WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Zealous Czechs Plan Rebellion Against German Domination; Nazis Puzzle Combat Strategy

(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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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA:
Rebellion

Last March Adolf Hitler marched into Prague while stolid Czechs lined the streets and booed hatefully. Unnoticed were thousands of Bohemians and Moravians who slipped silently across the borders. Unconsidered were 12 Czech legations and some 70 consulates which remained open throughout the world in defiance of German orders. Forgotten was the national assembly's failure to dissolve. These things might well have remained unnoticed, unconsidered and forgotten were it not for the indomitable Czech will.

Symbolically, a few days after Nazi occupation, spiteful Czechs painted on a rock overlooking Prague: "We don't want your pfennigs! We want Benes!" The reference was to Eduard Benes, cofounder of the Czech republic 25 years ago with immortalized Thomas G. Masaryk; later the nation's president until he resigned after the Munich crisis; now a lecturer at the University of Chicago who wonders if the Czech saga will repeat itself.

Recalled today is Czecho-Slovakia's constitution, written in Chicago, and its declaration of independence, adopted in Philadelphia. Born first outside its own borders by idealistic exiles, will Thomas Masaryk's land be re-born in Chicago?

BARON VON NEURATH
The question: To slap or pat?

Three months after Czecho-Slovakia fell, such a development seemed possible. At Prague, German Konstantin von Neurath lost sleep over a maddening passive resistance on the part of his subjects. Rushing to Berlin, he consulted with Fuehrer Hitler over two methods of fighting back. Germany could either dominate Bohemia and Moravia by force, or try to reconcile the Czechs by encouraging more intimate cultural and political relations with Germany.

What he cannot reconcile, however, is the patriotic fervor of Czechs outside the Reich. In France are a reported 30,000 exiles waiting to enlist for The Cause. Other thousands are in Poland, planning a swift military seizure of Bohemia-Moravia should Germany become involved in war.

At her consulates and legations the defunct Czech government maintains a semblance of official contact with other lands, an advantage not possessed during the first nationalistic struggle. And from Chicago Dr. Benes is directing a world-wide mobilization of Czech moral and financial support, carefully avoiding open commitments which would "add to the difficulties of the (U. S.) President and department of state."

DOMESTIC:
Income

President Roosevelt's goal for total U. S. income is $80,000,000,000 a year, which critics say would not necessarily guarantee prosperity since living costs might rise correspondingly. In 1929 the national income was $82,000,000,000, by 1932 it had dropped to $40,000,000,000, and returning prosperity brought it to $72,000,000,000 in 1937. Just released is the figure for 1938, showing an 11 per cent drop to $64,000,000,000.

Best explanation of the drop, said Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, was declining prices, coupled with reduced volume of production. More significant, however, were 1938's results of 1937's capital-labor battle, during which John Lewis' C. I. O. squeezed out higher salaries and expanded unionism. Net result: Labor gained and capital lost.

One index was the fact that compensation to employees for 1938 was off only 7 per cent from the previous year, while dividend payments to stockholders in corporations dropped approximately one-third from the $5,400,000,000 level of 1937. An even better index, however, was that income distribution in wages set a new high mark of 67.3 per cent in 1938.

Another significant feature: The construction industry, which has suffered severely since 1929, showed very little decline in 1938, indicating that U. S. housing requirements have reached so critical a stage that not even recession can stop new building.

AGRICULTURE:
New Uses

One major reason for today's U. S. crop surpluses was the World war. Then, and before, both the agriculture department and farmers bent their energies to establishing a production level that would accommodate an export market which annually took from 150 to 200 million bushels of wheat, eight to nine million bales of cotton, almost a billion pounds of pork, plus large quantities of tobacco and fruit.

Since then three factors have conspired to upset farm economy. First, U. S. export requirements were cut drastically as other nations became self-sufficient; second, agriculture became mechanized, cutting farm employment and making it easier to raise large crops; third, unscientifically tilled land "burned out" from too much repetition of the same crop.

No cure-all, but an encouraging move in the right direction will be underway by next summer when four regional laboratories begin seeking ways to make the farm a source of raw materials for factories. Authorized by congress and operating under the department of agriculture will be laboratories at:

Peoria, Ill., researching on corn, wheat and agricultural wastes, much of which is already used for such purposes as industrial alcohol.

New Orleans, where new uses will be sought for cotton, sweet potatoes and peanuts.

Wyndmoor, Pa., centering its activities on tobacco, milk products, apples, Irish potatoes and vegetables.

San Francisco, studying wheat, potatoes, alfalfa, vegetables and fruits.

