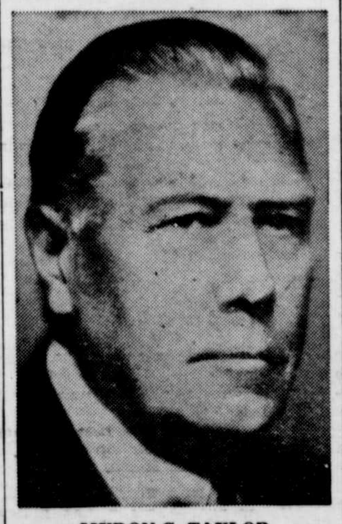
The state department expects U. S. agriculture will derive important benefits from the United Kingdom treaty, which grants concessions on many farm products. All duties on American wheat are removed, while on other items the duty is substantially reduced. But the new treaty with Canada fails to remedy many objections which featured the previous agreement with that dominion, since important concessions are still granted on livestock, cheese, eggs and many grains.

International

By persecuting Jews and subsidizing Christianity in favor of Nazi ideology, Germany tells the world that a triumphant political philosophy is worth more to her than the world's good will. What Germany apparently fails to realize is that the resultant international resentment will ruin the Reich's export trade, thereby creating internal economic chaos. This pressure is already felt in Sudetenland and Austria, the recently annexed territories whose manufactured items must now bear the mark, "Made in Germany." Both areas find world anti-Nazi sentiment a serious threat to their once flourishing export business.

Meanwhile international plans to help German Jews are meeting inevitable opposition. Since most countries already have unemployment problems, few are willing to increase this burden by accepting new immigrants. They also realize that Jews are predominantly tradesmen and therefore fear their established business men would suffer from this new competition.

In the U. S., President Roosevelt has granted a six-month extension to German visitors rather than return them to the hostile Reich. He



MYRON C. TAYLOR
Plenty of money, but little land.

plans to ask congress for liberalized immigration laws which would permit the entry of more persecuted Jews, though congressional leaders like Sen. William E. Borah promise to oppose the plan.

The U. S. and Great Britain are meanwhile taking a lead in consummation of the Jewish solution first proposed by Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. ambassador to London. While Great Britain is surveying her colonies to find new homes for Jews, the state department has commissioned Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the intergovernmental refugees committee, to represent the U. S. in this work. American Jews are voluntarily digging up 100 million dollars to finance the project if England can provide land for resettlement purposes. The most likely spot is British Guiana, in South America, where Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hopes to set aside 10,000 square miles.

But Germany is not co-operative. Although George Rublee, director of the international committee, has offered to discuss the Jew question with Berlin, he has received no definite reply. Preferring to ignore the U. S. and Great Britain, Germany is reported negotiating with several South American countries to find a Jewish haven. Regardless of who manages the exodus of these 700,000 unwanted Hebrews, they will find no refuge in Mexico's Lower California or Palestine.

Transportation

When President Roosevelt's railroad fact-finding committee refused carriers' request for a 15 per cent wage reduction, it became apparent that congress must find some solution to the nation's perplexing transportation problem. Not only are railroads now handicapped by duplicating lines and truck competition, but their expenses are being boosted $70,000,000 this year by the railroad retirement act of 1937.

Most suggested remedial legislation calls for (1) government subsidies under the guise of national defense, and (2) government loans to help railroads modernize equipment and extend their lines. Bills along these lines will probably be introduced by Montana's Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the senate's committee on interstate commerce and the railroad finance committee. Mr. Wheeler's two proposed laws would:

1. Empower railroads, even if they are in the process of reorganization, to obtain government loans by creating obligations prior to those now in existence.

2. Establish standards for financial reorganization, including provisions to "expedite the procedure" in these cases.

The second bill's purpose, Mr. Wheeler points out, is to permit reorganization without "strait-jacketing" the railroads and depriving

SENATOR WHEELER
A remedy, but is it a cure?

existing bondholders of their just share in company earnings. This will probably win popular favor, but railroad executives are not likely to look upon new government loans as a cure for their ailment. At best, borrowing will only provide a temporary cure, piling up additional obligations without attempting to solve basic transportation problems.

War

"Any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow the inapplicable ideas and principles of the past neither would contribute to establishment of real peace in east Asia nor solve the immediate issues."

With the above statement, Japan has rejected a United States protest claiming invasion of American rights in China. The answer denies every charge made by the United States concerning Japanese violation of the "open door" to China and asks Washington to take into consideration the "new situation in east Asia."

Although Japan courts maintain that a contract is invalidated by changing circumstances, the United States cannot agree that a strictly Japanese legal tenet should be applied to international law. The answer makes no mention of the 1922 nine-power pact guaranteeing China's territorial integrity, but under Japan's new "changing conditions" philosophy it would seem that all previous international commitments have been thrown overboard. Consequently there appears to be no American recourse other than to accept Japan's domination of China.

