WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Probe Into Moseley Activities Reveals Race Consciousness; Rome-Berlin Pact Discredited

(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.

RACES:
Semitism

Last October top film executives met Movie Czar Will Hays to discuss how anti-Semitism might be checked insofar as it affects movie revenues. Last November Father Charles Coughlin made a radio speech tempering criticism of Germany's Jewish pogroms by commenting that Communist persecution of Christians was worse. Nazi sources, he said, had told him 56 of the 59 top men in Russia's Communist party were Jews.

This spring came "Equality," a magazine boasting prominent "Aryans" on its editorial board and dedicated to combating anti-Semitism. At the same time Collier's magazine found there was at least enough *talk* about the subject to justify a popularized treatise by Harvard Anthropologist Earnest Hooton on the Jew's "highly evolved and specialized characteristics of mind, temperament and personality."

Readers of the Hooton article found themselves realizing that Germany's horrible pogroms have at

GENERAL MOSELEY
"How strange . . ."

least made America conscious that there is such a problem. This realization became the more acute when Texas' Rep. Martin Dies brought his un-Americanism investigation committee back into session with the following unsavory allegations:

Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, who retired from the army last autumn after throwing sharp shafts at the New Deal, is active in a nation-wide anti-Jewish organization. Moseley joined a drive financed by New York's Dudley Gilbert, who sent "confidential reports" he received from a night club "waiter" to James Erwin Campbell, reserve army captain of Owensboro, Ky. Campbell, in turn, issued reports to "key people" throughout the U. S. Dies said Gilbert had no intention of stirring up race hatred but thought he was doing a "patriotic service in anticipation of a revolution."

Sample Moseley statements reported by the Dies committee:

(1) "The fact is that the most serious problem confronting America today is just this problem of the Jew and how to get rid of his influence definitely—locally, nationally and internationally."

(2) "If the Jews bump me off be sure to see they get the credit for it from coast to coast. It will help our cause."

Notified of the charges, General Moseley abruptly closed his own private "un-Americanism" investigation in California's Imperial valley and flew to Washington in answer to a Dies subpoena. His comment: "How strange . . . that a patriot can discuss openly and frankly the problems involving Irishmen, Italians and Germans . . . but let him mention any international 'isms' or Zionism and their increasing control of America, then he is attacked on all sides . . . even his life may be threatened."

ITALY:
Axis Breakup?

In 1914 the homeland of Julius Caesar broke its triple alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary because Trentino and Trieste were not forthcoming. Next year Italy went to war on the side of the Allies. European history has a way of repeating itself; Benito Mussolini, who last year saw everything to gain in an alliance with Adolf Hitler, and who has just signed a 10-year "invincible" military pact with Germany, may well be floating helpless against a current he cannot buck. Plainly top-heavy, the Rome-Berlin axis nowadays gets most of its oratorical support from Nazidom; though Mussolini chimes in, almost every speech indicates he would like peace with democracies. Left unspoken are the reasons he fears the man he calls friend. Reasons:

(1) If Balkan Yugoslavia breaks up, the area inhabited by Slovenes is almost certain to be grabbed by Germany from its Austrian outpost, providing the Reich with an outlet to the Adriatic sea and thence to the Mediterranean. Much though Germany's friendship might be valued, Italy cannot afford to let Hitler become a Mediterranean power.

(2) Italians dislike Russians, but both in heritage and ambition Adolf Hitler's nation is like Soviet Russia. An allied Berlin and Moscow would control Europe, a possibility which grows less remote as German-hating Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov retires from office and both Hitler and Stalin cease shouting at one another. Such a pact would leave Italy in the cold.

(3) Strong though her Mediterranean position may be, Italy is still weaker than the combined fleets of France and Britain. Mussolini is also alarmed at recent Anglo-French gains in the Mediterranean, especially their pacts with Greece and Turkey. And though he counted on Spain as an ally against democracies, Mussolini finds Generalissimo Francisco Franco hobnobbing too affectionately with Germany to his own exclusion. Franco hobnobs also with French, Swiss and Dutch bankers, seeking a reconstruction loan neither Italy nor Germany can give. So far as Mussolini is concerned, the Iberian peninsula is a bigger question mark today than one year ago.

(4) Several times the past year Italy has risked war to help Hitler, first in Austria, next in Sudetenland, next in Czecho-Slovakia, then in Memel. Each time the home folks wondered what Italy would get in return, and after one solid year of such risks they have received nothing but barren Albania. If Hitler marches into Danzig and drags Italy into a futile war, Il Duce will risk internal blowup.

