WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Three Democratic Candidates Start Pre-Season Campaigns; Toe-Stepping Carefully Avoided

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

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

POLITICS:
Early Rumblings

From coast to coast extend the great rural regions whose political power has been recognized too late by many an office seeker. More vocal, more government-minded than their apathetic city cousins, America's small towns and farms write three-fourths of all letters to congressmen. They vent an opinion readily on such matters as those destined to determine 1940's election, namely: (1) foreign policy, and (2) agriculture, as related to the U. S. economic, labor and relief problems.

In 1938 serious Democratic reverses in farm states gave rise to a Republican hope: That the nation's midland vote pool will go G. O. P. in 1940. A Gallup poll recently confirmed it, giving Democratic hopefuls the jitters and forcing premature rumblings of next year's campaign. Nobody yet knows whether President Roosevelt will run again (31 per cent of U. S. voters would approve it) but this month three

CANDIDATE FARLEY
Just looking around.

Democratic nomination campaigns are taking shape despite wise counsel that the administration had better settle immediately on a man who can be elected, rather than think only of the nominating convention. The campaigns:

Farley. At Mexico, Mo., America's smartest politician told a group of military students that "we are one of the few nations where a man's destiny is in his own hands." Postmaster General James A. Farley's destiny probably lay in the trip he was then taking, a gun-jumping, cross-continent tour in which he placed some 200 delegates under lock and key for himself or the man he chooses to run for President. Carefully avoided was any statement that might offend either Mr. Roosevelt or Vice President Garner, but Jim Farley was sizing up matters as a good politician should. A Roman Catholic probably could not be elected President, but Mr. Farley's 200 votes might easily make him vice presidential nominee.

Garner. Never has a southerner been elected President, the more so today because Negro voters almost furnish a balance of power in several northern states. But John Nance Garner's campaign manager has concentrated in south and southwest states to line up 200 delegates for the aging Texan whose intense popularity is the year's No. 1 political phenomenon. If a secret agreement exists between Democrats Farley and Garner, the tactics thus far bear it out. Each has studiously avoided an invasion of the other's stamping grounds, and though neither has spoken there is every indication that they see eye-to-eye. Both advocate economizing, and both looked with alarm on the President's "purge" last fall. Since a northern Catholic cannot hope to carry the South, and since a southerner might have trouble in the North, nothing could be more logical than a union of Garner and Farley forces.

McNutt. In 1940 a million college students will cast their first votes, and newly organized Student Opinion Surveys finds their choice (17.7 per cent) is Indiana's ex-Gov. Paul V. McNutt, now high commissioner to the Philippines. Meanwhile, from Indianapolis, Manager Frank McHale is busy broadcasting that Mr. McNutt is the only Democrat who can carry Indiana and is therefore a powerhouse throughout the northern states. Hurrying back home from his Pacific post, handsome Mr. McNutt is the first Democrat to actually open his 1940 campaign. Significantly, however, he has taken no cracks at Messrs Roosevelt, Farley or Garner; a vice presidency (which is the most likely berth for him) is no longer to be sneezed at after what is happening to Cactus Jack Garner.

BUSINESS:
Distribution

In 1870 about 75 per cent of U. S. workers were producing goods, the other 25 per cent distributing them. By 1930, reports the Twentieth Century Fund, production efficiency had increased so much that only 50 per cent of U. S. workers were needed for this phase. Meanwhile distribution had absorbed the other 25 per cent, accounting for half the jobs. A possible conclusion: Distribution may be costing too much. A possible rebuttal: Men must eat, and men kicked out of production by labor-saving machinery must turn to distribution jobs or starve. Though this raises per item cost to the consumer, every man benefits by a higher living standard.

Breaking down a sample year's total sales volume, Twentieth Century Fund found 1929's finished goods cost $66,000,000,000. Of this, $39,000,000,000 (or 59 cents on the dollar) went to distribution. This meant that production, which employs half the man power, gets less than half the revenue. Of the total 1929 distribution cost, $13,000,000,000 went to retail distribution, $7,000,000,000 to wholesalers, $9,000,000,000 to transportation, another $9,000,000,000 to manufacturers' distribution costs.