COURTS:
Offsetting Factor

Vacationing from their Washington temple nowadays are the Supreme court's nine young and old men, as unique a mixture of legal talent as ever donned the traditional black robes. Abed with a doudenal ulcer is Chief Justice Hughes; visiting his old Kentucky home is Justice McReynolds; still in Washington, close to such friends as SEC's Jerome Frank and Brain Truster Tommy Corcoran is the court's youngest and most un-traditional member, 44-year-old Bill Douglas.

Gloating, meanwhile, is Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson, whom observers credit with winning 12 out of 14 bouts with the high bench this past term. Yet in retrospect the session just ended was neither a capitulation by the Supreme court nor a victory for the New Deal. A better guess is that the once notorious poles of court conservatism and New Deal liberalism have grown less far apart.

ROBERT JACKSON
Victorious, but not too much.

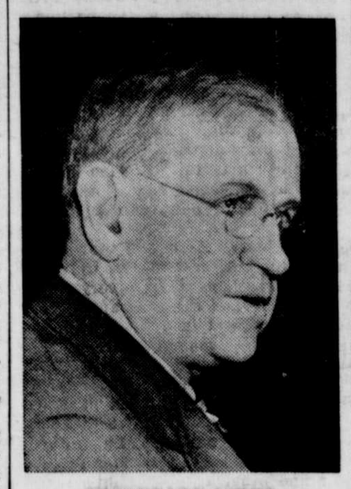
Four Roosevelt appointees (Black, Reed, Frankfurter, and Douglas) have given the court liberalized color and today only two conservatives (Butler and McReynolds) remain. Middle-grounders are Hughes, Stone and Roberts, and Mr. Jackson had to convince only one of these to assure victory in any given case. Yet, paradoxically, the recent term brought a new high in dissents and divisions of opinions, a condition which proves that New Dealish justices have merely added zest to court arguments, and that they have not yet settled into a rut which permits observers to classify them in advance.

While the court grows more liberal, an important offsetting factor too often overlooked is the lesson Mr. Roosevelt's administration learned through disastrous defeats of the past. Today's legislation is drafted more carefully and with greater respect for constitutional precedent.

POLITICS:
Plan?

Whatever his reasoning, President Roosevelt has shown political wisdom in refusing to announce his intentions for 1940. But campaigns and conventions must eventually settle the Democratic party's political stew, and by early June campaign time was so near that third-term talk was definitely in the picture. Enough other Democrats had talked to give the voting public their choice of two probable reasons why the White House continued to remain silent:

Resolution. West Virginia's Sen. Rush D. Holt began demanding that the senate vote on his resolution forbidding a third term. Until that vote was made, Mr. Roosevelt could hardly be expected to declare himself; if the resolution were passed after he announced his candidacy, the President would go down in history as a villain, not a hero. Contrariwise, if the resolution were rejected, Mr. Roosevelt knew the public would regard the rejection as a vote of confidence from the senate, thus paving the way for renomination.



SECRETARY ICKES
He doesn't like Mr. Garner.

Confusion. Far more pertinent, however, is another reason. While Mr. Roosevelt keeps quiet, all other Democratic hopefuls are scrambling into the exciting political dogfight, knifing each other in a way that can never bring party harmony.

First (and best liked) hopeful to speak was Vice President John N. Garner, whose friends announced he would be "available." Within 48 hours he was pounced on by: (1) Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who called him by inference a "know nothing, say nothing, do nothing"; (2) Workers Alliance, which adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Garner as representing a poverty-stricken mass of people; (3) San Antonio's Mayor Maury Maverick, former congressman, who objected chiefly to Mr. Garner's age (70).

Meanwhile Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace had his name added to a list of second choices already cluttered with those of Postmaster General James A. Farley, Indiana's former Gov. Paul V. McNutt and aging Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has long been mentioned as a possibility.

Immediate result was probably just what the President wanted, a recognition by many Democrats that the Garner-Hull-Farley-Wallace-McNutt candidacies merely produced an utter confusion which could have but one logical solution at convention time: Junk them all and nominate Franklin Roosevelt again.

If this was not the case, observers at least saw something significant in Mr. Ickes' article in Look magazine, in which he plumped for a third term. Extremely close to the White House, the vitriolic secretary of the interior was not likely to make such a statement unless he knew the President was at least toying with the idea of running again.

FAIRS:
Attendance

Closer to large populations, New York's World's fair would naturally draw larger attendance than its rival at San Francisco. By June 1, after running 3½ months, the Golden Gate exposition reported attendance of 3,284,329. In one month, from April 30 to June 1, New York's turnstiles spun to the tune of 5,594,770.

More interesting to executives of both fairs was the source of attendance, for local visitors add little to the prosperity of either San Francisco or New York. At the Golden Gate, a checkup of parking lots revealed 85 per cent of visitors were from California. Of out-of-state visitors, 55 per cent came from nearby Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, etc.