Such are possible reasons why French Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet met Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano in Rome recently for amicable discussion on French-Italian trouble points. Since modern treaties apparently mean nothing, there is a good chance Italy might junk her new German pact for a settlement with France and Britain. Britain's reluctance to sign a treaty with Russia might be founded on the hope that Germany and the Soviet would get together, thereby alienating Italy.

BUSINESS:
Competition Wanted

Under NRA the government forced industry into collusion, strict price levels being enforced to a point where competing bidders usually found their individually arrived-at quotations identical. But since NRA was invalidated identical quotations have often continued, providing Trust Buster Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general,

THURMAN ARNOLD
". . . just getting started . . ."

with what he terms prima facie evidence of collusion.

That a government which five years ago fostered collusion now fights it may seem inconsistent, yet a return to orthodox business philosophy has again made men believe that competition is the life of trade. Up before the house appropriations sub-committee, Trust Buster Arnold explained the justice department will need $520,000 more next fiscal year simply to carry on an anti-trust campaign which—after 40 years—"is just getting started."

No violent campaign is planned, Mr. Arnold explained, but five regional offices will be opened (New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Oklahoma City, San Francisco) and such nation-wide investigations as that of the oil industry will be co-ordinated. With individual actions at Madison, Wis., New York and on the Pacific coast, Mr. Arnold's oil inquiry will center on whether producers must not divest themselves of control of the retail filling stations, a practice he charges is collusive in that it holds up prices, stifling competition. Mr. Arnold on oil: "My point is that either we are going to have competition in the oil industry or if that is impossible it has got to go to congress for regulation—one of the two."

SPAIN:
Freedom?

"The law is the logical outcome of Germany's view, voiced ever since the outbreak of the Spanish war, that fighting there is something which concerns only Spaniards."

Such was the Berlin foreign office's comment on February 18, 1937, when the Reich passed a law which forbade German citizens to enter Spanish territory and participate in Generalissimo Francisco Franco's war against Premier Juan Negrin. In May of 1939, two months after the war ended, with 14,000 German "volunteers" just coming home from Spain, Germany got around to repealing the law.

If Europe thought this situation just a bit humorous, it could view

FRANCISCO FRANCO
What price dignity?

with alarm another chapter of German-Spanish relations now being written. In Madrid, while Franco forces announced all German and Italian arms used during the war (bombers, pursuit planes, heavy artillery, tanks, trucks, technical equipment) would be retained, a committee of 12 German tradesmen was en route from Berlin to negotiate an economic and financial treaty with Spain.

Heading the group was Dr. Helmuth Wohltat who negotiated the treaty with Rumania last March. Observers thought Wohltat treaty-making had reached the pattern stage, for Spain will be treated just about the way Rumania was. Reich contractors will build roads, railways, fortifications and other military establishments for the new Spain. More vital, however, is the general provision for exchange of Spanish raw materials (especially ores and foodstuffs) for German finished products. Thus will Spain be drawn positively into the Rome-Berlin orbit.

While this was going on, Dictator Franco reviewed his much-postponed "victory" parade, then spoke as if his nation were free from Germany and Italy: "We want a great Spain, but we place our dignity above all. We shall not tolerate any attempt against our sovereignty because it would be useless."

AGRICULTURE:
Trouble Ahead

This spring the bureau of agricultural economics forecast a July 1 wheat supply of 1,018,900,000 bushels, only 2,100,000 bushels short of the figure where farmers must vote on acreage quotas for next year. Dry weather in spring wheatlands cut crop prospects, however, and by mid-May Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was able to avoid an embarrassing election-year acreage referendum by cutting the July 1 estimate to only 974,000,000 bushels. A further help: In 1940 farmers can plant 62,000,000 acres to wheat, 7,000,000 more than this year.

A week after this announcement, however, it appeared the administration's farm program is bound for another bogging down, another year like miserable 1934 and 1936. Carefully checking weather bureau reports, Mr. Wallace found early May rainfall in the wheat belt was far below normal, with drouth spreading fast and damage to spring crops already heavy. Percentages of normal rainfall thus far: South Dakota, 36; North Dakota, 45; Nebraska, 59; Kansas, 74; Montana, 55.

Though on the average far better than 1934, conditions were bad enough to make Mr. Wallace name a drouth committee who will aid farmers if the worst comes.

Trend

How the wind is blowing . . .

JOBS—Of 100 universities and colleges surveyed by Minneapolis' Northwestern National Life Insurance company, 63 find greater demand for graduates than a year ago.

STAMPS—Coin-operated mail boxes which weigh letters, stamp them and drop them into a depository for collection, are being installed at New York.

POWER—Of 1,670,000,000 American horsepower, 92.7 per cent constitutes transportation horsepower, installed exclusively to move people and goods.

