WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Rome-Berlin Diplomatic Tactics Designed to Speed New Munich; France, Britain Lack Direction

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

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EUROPE:
Forgotten Patient

Early May found Poland the No. 1 source of European trouble, but the cancerous sore had spread so far afield that Poland's woes were almost forgotten. Specifically Germany wanted Danzig (whose 385,000 population is 96 per cent German) and a 15-mile-wide path across the Polish corridor to East Prussia. Far more adamant than her protectors, Britain and France, little Poland bravely let her foreign Minister Josef Beck reject the Reich's demands bluntly. Next she gave dictatorial powers to President Ignace Moscicki and stoically awaited whatever fate might be shoved down her throat by the machinations of Europe's five powers. President Moscicki watched his nation's troubles spread into the following hopeless confusion:

Anglo-French solidarity, highly touted after the Czecho-Slovakian and Memel crises, had broken down completely for want of purposeful direction. While Britain swerved back to appeasement policies and outspokenly urged Poland to sur-

POLAND'S PRESIDENT
His troubles were forgotten.

render Danzig, thereby courting Italo-German friendship, France bluntly rejected an Italian offer to settle the Mediterranean problem. Meanwhile both Britain and France tried with left-handed diplomacy to make Russia defend Polish integrity. The Soviet took a sensible course, standing aloof from any commitments. Having fired Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, who had been leading the treaty conversations, Russia gave vacillating France and Britain a choice: Either sign a double-barrelled military pact for joint protection of eastern European nations, or Moscow would isolate itself and leave the democracies to stew in their own juice.

As is their wont, Rome and Berlin took advantage of this confusion. At Milan, Foreign Secretaries Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano expanded the axis into an outright military pact which resulted directly, London learned, from France's refusal to arbitrate the Mediterranean problem with Italy.

Adolf Hitler once wrote (in *Mein Kampf*) that "an alliance whose purpose does not include the intention to wage war is meaningless and worthless." Observers thought the new Italo-German pact held that purpose as a threat which would have three sorry results for the democracies:

(1) Premier Mussolini would intervene in the Polish-German quarrel just as he did in the Czech crisis last September, using his nominal friendship with individual Anglo-French statesmen to help force a plebiscite in Danzig and lead to a repetition of the notorious Munich settlement.

(2) As his reward, Mussolini would win German help in breaking up Yugoslavia, now torn by southern Serb and northern Croat autonomy moves which are strongly reminiscent of the late Czecho-Slovakia's troubles. Marching in to "keep peace" and expand his political domain, Mussolini would add to the Balkan domination he began by seizing Albania.

(3) Another reward would be reemphasis of Germany's promise to help Italy win Mediterranean claims from France, including a free port at Djibouti in French Somaliland, domination over the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad, joint control over the Suez canal and an adjustment regarding Italians in French Tunisia.

LABOR:
FDR Dog House

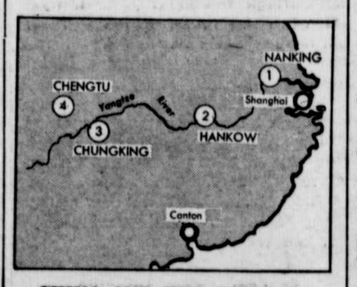
In 1922 a half million U. S. coal miners struck from April 1 to September 6. In 1939 about 360,000 soft-coal miners went out again, not to celebrate a seventeenth anniversary but because C. I. O.'s John L. Lewis ordered it. Reason: C. I. O.'s United Mine Workers demanded a closed shop to protect itself against threatened "raids" by a rival A. F. of L. union. Guided by U. S. Conciliator John R. Steelman, employers and C. I. O. representatives argued one month to a stalemate, operators offering as their "final" proposal a checkoff system under which mines would remain an open shop but dues would be levied against both union and non-union workers. C. I. O. rejected this and by May 1 some 460,000 workers were idle. Meanwhile the nation faced its worst coal shortage since 1922.

Pressed by public opinion, President Roosevelt finally decided his conciliator should get tough. Lectured Mr. Steelman to weary conferees: "I insist that you bring this matter to a civilized conclusion. It ill behooves grown men . . . to seriously contemplate open warfare . . . The American public will not stand for a state of insurrection brought about by an industry involving a vital minority of our population."

