WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

U. S. Already Discusses Peace Allies Will Impose on Germany In Event Hitler Is Vanquished

(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.

THE WAR:

Good Start

"I regret that after 2,000 years of mankind, Sunday morning should find the prime minister in the position of announcing that men are on the eve of living like beasts."

Such were the sentiments of John McGovern, leader of parliament's independent labor party. His was the lone dissent that fateful morning when Neville Chamberlain, his peace efforts at a hopeless end, declared war on Germany. A few hours later France followed suit and by nightfall most of the British empire was also in line. By that time the rest of the world clamored to declare its neutrality.

Too busy was Neville Chamberlain to notice that Barbara Hutton Reventlow fled the romantic isle of Capri, or that American radio sponsors were about to complain over too many program interruptions for CBS and NBC news bulletins. Nor did he notice that thousands of London's pet dogs and cats were painlessly exterminated lest they prove a burden during evacuation. Said one weeping pet owner: "It's a damn shame. It ought to be Hitler on the end of this leash."

THE PRIME MINISTER
A fine Sunday morning.

Such was the man-on-the-street's background for war. Since 1936 he had accepted its inevitability, yet the awful reality of legalized brute force somehow left him benumbed. He watched without passion as Britain's popular Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden—both foes of appeasement — were given cabinet posts to solidify public sentiment. He slowly built a halo around the head of Prime Minister Chamberlain, whose frantic umbrella waving of the past two years had at least postponed the war. He may have wept over the news that French troops marched to the front "almost tenderly," hating war yet fervent in their ambition to "smash Hitler and all that he represents."

But as such things happen, British and French men-on-the-street were whipped into war frenzy the next morning. Steaming to Montreal, the liner Athenia was torpedoed off Ireland with 1,450 refugee passengers aboard, providing enough provocation to make even the "tender" French soldiers hate Germans in general as well as Der Fuehrer. Paris and London heard Polish civilians were suffering "frightfully" as Adolf Hitler headed for the eastern front and the first major battle, just getting underway in Upper Silesia.

After two days of "fighting," the World war of 1939 had developed into a decidedly unorthodox conflict. British warplanes flew over Nuremberg but dropped nothing heavier than propaganda leaflets urging the German people to discard Der Fuehrer. Nazi anti-aircraft guns failed to bark back. The same day French soldiers on the Maginot line were reported to have set placards atop their pillboxes, carrying this message to German soldiers in the West wall: "We won't shoot if you don't."

But there was good evidence that this evident lack of hostilities appeared only on paper. The lid of censorship clamped down over both France and Britain, screening what the French war office called "contacts" on the western front. All three major powers were evidently reluctant to invite revenge by bombing London, Paris and Berlin, yet the Germans admitted British bombers had attacked their fleet at Wilhelmshaven.

Where and How?

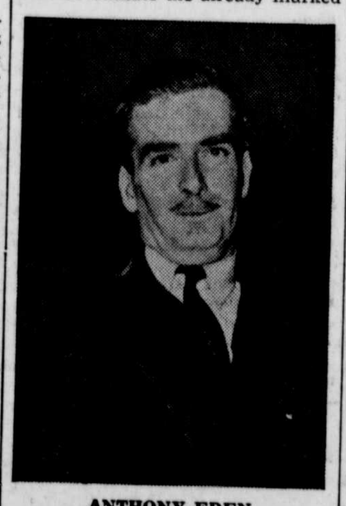
If France and Britain had any cut and dried plan for rushing aid to their beleaguered ally, Poland, they took their time executing it. Best guesses held both democracies were stymied, not only by Hitler but by the silence of other key nations. Germany's West wall and France's Maginot line apparently made the western front a bulwark of staticism. Both other routes of getting to Poland were perilous:

Via the Baltic. Though British battleships blockaded that sea, a Baltic expedition would be no pushover. Troop and supply ships must fight the Reich's famous and pestiferous submarines, must hold their breath against cunningly placed mines, and must land at Gdynia (Poland's only port) which might be in German hands by that time. Landing against an enemy has always been a major military problem, and already the Polish corridor has been nipped by German troops. Not only that, but Russia has naval strength in the Baltic and might decide to join the Reich's cause.