FOOD—U. S. bureau of dairy industry scientists have perfected a new food article with two surplus products—skim milk and cull potatoes. These, with a little salt added, are made into wafers, chips, sticks or croutons, and oven dried to crispness.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

President Wades Into Political Buzz Saw on Argentine Beef Deal

Affair Costs Mr. Roosevelt Dearly in Personal and Political Prestige; Executive's Explanation Never Caught Up With His Original Statement About Transaction.

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

WASHINGTON.—When I was a kid on the farm, my father used to warn me against getting too close to the big saw that was used to cut up wood for our kitchen stove—the old buzz saw, it was called. He was right. It could have done to me exactly what it did to logs of oak or hickory. Many times since those days, I have thought of the wisdom of those warnings as applied to other acts of life. And, the other day, I thought of how much trouble President Roosevelt could have avoided if only his advisors had guided him away from the buzz saw of Argentine canned corned beef.

It must be painfully evident to the President and to his advisors now that he waded right into a few million political buzz saws when he instructed the secretary of the navy to buy canned beef from the Argentine Co-operatives, Inc., for use of Uncle Sam's blue jackets. As a matter of fact, most of the President's stalwart supporters not only recognize that he got his hands badly mangled in the saw, but that he failed to have a "doctor" handy in the form of an offset for the grievous political error.

But the details of the situation ought to be reviewed in order fully to understand why so many people are saying that the Argentine beef affair has already cost Mr. Roosevelt dearly in political and personal prestige. Many are saying, indeed, that the cost has been greater than his ill-fated and badly judged plan to change the makeup of the Supreme court of the United States. All of the facts ought to be stated clearly for the reason that none now can foretell how widespread this prairie fire will be. Obviously, the Republicans will use it as ammunition in their warfare, and in all probability quite a large segment of old line Democrats are laughing up their sleeves about the damage the beef case will do to their pet hates, the New Dealers surrounding the President.

Facts of Argentine Corned Beef Affair

Briefly, the facts are these:

Pursuant to law, the secretary of the navy called for offers to sell the navy certain quantities of supplies, including 48,000 pounds of canned corned beef. The law says that government agencies must award the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder—the bidder regarded as able to fulfill the requirements of the navy. There is, however, another law that says, in substance, the government must award the contracts to a firm of citizens of the United States and that the products be made from the United States—provided they are equal to or better in quality than a foreign-made product and that the price is not too much higher than the foreign bid. The reason for this being, obviously, to encourage business in the United States and give jobs to our citizens for whom, as a national policy, the American standard of living must be maintained.

So, there is, first—quality and price, and, second—national policy.

The bids on corned beef reached the navy offices. Argentine Co-operatives, Inc., offered to sell the 24 tons of corned beef at about 16 cents a pound. The nearest bid from the United States was approximately 23 cents a pound. In addition, there is a tariff duty of six cents a pound that is applicable to imports of beef—placed by congress to protect cattle growers in this country. But the navy would not have to pay that tariff duty. Thus, the real cost to the navy would be that much less.

Navy officers felt there was considerable difference, but they were unwilling to assume responsibility for what some critics might say was a violation of the "Buy American" law. In the course of the consideration, the department of state learned of the situation, and Secretary Hull took a hand. You see, Mr. Hull has been having his own troubles with United States relations with the Argentine government. It has been necessary to prohibit importations of fresh beef from the Argentine because there is so much foot and mouth disease in the vast reaches of Argentine grazing areas. It has even become necessary to forbid the Argentine government to bring in steaks for use in its government pavillion at the New York World's fair. That did not leave a good taste in the mouth of the Argentine people. Mr. Hull was anxious to make a peace offer of some kind or another.

President Became Tangled Up With the Buzz Saw

And it is to be remembered, too, that Mr. Roosevelt has been striving to knit North and South American nations together under his good neighbor policy. It would be a friendly gesture to buy something. Besides all of these, there is Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade treaty policy that needs bolstering every now and then. There was little mention of this phase; yet it seems reasonable to assume that it was in the back of the official mind.

The question was put on Mr. Roosevelt's desk. He decided that the contract should be given the Argentines. That happened about the middle of April. There was no flurry about the matter then because few persons knew of the transaction. Eventually, however, information about the award leaked out and somebody asked Mr. Roosevelt in a press meeting whether it was true. That was where Mr. Roosevelt really became tangled up with the buzz saw.

Now, it is well to know that Mr. Roosevelt likes to talk. He also insists on telling the news writers all about a given situation—if he talks at all about it. He is decidedly fair that way. He talked at great length about the problem and the result of his speech to the writers was numerous headlines which read something like this: "President Roosevelt Orders Navy to Buy Argentine Canned Beef—Foreign Product Found Cheaper and Superior in Quality, President Says."