A few days later settlement appeared imminent; certainly not permanent, but the simple type of settlement John Lewis has offered all along and which thus far had received no consideration. Four times before the 1937-39 contract expired, U. M. W. A. proposed that it be extended until a new agreement could be drawn up. Only hitch is that by sponsoring such a temporary truce (obviously in public interest) the President is unavoidably siding with C. I. O. against employees. Already in the dog house so far as business is concerned, this would hardly win him any friends.

ASIA:
Up the River

Twenty-two months ago China's capital was Nanking. Japanese aggression pushed it westward up the Yangtze to Hankow, next backward into Szechwan province and the ancient walled city of Chungking. Playing a retreating game, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek knows that the deeper he can draw Japan into his bailiwick, the easier will China's resistance be.



CHINA AND HER CAPITALS
Japan is prepared to follow.

But Generalissimo Chiang did not expect what happened next.

Into Chungking (normally 635,000 population) swarmed 1,500,000 refugees, in itself a grave problem. Then one day 45 Japanese war planes swarmed over Chungking, dropping incendiary bombs and demolitioners, more than 100 in all. When the smoke cleared China could count 5,000 casualties, a ruined capital and temporarily blasted morale. Germany and Britain found their embassies destroyed. For all concerned it seemed best to move the capital-on-wheels again, this time 150 miles northeast into Chengtu, whose normal half million population will automatically double overnight.

Peace-loving Chengtu might well regard this official invasion as a death sentence. General Chiang probably hopes an off-the-river capital may break his bad luck jinx, but Tokyo thinks otherwise. Despite British protests that Chungking's bombing was purely terroristic and without a definite military objective, Nippon's warriors announced their death planes were prepared to follow China's capital wherever it may roam.

SCIENCE:
Atomic Power

Albert Einstein once said that to find the nucleus of an atom was like going out on your porch some dark evening and firing a gun in the hope of hitting a duck. A few years later science developed atom smashers which turn out neutrons (uncharged particles in the atom's nucleus) with little trouble. By bombarding a new element called uranium with neutrons, scientists disintegrate uranium and get another element, actinouranium. Bombardment of this with neutrons produces more neutrons and thus creates an endless chain of explosive power.

Thus, said the University of Chicago's Dr. A. H. Compton, is the long-sought goal of atomic power be-

PHYSICIST COMPTON
Science has shot the duck.

ing brought nearer man's practical use. Addressing the southwest section of the American Association for Advancement of Science, Dr. Compton made dramatic news by forecasting that a quantity of atomic power the size of a pinhead may some day propel an ocean liner from the U. S. to Europe. Potentially capable of revolutionizing heat and transportation methods, atomic power—like fire—could be both a blessing and curse. Sample curse: It could fire a gun several thousand miles.

Dr. Compton's claims are not dreams. Unrelated, recent experiments in both Europe and the U. S. have started from the same assumption and led to the same conclusion. The assumption: Production of heat and light in the stars is a radioactive process, therefore man should go about unlocking atomic power by artificial radiation. The conclusion and problem: To find out whether theories regarding the source of solar and stellar power can be made practically effective on earth.

NORTH CAROLINA:
Discovery?

In the late Sixteenth century Sir Walter Raleigh developed a light war vessel called the cromster, described in Henry Culver-Gordon Grant's *Book of Old Ships*. After a 1903 storm, one A. W. Drinkwater walked down the sands of North Carolina's Roanoke island and found the hulk of a ship barely jutting out of the sand. This spring came another storm, baring more of the vessel to watchful Mr. Drinkwater. One hundred CCC youths bent to their shovels, excavated the hulk and found what Mr. Drinkwater and the Roanoke Island Historical association thought was an important discovery. Recalled was Sir Walter's famous "lost colony" which disappeared there in 1584. Since the newly discovered boat checked perfectly with measurements of a Raleigh cromster, might the long-buried ship have some connection with the lost colonists?

PEOPLE:
Justice Triumphs . . .

When he took over the justice department from well-meaning Homer T. Cummings, **Attorney General Frank Murphy** was regarded with askance for having failed to stop labor strife while governor of Michigan. After four months in office, however, Frank Murphy had probably shown himself one of the most capable fighters-for-law-and-order ever to hold the justice portfolio. Resigned was New York's Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, under grand jury indictment. Also indicted was Kansas City's long-time Democratic Boss Thomas Pendergast. Pending were income tax evasion cases against Philadelphia Inquirer Publisher Moses Annenberg and Chicago Politician Billy Skidmore. Said Mr. Murphy to Chicago Daily News' Paul Leach: "The important thing . . . is that the American people have faith in their federal prosecution and court machinery . . . There will be no political fixing while I am attorney general."