While this battle of diplomacy rages, courageous China is making a desperate last-ditch stand west of Hankow. Current Jap operations are directed at cutting Chinese supply connections with Siberia and Indo-China, a campaign which relies chiefly on bombing. Yangtze river traffic between Shanghai and Nanking has been closed to foreigners under the guise of protection against Chinese guerrilla warfare. Actually, observers believe, the Japs want to keep Yangtze traffic exclusively for themselves.

Trend

How the Wind Is Blowing

WORLD WORRIES—The U. S. public health service predicts one out of every 20 babies born this year will be committed to a mental hospital at some time during its life, after surveying the increasing population of such institutions.

1938 MODEL TURKEY—U. S. experimental farms have developed a new small size turkey with shorter legs, a broader back and plumper body to meet requirements of small families.

TROUBLE ON WHEELS—Since U. S. automobile traffic will be doubled by 1960, officials predict the nation must build 1,000 miles of multiple-lane highways a year during the next 22 years.

DOPE UPSET—In 1938, only two of every 10,000 Americans use narcotics, compared with one out of every 1,000 in 1924.

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—In Europe, a few years ago, this writer met a friend who had just interviewed Gen. Ismet Inonu, who is today Turkey's new dictator, succeeding Kemal Ataturk, who died recently. "He's the smartest hombre I ever met," said my friend. "He talked to me for two hours, frank and honest, looking me right in the eye and never holding out on anything. He was charming and brilliant and he didn't ask me not to print anything. I thought I had a great story. But, when I started to write it, there was just nothing there. I saw him several times after that, and realized that he was a master in heart-to-heart talk which left no commitments whatsoever. I saw cagey diplomats kissed off just as I had been. The man is a marvel of brains and ingenuity."

Dictator Inonu An Iron Man, Yet a Diplomat

The small, fragile, deaf, ingratiating General Inonu is the hero of the Turkish army, premier until a year ago, when he was mysteriously benched by Kemal Ataturk. There were rumors that he was engaged in international negotiations of such subtlety that he found it necessary to keep out of office and off-stage.

It was in 1920 that young Colonel Ismet joined Mustafa Kemal in Anatolia. By 1922, he had driven the Greeks out of Anatolia and Smyrna and in this period and thereafter he was Kemal Ataturk's chief military aide. He added to his laurels, when, at the 1923 Lausanne conference, he ran rings around British and Italian diplomats and won for Turkey virtually its demands.

He was one of few men who retained the confidence of Ataturk to the end. He was a firm and exacting and, at times, ruthless ruler of the army, and is said to lack none of the traditional specifications of the iron man.

It is apparent that Ismet Inonu is intent on keeping Turkey diplomatically liquid, that he fully realizes the bargaining power of Turkey's hegemony over the Moslem bloc, and that he probably will use this and other strategic assets in making some shrewd bargains.

TALL, austere Sumner Welles, a deft precisionist in career diplomacy, is merely undersecretary of state, but off-stage he's the key-man of a critical international encounter and a policy draughtsman in whose hands a chart of our South American procedure is taking shape. He helped initiate and has diligently fostered the "good neighbor" policy in Latin-America, and his radio address urging a get-together in the Western hemisphere received a good press in those countries. But a bad press in Germany.

Sumner Welles A Specialist in S. A. Relations

His plea for joint defense against "any threat of attack" is in interesting contrast to his speeches of a year ago, when he appealed to the "nations of the world for a new world order, based on justice and law." He weighs the actualities of trade, finance and the collective safety and solvency of the Western world.

Something like a picture of a western league of nations begins to emerge as the great imperialisms turn toward the vast raw material storehouse of South America.

After his graduation from Harvard in 1914, Franklin D. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, helped him enter career diplomacy. In his early thirties, he was high commissioner to the Dominican Republic, the author of "Naboth's Vineyard," a two-volume study of that country. He was made ambassador to Cuba by President Roosevelt in 1933. He became undersecretary of state last year.

ROBERT DONAT, the English actor on the up-take in "The Citadel" and other films, made so many unsuccessful tries at the screen seven years ago that they called him "Screen Test" Donat. A competent actor, he met hard luck and was all but desperate, as something always went wrong. One day, in what he was sure would be his last try, the director told him to register despair. The irony of his merely imitating despair sent him into demoniac laughter. Alexander Korda, in another room, heard him.

Laughing at Despair Gets Donat Fame

"Sign that man up, whoever he is," said Korda. "That's a great performance." He had what it took, and they routed him right through to fame and riches. He won by challenging a homily—"Do not despair."

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WNU Service.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears

Money making ideas for Christmas.