Came Outbursts on Floors Of the House and Senate

Within a few short weeks, Mr. Roosevelt's political hands were torn and bleeding. He was being ridiculed because he frequently referred in political campaigns to the need for helping "our undernourished one-third, our illy clad and illy housed" people. There were outbursts on the floors of the house and the senate. The New Deal leaders in congress could do nothing about it. The representatives and senators from the cattle country were denouncing his action and one whole day was occupied in the house of representatives where the President's political body was torn limb from limb.

The heat of the battle became so great that the house committee on appropriations which happened then to be considering the annual naval appropriations bill took action. It included in that bill, a prohibition that will prevent such a thing ever happening again. They were shouting: "The idea, feeding our navy men on Argentine beef," etc. Obviously, under such circumstances, the prohibitory clause was accepted by the house and the senate and it will be the law of the land.

This heat came of two causes. First, the cattle business is none too good and the cattle producers are politically powerful. They protect themselves, as they should. To see even a small business contract go outside of the United States was bad medicine, even though the beef bought would amount to only about 75 steers. It was the principle of the thing. Then, when you add to that, the resentment engendered by Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Argentine beef is a better quality—well, you speak your own piece about it.

Explanation Never Caught Up With Original Statement

Subsequently, Mr. Roosevelt sought to explain what he meant by the statement that Argentine beef is superior in quality. He pointed out that the Argentine practice is to can better cuts of beef because of the slack sale for fresh meat in that part of the world. But the explanation never has caught up with the original statement, and it never will.

When this attempted explanation came from the White House, I heard an old time political battler at the capitol observe:

"That is mistake No. 2. One of the first rules in politics is 'never make a statement that you have to explain.' If you do, your explanation will get you into trouble. It is better never to explain anything."

Yet, in fairness, it must be observed that the price in the United States and the price the government must pay, therefore, results from a combination of circumstances. Our national policy for years has been to encourage what we advertise as the American standard of living. To that end, congress has passed laws, many of them. The Walsh-Healy act, for example, says that the government may not buy from any manufacturer who does not comply with stated requirements as to hours and wages for work. There is the so-called fair labor standards act—the wage and hour law—for another. Fifty more could be named. Nor do I wish myself to be placed in the position of condemning all of them. I point to them merely as causes for the situation in which Argentina underbid our own folks because most of our people on relief live better than the employed workers in South America. It serves, moreover, as an illustration and a proof that most so-called statesmen advocate national policy and national laws without knowing where or when or how they may have to eat their own words.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Pretty Patterns That Are Oh So Practical!

SOMEWHAT formal, so that you can wear it smartly for shopping and runabout, is the wide-shouldered dress with buttons down the scalloped bodice and braid used to give the effect of a bolero. The circular skirt has a charming, animated swing to it. In batiste, linen or flat crepe, it's a dress you'll thoroughly enjoy all summer long.

Indispensable Slacks Suit.

If you're planning to have a lot of outdoor fun this summer (and of course you are) then a slacks suit is an indispensable part of your vacation wardrobe. This one includes a topper with front gath-

ers that flatter your figure, well-cut, slim-hipped slacks, and a bolero with wide revers that you can wear with daytime frocks, too. Denim, gingham, flannel or gabardine are practical materials for this.

The Patterns.

No. 1741 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 ad 42. Size 16 requires 4⅝ yards of 35 inch material with nap. Three yards of braid.

No. 1750 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 ad 40. Size 14 requires 3¾ yards of 39 inch material for slacks and bolero; ¾ yard for topper.

Spring and Summer Pattern Book.

Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book, which is now ready. Make yourself attractive, practical and becoming clothes, selecting designs from the Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make patterns.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

OLD FOLKS
Here is Amazing Relief for Conditions Due to Sluggish Bowels
Nature's Remedy NR TABLETS
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 QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

Progress in Action

The man who does things makes many mistakes, but he never makes the biggest of all—doing nothing.—Poor Richard.

FOR BOILS
A wonderful aid for boils where a drawing agent is indicated. Soothing and comforting. Fine for children and grown-ups. Practical. Economical.
GRAY'S OINTMENT 25¢

Noble Character

Nobleness of character is nothing but steady love of good, and steady scorn of evil.—Froude.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS MANY INSECTS ON FLOWERS • FRUITS VEGETABLES & SHRUBS
Demand original sealed bottles, from your dealer
8644

MERCHANDISE
Must Be GOOD to be Consistently Advertised
BUY ADVERTISED GOODS