¶ Expected in September, "another New Dealer" by 26-year-old **Mrs. Harold L. Ickes,** wife of the 65-year-old secretary of the interior.

¶ Nominated as ambassador to Argentina, 53-year-old **Norman Armour,** currently ambassador to Chile, formerly minister to Canada and a career diplomat since he went to Vienna in 1912.

¶ Reported dead in a Nazi concentration camp near Vienna, **Duke Ernst Hohenberg,** second son of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajevo in 1914 started the World war.

FORECAST

—By NBC's President Major Lenox R. Lohr, ultra-high-frequency transmitters that can "rifle" television programs through booster stations at 15-mile intervals from New York to Chicago, overcoming television's present distance handicap.

—By Bishop Frederick D. Leete of Deland, Fla., early world-wide union of three branches of the Methodist church.

—By Mexican government officials, early settlement of the U. S.-Mexican oil-land controversy, following new conference between America's Donald Richberg and Mexico's President Lazaro Cardenas.

—By British Prime Minister Chamberlain, early consummation of a barter-trade deal between the U. S. and Britain involving British tin and rubber for American wheat and cotton.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

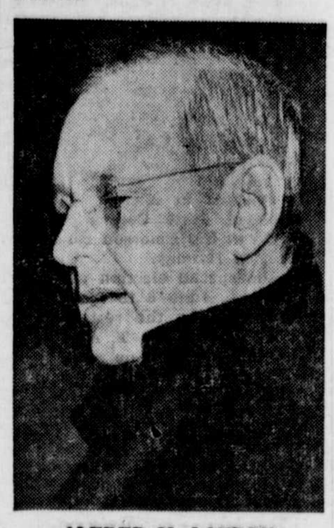
Early Political Activity Presages Bitter 1940 Presidential Campaign

Widespread Movement Away From New Deal Philosophy of Government Worries Democratic Leaders; Popularity of President Yet to Be Evaluated.

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

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be no doubt that the political mill for 1940 has begun to grind earlier than has happened in almost any modern time. Politicians and political forecasters, alike, agree that the activity, the advance agents of the 1940 campaign with its national conventions and presidential nominations and national elections, is evident now to a greater extent than has been recorded in almost any other quadrennial period.

It is to be recognized, of course, that there would be more intensive effort in advance of the 1940 elections than occurred prior to the 1936 national elections because, presumably at least, both great political parties will be sorting over the candidates.



ALFRED M. LANDON
Will not have as much voice in selection of the Republican candidate as Mr. Roosevelt will have in making the Democratic choice.

So, we approach the things that are to be considered and dealt with as campaign questions next year—as seen from this distance.

Is New Deal On the Wane?

I believe it can safely be said as a fact recognized by most able political students that the 1938 elections, with the attendant increase in Republican strength in the house and senate, together with the evident trend of thinking throughout the country, that there is a widespread movement away from the New Deal philosophy of government. How far it has gone, or how far it may yet go; how much the personal popularity of President Roosevelt has waned, or how much it may yet fluctuate, and how vigorously Mr. Roosevelt is opposed within his own party are factors yet to be evaluated. But that evaluation has begun; hence, the activity within the Democratic ranks.

The fact that there is a trend away from the New Deal philosophy—not all of those policies, but a very great many of them—is the factor that is causing Democrats, New Dealers as well as anti-administrationists, to scramble around. There is more "under cover" maneuvering for delegates to the Democratic national convention going on right now than I have witnessed thus far in advance during any of the last seven preliminary battles. The faction of the Democratic party that may be roughly delineated as headed by Vice President Garner, Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Senator Byrd of Virginia—the old liners—appears determined to rid the party of radical leadership. The group which has stood by President Roosevelt—New Dealers through thick and thin—is overlooking no opportunity to keep the Democratic label pinned upon their faction.

G. O. P. Has Tactical Advantage

Within the Republican ranks there are undoubtedly more of those waiting to see which way the cat will jump than there are among the Democrats. The Republicans, however, have one distinct advantage; they can attack anything and everything the New Deal administration has done. They do not need to defend anything, which is the handicap that burdens each faction of the Democrats to a greater or less extent.

Moreover, the Republicans are not burdened with the will of any one man to which they must give consideration. That is to say, neither former President Hoover nor Gov. Alf Landon, the nominees in 1932 and 1936, respectively, will or can have as much voice in selection of the next candidate as Mr. Roosevelt ordinarily would have in making the Democratic choice. This condition springs from the fact that, as President, Mr. Roosevelt retains titular leadership of his party. Messrs Hoover and Landon, having taken a licking in turn, need not be accepted by the rank and file of the party or by Republican wheelhorses as having any greater rights than others.