Smallest item of all was advertising, which (contrary to popular misconception) cost less than $1,000,000,000 and probably paid its way by giving consumers a better buy for their money.

EUROPE:
Peacemaker

"There are knots in European politics, but recourse to the sword is, perhaps, not necessary to cut them. Nevertheless, there is need that these knots be untied once and for all because sometimes a hard reality is preferable to a long uncertainty."

Benito Mussolini's statement referred specifically to two "knots," his own demands against France for

IL DUCE
There are knots in Europe.

concessions in the Mediterranean, and Germany's demands against Poland for Danzig and a slice of the Polish corridor. This offer to resort to conciliation in place of war gave heart to France and Britain, but they probably forgot that Signor Mussolini's speech fitted perfectly into a chain of events which matches with the pattern created last autumn at Munich.

At that time it was Mussolini who "counseled" Der Fuehrer to talk things over at Munich. Hitler won concessions and Italy's reward was German support in Spain and Albania. This spring Il Duce again appears as Europe's peacemaker just a few weeks after the Rome-Berlin axis has been cemented into a military pact. Frightened France, realizing her Mediterranean argument with Italy is one of the "knots," will probably untie it and persuade Britain to appease once more by conceding Germany's right to Danzig.

Today's most likely solution of the Danzig problem is a plebiscite with League of Nations sanction, in which Danzig's 96 per cent German population will make quick work of an international crisis.

Trend

How the wind is blowing . . .

VOTING—Los Angeles' Judge Ben Lindsey recommends voting age should be reduced from 21 to 18 because today's youth "is the most moral . . . intelligent . . . hopeful the world has ever seen."

EXPORTS—First quarter U. S. armament exports totaled $20,405,195, which was 42 per cent more than last year's similar period. Reason: World preparedness.

AGRICULTURE—AAA is making aerial photographs of 215,192 acres of farm land in 16 central and western states to check farmer compliance on crop control programs.

RELIGION — A new Austrian Nazi order requires official sanction of all personnel changes in Catholic church clergy, also reserving the right to pass on who shall study for the priesthood or enter a religious order.

TAXATION:
Rehash

No. 1 surprise of this season's economy minded congress is that the senate should vote $1,218,666,000 for farm purposes. To the White House—not economy minded—this was also a surprise, so much that administration pressure will probably make congress "buy" its farm appropriation by sitting all summer to figure out new taxes. Reason: The President charges congress broke its promise not to vote any special appropriations without providing new taxes to meet the cost. Last year's parity payments of $212,000,000 (compared with the senate's current $225,000,000) were voted under similar circumstances and left a big hole in Mr. Roosevelt's budget.

Capitol Hill's two major tax figures are Mississippi's Sen. Pat Harrison, chairman of the upper house finance committee, and North Carolina's Rep. Robert Doughton, whose ways and means committee must originate all tax legislation. Generally speaking they agree with the President on one fundamental: That levies on low incomes shall not be raised. They therefore agree also that any tax revision this session must be merely a rehash of present upper-bracket levies. Less mutual is another White House principle, that government income must not be lowered. But congress, having invited deficit with its farm bill, has little choice. Revenue can hardly be lowered now.

With several weeks' debate still ahead if tax revision comes this session (it should, because corporate taxes yielding $1,300,000,000 expire next December) some solution like this is possible: Abandonment of the undistributed profits tax and retention of capital stock and excess profits levies; creation of a flat 18 per cent corporate levy instead of one varying, as at present, from 16½ to 19 per cent; lower rates for corporations making $25,000 or less. Proponents expect the rehash would touch business for $2,000,000 a year more than at present—not much in actual cost but a lot in principle when next year's election is considered.

NAVY:
Beef Stew

Fresh Argentine beef is barred from the U. S. by sanitary regulations, which is one major reason why Argentina disrupted the Pan American conference at Lima last December. But canned beef ("willy") is not barred. President Roosevelt made news recently by asking congress to permit the navy to buy its canned beef from Argentina at 15 cents a pound, 8 cents less than American beef. Moreover, he said, the Argentine product is better.

At Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Jose Cantilo thought Mr. Roosevelt's taste for South American beef was "a fine gesture which may become an important precedent in friendly relations between the two countries." But at Washington a congress tremendously conscious of the farm vote thought otherwise. Discovering a *cause celebre*, Illinois Rep. Leo Allen raised visions of congressmen smacking their lips over a beef-tasting contest. Said he: "Many of us believe American beef has no superior. For that reason I am offering a resolution for a committee of five to investigate and determine whether Argentine beef is better."

PEOPLE:
Brinkmann Finale

Germany's complex, unorthodox, inflationary financial situation is enough to make any banker bite his fingernails. When Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was removed from the Reichsbank presidency last winter, Adolf Hitler named **Dr. Rudolf Brinkmann** as his successor. Last February Banker Brinkmann was reportedly found lighting cigarettes with 50-mark ($20) bills, suffering a complete nervous breakdown. Given a leave of absence, Herr Brinkmann still did not recover and has now been retired permanently.

¶ Named governor general of Puerto Rico to succeed retiring Blanton Winship, **Admiral William D. Leahy**, 64-year-old retiring chief of naval operations.

¶ When Germany seized Austria, Baron Eugene de Rothschild of the international banking family fled to France. Less fortunate was his brother, **Baron Louis de Rothschild**, who in mid-May was en route to exile after 14 months incarceration at Vienna's Hotel Metropole where he had been held for a reported $10,000,000 "ransom."

JUNE NEWS

JUNE 1—English Imperial airways scheduled to start transatlantic service via Southampton, Montreal and New York.

JUNE 7—King George, Queen Elizabeth to enter U. S. from Canada at Niagara Falls.

JUNE 12—Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City political boss, goes on trial for evasion of $442,536 in 1935 and 1936 income taxes.

JUNE 15—Nation-wide 4-H encampment opens near Tidal Basin in Washington.

JUNE 17—Mauretania, 34,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner, leaves Liverpool on maiden voyage to New York.

JUNE 24—Government reorganization (creating federal loan, public works and security agencies) goes into effect.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Hoan's 'Good Government' Plea Ignored by Washington Press

Milwaukee Mayor's Criticism of Relief Administration Practices Neglected as Mayor LaGuardia Furnishes Usual Newspaper Copy.

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

WASHINGTON.—It has come to be quite a habit for mayors of cities and governors of states to come rushing to Washington for appearances before congressional committees. They appear as out of the blue sky; rush to the capitol; testify before a committee; repair to a hotel suite and hold a press conference and gain a lot of publicity, and go back home. They usually come for just one thing—money.

Visitations to Washington, therefore, have become fashionable as a political game. And if, as a result of the words of alleged wisdom dropped from the lips of the self-annointed purveyors of people's thoughts, new checks should be forthcoming from the United States treasury—"ah," they say, "we got it for you."

The traffic in mayors and governors, especially mayors, has grown so heavy that it is seldom news, except for the mayor's home town; and, frankly, the news writers describe them as being worth about a dime a dozen from a strictly news standpoint. I don't mean to neglect the governors when I stress the number of mayors. It is a fact that there are more mayors who come, hat in hand and a bouquet to toss to themselves later, than there are governors. It is just like the fact that there are more freshmen in high school than there are graduates from college, because hundreds of them drop by the wayside.

Hoan Flays Relief Spending

Those preliminaries ought to explain why the appearance here the other day of Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Wis., failed to get anything like the attention it deserved from the press. Now, Mayor Hoan is a socialist. He is, however, an individual who thinks about city administration along many practical lines, thus differing from the mine run of mayors who are concerned only with re-election or a political promotion. The mayor came to testify, but the mayor wasn't in the capital city just to beg for money for Milwaukee. He saw some things around here which he believed were wrong, as national policy, and he talked about them.