AN INTERESTING letter this morning says, "Our church bazaar is over and in winding up the last details and balancing my accounts I feel that I would be neglecting something if I did not express my appreciation for your Sewing Book No. 2, Gifts, Novelties and Embroidery. We found many ideas in it that were real money makers. Our annual Christmas sale is now in course of preparation. Could you publish some new ideas for toys in the paper soon?"

Unusually attractive toys may be made quickly and at little cost from cheap cotton stockings. This demure yellowish tan kitten with bright red or blue ribbon is made from a stocking leg. The secret of giving toys of this type character is in making the stuffing firm and tight. Cotton or small pieces of clean, soft rags may be used. Push the stuffing firmly in place with a blunt stick.

Complete directions for cutting and making the body are given here. For the tail, cut a piece 6 inches long and 2 inches wide. Stitch the lengthwise edges together, tapering toward the end, then turn right side out, stuff and sew firmly in place. It is easy to draw the face. Notice in the sketch how the eyelids curve, the shape of the mouth and how the whiskers slant.

Either wool yarn or mercerized cotton embroidery thread may be used—black or brown for the eyes and whiskers and red for the mouth.

NOTE: Are you ready for Christmas? Birthdays? And the next church bazaar? Do you turn time into money with things to sell? Mrs. Spears' Sewing Book 2 has helped thousands of women. If your home is your hobby you will also want Book 1—SEWING, for the Home Decorator. Order by number enclosing 25 cents for each book. If you order both books, quilt leaflet with 36 different stitches will be included free. Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Begged $267,000,000

Probably the largest number of begging letters ever sent to one person on one occasion deluged Mrs. Edward H. Harriman after the death of her wealthy husband in 1909. These thousands of letters, an analysis of which was later compiled in a book, requested more than $267,000,000.—Collier's Weekly.

DRINK HOT WATER
--*but* **loosen the CLINGING wastes**
To your daily cup of hot water, add the "juice" of the 10 herbs in Garfield Tea and you not only "wash out" internally—but loosen the *hard-to-get-at wastes which cling to the lining*, undigested. Garfield Tea makes hot water tastier to drink. Mild, THOROUGH, prompt. *10c & 25c at druggists.*
FREE! SAMPLE Write Garfield Tea Co., Inc., Dept. 28, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GARFIELD TEA

Expensive Sweet Tooth

The tax collector has a sweet tooth. When you buy sugar he takes one lump out of every five in hidden taxes.

BLACKMAN
STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINES
GET RESULTS!
- Blackman's Medicated Lick-A-Brik
- Blackman's Stock Powder
- Blackman's Hog Powder
- Blackman's Poultry Powder
- Blackman's Poultry Tablets
- Blackman's Lice Powder

HIGHEST QUALITY—LOWEST PRICE
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back!
BUY FROM YOUR DEALER
BLACKMAN STOCK MEDICINE CO.
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

"POOR TRUST IS DEAD— BAD PAY KILLED HIM"

This sign with picture of "doggie," gone where all "doggies" go, hanging on the wall of a small store in a little North Carolina town which was plenty years ago, was my first squint at the hint to pay cash. Some need a hint while others need a kick to make good their I. O. U's. The owner of that North Carolina store the kids called "OLD MAN CASH." What the grown-ups called him, I dunno.

It was said that he was a mind reader because he was always able to arrange to be at the spot where you had to look at that sign, and him, too, when you wanted credit. His cold stare and that sign caused stuttering of "the promise to pay tomorrow." It was told that some could not even utter the stutter when facing him and his sign.

In later years, after his retirement, speaking of his experience, he said, "There was a time when I was a Santa Claus and some folks seemed to think every day was December twenty-fifth, and no week had a pay day and no month, a first. It was then I decided to change my store habits and if possible the habits of some of my towns-people."

After thinking things over awhile, I made up my mind to advertise. I reasoned it out that a general alarm in the WEEKLY, the only paper in town, to tell about my store, the goods and the new policy of paying, would hit everybody and it would help me save shame-faces—some might feel sheepish while reading my advertisements and have a heart.

I got interested in advertising. I found other people, some of them my customers, read advertisements, so I helped it along the best I knew how. I put gingersnap words in my advertisements and some humor, and that's how the idea came for the POOR TRUST IS DEAD sign.

I also found that good-name goods had repeat sales and that started me concentrating on staples with the result that fussiness over what kind, no longer confused or irked. Dilly-dally selling efforts, wasting time and costing money passed out.

Customers bought baking powder, soda, flour, soap and other articles bearing identification marks. Kids called them pictures. Products put up in neat, convenient, honest weight and measured cartons, boxes, bottles and cans. What an improvement in business and the dispositions of the customers. I even improved with conditions so greatly changed for the better.

W. E. MOFFETT