Closest comparable estimate at New York came from the Goodrich exhibit, which offered replica auto tags to the estimated 20 per cent total attendance which visited the Transportation area Judging from auto tag sales, 49 per cent of the fair's visitors were from New York. Others: New Jersey, 15 per cent; Pennsylvania, 6.5 per cent; Massachusetts, 4.5 per cent; Connecticut, 4.5 per cent. Only states not registered on June 1: North and South Dakota.

Though both surveys showed early attendance was localized, both fairs also predicted mid-summer vacation season would bring visitors from afar

AROUND THE HOUSE

Quick Polish. — Dip knives in boiling water, dry and polish immediately for a quick polish.

* * *

For Grease on Carpet.—Rub in powdered bathbrick with a piece of soft cloth; leave overnight, and brush out with a stiff brush.

* * *

Grease on Marble.—A paste of Fuller's earth and water spread on the grease spots on marble and allowed to stand for a few days will entirely remove them. Wash off and polish.

* * *

Jelly Glasses.—Glasses used in making jellies should not be too tall. Shorter glasses, such as the regular commercial half-pint size are very satisfactory. Molds of jelly removed from them are not as likely to break as those removed from taller glasses.

* * *

For Turnback Cuffs. — When making turnback cuffs for a man's shirt, sew the smallest sized snap on the cuff about one inch from the edge and at the proper place on the sleeve, and you will find this quite a time saver. The cuff will not have to be tacked after each laundering.

A Paradox

Keller, the Irish barrister, was barred from the larger success he desired by an irresponsible wit.

One day, meeting a solemn judge who had attained to a high position by the assumption of a serious manner, he cried: "I salute you, sir! In opposition to all the laws of natural philosophy. You have risen by your gravity; while I, alas, have sunk by my levity."

ASK ME ANOTHER ?

A Quiz With Answers Offering Information on Various Subjects

The Questions

1. What is the Bastille?
2. Where is the International Date line?
3. What famous diarist wrote in code?
4. Why does a dog stick its tongue out when it pants?
5. What do the letters H. M. S. on a ship of the British navy mean?
6. Which is correct, cold slaw, or cole slaw?
7. What is the longest term of office of any government official?

The Answers

1. A famous French fortress, later converted into a prison.
2. The 180th meridian passing near the center of the Pacific ocean.
3. Samuel Pepys.
4. To increase the evaporating surface of the body.
5. His Majesty's Ship.
6. Cole slaw is correct. Cole means cabbage. Slaw is from the Danish slaa, meaning salad.
7. The comptroller general of the United States holds office for 15 years.

Favorite Recipe of the Week

KOOL-AID CREAM SHERBET

(Made in Mechanical Refrigerator)

1 package Kool-Aid, any flavor
1 cup sugar
2 cups milk
1 cup heavy cream

1—Dissolve Kool-Aid and sugar in milk; turn into freezing tray and freeze ¾ to 1 hour (until slushy).

2—Whip cream (well chilled) until stiff.

3—Add partly frozen Kool-Aid mixture to whipped cream and whip just enough to mix well, but keep cold as possible.

4—Return quickly to freezing tray and freeze at coldest point. Requires no more stirring. When frozen, set control back to normal. Makes over one quart. If desired lighter, beat 2 egg whites fluffy with 2 tablespoons sugar and fold into above mixture before final freezing.—Adv.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT — SEWING CIRCLE

AS YOU see from the diagram, the pretty daytime dress (1754) consists of just two pieces to sew together. Then make the easy darts at the neckline and waistline, so that your dress will be slim and softly full over the bosom, edge the sleeves and neckline with lace or ruching—and there you are! Anybody can do it, and it's so attractive and comfortable. Linen, gingham, batiste and lawn are nice materials for this.

Cool, Comely Jacket Frock.

If you're looking for an extremely smart and pleasantly youthful jacket ensemble in women's sizes, 1761 is the pattern for you. Gathers make the bodice just full enough, and the paneled skirt, cut to a high waistline, is beautifully slenderizing. The smart jacket is the most flattering length—certain to make your hips look slim. Chiffon, georgette, linen or pure dye silk print are pliant fabrics in which this design looks particularly well.

The Patterns.

No. 1754 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46. Size 34 requires 3 yards of 35-inch fabric and 2⅜ yards of lace or ruching.

No. 1761 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 6½ yards of 39-inch fabric with nap for the ensemble and short-sleeved dress. With long-sleeved dress 7⅛ yards.

New Spring-Summer Pattern Book

Send 15 cents for Barbara Bell's Spring-Summer Pattern Book! Make smart new frocks for street, daytime and afternoon, with these simple, carefully planned designs! It's chic, it's easy, it's economical, to sew your own. Each pattern includes a step-by-step sew chart to guide beginners.

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.

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