Said the Milwaukee mayor, in substance: you fellows are spending a lot of money for relief of the destitute; you are wasting a lot of that money, and it ought to be stopped. It ought to be stopped because you are letting the states and the cities get into the habit of coming to Washington for money and more money. They are, therefore, getting out of the habit of justifying to the people of their communities the necessity of expenditures they are making and money their poor are using. In other words, you ought to make the states and the cities kick in with a greater share for the support of those on relief, and force them again to recognize that taxes must be paid for wasted, as well as proper use of, funds. And, more important than anything else, you ought to put this relief business on a pay-as-you-go basis and stop getting further into debt.

Those were not Mayor Hoan's words, of course. Yet I have presented them as substantially what his testimony meant, and seldom, in recent years, have I heard better sense spoken to a committee of congress. To me, it was almost startling testimony, the more so because it was offered while another committee was looking into President Roosevelt's request for $1,750,000,000 for relief in the next year. It should be said just here that Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for the annual relief appropriation was, or appears to be, modest. That is, the amount is modest if it is all he will ask for. There are those who expect that he will ask congress next winter for a deficiency appropriation when the projected sum runs out.

Charges States Shirk Relief Responsibilities

Mayor Hoan appeared to believe that some of the states were, and are, shirking their responsibilities. It is so easy to come to Washington and tell a congressional committee that "our people are destitute and we have no money to care for them." Aside from the mayor's belief, it ought to be observed that the mayors and the governors are prone to think only of how much money they can pay out without having to assess their own taxpayers for it. They are not to be concerned with federal policy in relief matters, and they are all too willing to avoid references to their own responsibility. They apparently have a new slogan: "Pull Uncle Sam's leg."

Another mayor was around town at the same time that Mayor Hoan was here. He was Mayor LaGuardia of New York. Nobody seems to know exactly where "the Little Flower" should be catalogued, politically. He once was a member of congress as a Republican. That is, he was a Republican when he came in, but he wandered around into three or four different political parties and seems now to be among the bell wethers of the American labor party. Anyway, the New York mayor is a great little testifyer in favor getting all of the money for New York city that is possible—so long as it comes from the federal treasury.

Mayor LaGuardia is a great favorite among many news correspondents in Washington. He is what is called "good copy." That is to say, he always is ready with comment on—well, on about any subject. Picture it for yourself; if you were a writer and had to have stories for your next edition and you found the mayor of a great city willing to talk. Mayor LaGuardia will talk, a-plenty! Let there be no misunderstanding about that.

LaGuardia's Statement Politically Expedient

Surely, then, a casual reader can understand why the comparative statements of mayors of two great cities had the effect on me that I have attempted to report. One of them giving consideration to the future of the nation as a whole, a statesmanlike examination of a paramount policy; the other apparently thinking only of protecting the political hide of himself.

So, I say that Mayor Hoan's testimony was almost sensational, while Mayor LaGuardia was singing the same old refrain of "gimme, gimme." And I believe thoroughly that the words of the Milwaukee mayor will sharpen the wits and stir the courage of those men and women in congress who are seeking an honest solution for the relief problem that is now scarcely less repulsive than a festering sore.

It was quite by coincidence of course that Mayor Hoan's observations should have come about the time that a house subcommittee should have unearthed some evidence concerning uses of WPA money that actually stinks. I do not know about the truth of the evidence, but it is a matter of official record now.

A subcommittee investigator presented statements to the effect that WPA money was used to build lakes in Tennessee "without reference to the need for recreational facilities considered on any statewide or community basis." The statements were attributed to a member of the Tennessee fish and game commission, and the investigator's conclusions were that the money had been diverted in this manner in order to increase the value of real estate held by several politicians.

The investigator and his sources of information named ex-Senator George L. Berry and Gov. Prentice Cooper, of Tennessee, as holders of land which benefitted by the WPA-built lakes. This is the same Senator Berry who sued the Tennessee Valley Authority for a million dollars or so on account of damage claimed to have been done by construction of one or more of the TVA dams. The then member of the United States senate charged that some of his marble quarries were under 50 feet of water as a result of TVA dams.