And by the same token, the Roosevelt leadership complicates the Democratic picture. Since he has stated with great frequency and with an emphasis that cannot be denied that "there is no turning back," he can be regarded as determined to insist upon selection of a Democratic candidate—either himself or someone else—next year who will push the New Deal forward. And that position, boys and girls, is what the old line faction of the party seem determined now to overturn. As a matter of cold fact, it appears from all of the information available to me that Mr. Roosevelt's determination on this point is really the fundamental basis for the current canyon between the New Dealers and the old liners. Again, none can foretell how far it will go; but it can be said without equivocation that if that schism continues up to the 1940 nominating conventions, the 1924 convention fight between William Gibbs McAdoo and Al Smith will appear as a tea party. This bitterness can be just as deep seated as that.

Small G. O. P. Machines Demand Recognition

It should not be overlooked, however, that there is hair-pulling in prospect on the Republican side as well. It extends down to the grass roots because of individual thinking that has been taking place. This condition results through lack of a federal political machine. Dozens of small machines have been wagging their own tails for so long that they now are demanding recognition from the brass hats at the top.

Further, since there is a growing belief that the Republican presidential nomination in 1940 is "worth something"—that is, that the Republicans have a chance after eight years of political drouth—there is an extraordinary crop of favorite sons coming forward.

Concerning the prospective campaign, itself, there again is that uncertainty about Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity, about the prestige he has or will be able to lend to the mantle bearer of the Democratic party. There is likewise the question as to how much of the New Deal ought to be discarded and how much ought to be kept, and it is not an easy decision to make.

There is, for instance, no question in my mind but that voters everywhere are getting disgusted with too much government. I do not mean to infer that they are unanimous. But the evidence cumulates that the federal government is engaging in too many functions; that it is invading private rights too far; that its general scope is beyond what government was designed to be, and that more and more people are saying "there ought to be some laws repealed" rather than that "there ought to be a law."

Government Spending Causes Dissatisfaction

Another obvious sentiment shows a rather amazing dissatisfaction with continuation of government spending and the creation of added debt. With this, of course, is coupled the general fear of added taxes. It is quite widespread, this feeling that some gloomy years are ahead. While the money flowed as free as water, there was no lack of takers. A change appears to have taken place, however, and from all quarters one hears expressions, or questions, as to how high the taxes will have to be to pay off even a part of the debt.

A third thing that stands out wherever political leaders talk over the campaign problems is the matter of unemployment which, of course, includes the question of whether government would not be serving better if it omitted attempts to "reform" business. It sifts down to some of the basic New Deal policies and, say what you will, it is a red hot subject. It remains as a fact that there were 10 or 12 million unemployed when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and there are at least 10 million now. Voters are asking, therefore, whether and how long such a situation can continue without a collapse.

All of these questions, it is to be noted, strike very close to every voter in one way or another. It likewise comes within the range of thought that the man who is elected next year—man, because no woman is yet included in the list—will have a tough time satisfying even a majority of the people. Just as a rail fence guess, or maybe it is a hunch—anyway, I believe the next President will be good for only one term. He will not be popular after four years. As a further guess, I have an idea that the candidate who will be elected next year will be the man who paints the greatest picture of gloom about the situation.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

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A Quiet Scene

TURN out of the way a little, good scholar, toward yonder high honeysuckle hedge; there we'll sit and sing whilst this shower falls so gently upon the teeming earth, and gives yet a sweeter smell to the lovely flowers that adorn these verdant meadows.

Look, under that broad beech-tree I sat down when I was last this way, a-fishing, and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an echo, whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow tree, near to the brow of that primrose-hill; there I sat viewing the other streams glide silently toward their center, the tempestuous sea; yet some times opposed by rugged roots, and pebble stones, which broke their waves, and turned them into foam; and sometimes I beguiled time by viewing the harmless lambs, some leaping securely in the cool shade, while others disported themselves in the cheerful sun; and saw others craving comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams. As I thus sat, these other sights had so fully possessed my soul with content, that I thought, as the poet hath happily expressed it:

I was for that time lifted above earth:
And possessed joys not promised in my birth.

—*Izaak Walton.*

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 52), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.

Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women*. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Angry Defenders

Truth often suffers more by the heat of its defenders than from the arguments of its opposers.—William Penn.

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