Move Started to Publish WPA Salaries

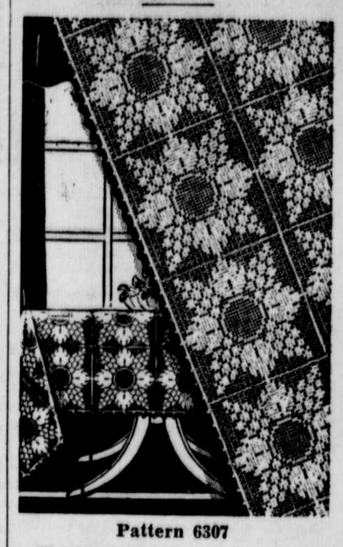
As a part of this general WPA use and misuse of millions of dollars, Rep. Joe Martin of Massachusetts, has started a move to find out how much money is being paid to those who run WPA. He has introduced a resolution to have the WPA headquarters here supply the house with a complete list of salaries paid under WPA. You know, there have been many charges tossed about concerning the salaries paid out of WPA funds—and the lack of work done for them. In other words, Mr. Martin wants to know some facts why only about 60 cents out of each WPA dollar ever gets down the line to the poor devil out of a job and with a wife and children to feed.

This action on the part of Mr. Martin seems to link into contentions long made that numerous politicians have placed their pets in WPA top jobs where, if need be, they could be quite influential, politically. Mr. Martin tried to obtain the information about Massachusetts, but Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, refused to make the facts public. He contended that disclosure of the salaries would be "embarrassing to those who receive them." Mr. Martin told the house, however, that federal salaries should always be a matter open to the public and he believed there is no more right to secrecy about WPA salaries than about the salary of the President or a member of congress.

It will be interesting to see if the house votes the order to make the list public, but it will be more interesting to see the amounts of those pay checks.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Of Mercerized String, Using But One Square



Pattern 6307

Think how your finest china will sparkle on a filet cloth formed of these luxurious squares—and what could be more appropriate for a dinner cloth than this choice grape design? Crochet these 10-inch squares (smaller in finer cotton) of mercerized string. Make a scarf as well. Pattern 6307 contains instructions and charts for making the square; materials needed; illustration of square and of stitches.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in coins to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

For Glue Stains.—White vinegar will remove glue stains.

* * *

An Appetizer.—Celery stuffed with crabmeat salad can be used for variety on an appetizer tray.

* * *

Keeping Linens White.—Stored linens will not become yellow if the inside of the linen closet is painted a deep blue.

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A Good Sink Brush.—A worn whiskbroom makes a fine sink brush if you cut off the worn bristles clear up to the stiff part. Always rinse clean after using.

* * *

Burnt Aluminum.—If you burn an aluminum saucepan when cooking, boil an onion in it. The burnt part will rise to the top like scum and leave the saucepan clean.

* * *

Heat Brown Sugar.—If dark or light brown sugar is too hard to measure, heat it in the oven, then measure it quickly while it is soft. Store it in the refrigerator or bread box, where it will remain soft.

LOST YOUR PEP?
Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels
Nature's Remedy NR-TABLETS-NR
If you think all laxatives act alike, just try this all vegetable laxative. So mild, thorough, refreshing, invigorating. Dependable relief from sick headaches, bilious spells, tired feeling when associated with constipation.
Without Risk get a 25c box of NR from your druggist. Make the test—then if not delighted, return the box to us. We will refund the purchase price. That's fair. Get NR Tablets today.
NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALWAYS CARRY TUMS EAT LIKE CANDY TO RELIEVE DISTRESS
QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

A Forlorn Heart

Is there a heart that music cannot melt? Alas! how is that rugged heart forlorn!—James Beattie.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you scold those dearest to you?

If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women*.

For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders.

Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

WATCH

YOU can depend on the special sales the merchants of our town announce in the columns of this paper. They mean money saving to our readers. It always pays to patronize the merchants who advertise. They are not afraid of their merchandise or their prices.

THE SPECIALS