Via the Mediterranean. Strangely silent as war opened were both of Hitler's erstwhile continental friends, Spain and Italy. The allies hoped Hitler's sell-out to Russian Communism would keep Spain's Francisco Franco and Italy's Benito Mussolini out of the conflict, but no one could tell despite Spain's neutrality proclamation and Italy's resumption of sea traffic. With Mediterranean neutrality, French-British aid to Poland might go through the Mediterranean and Black seas, land at Rumania's port of Constanta and thence reach Warsaw. But Rumania, like all Balkan countries, was intent on neutrality.

At Home

In the U. S., which has watched Europe's wars for almost 200 years, observers were far enough from the forest to see the trees. Though President Roosevelt pointed out no American has the "moral right" to capitalize on the conflict, every economist knew it would probably start a boom. "Cash-and-carry" neutrality would make the U. S. support Britain and France, which dominate the seas, opening new markets for farm products and steel. But such a neutrality would also accentuate the already marked U. S. sentiment against Hitler, confounding isolationists by making the nation a virtual silent ally of the allies. Should enough American non-combatants be killed via torpedoes, the flame of 1916 and 1917 might again blot out reason. Hence the President urged the U. S. to weigh its facts with care.



ANTHONY EDEN
Winston Churchill also came.

The End?

Next to neutrality, the most moot question among Americans concerns the eventual end of hostilities. No longer does anyone but a fanatical anti-German see justice in the Versailles treaty of 20 years ago, which wrung lifeblood from the Reich and placed it in such dire straits that a Hitler was welcomed with open arms. But will Versailles be repeated?

Unless Russia jumps to Germany's aid, unless Mussolini and Franco junk their apparent neutrality, a war to the end would probably find Germany collapsing under economic stress. Hitler No. 1 would be vanquished, but can anything short of another "peace without honor" (such as Woodrow Wilson suggested) keep a Hitler No. 2 from rising out of the ruins?

Chronology

These were the events and dates that led to war in 1939:

AUGUST 21 — German-Soviet non-aggression pact announced, day after trade pact is signed.

AUGUST 23 — Hitler expands demands on Poland, which are refused.

AUGUST 27 — Hitler outlines policy to French Premier Daladier.

AUGUST 28 — Britain stands firm on negotiation for all points.

AUGUST 29-30 — Notes exchanged, but peace dwindles.

AUGUST 31 — Hitler invades Poland without declaring war.

SEPTEMBER 1—France, Britain send ultimatums, demanding Germany withdraw troops from Poland.

SEPTEMBER 3—Receiving no answer, Britain declares war at 11 a. m., France following at 5 p. m.

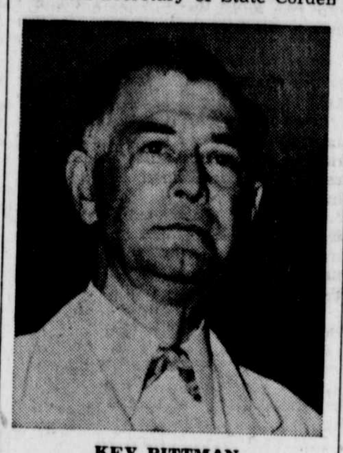
POLITICS:

Neutrality

Well remembered in Washington is the hot July night Franklin Roosevelt called the senate foreign relations committee into his White House Oval room, discovered he had insufficient votes to force a change in the present neutrality law, and sent the senators away with acknowledgement that full responsibility for the "failure" rested on their shoulders.

Even better remembered is the August day at Hyde Park when Franklin Roosevelt tiraded against an adjourned congress, pointing out it had made two enormous "bets": (1) that his lend-spend bill was needless because private enterprise could do the job alone; (2) that no neutrality revision was needed, because there would be no war in Europe before next January when congress meets again.

By September 1, four months before the next normal session, the President might have boasted that congress had already lost one bet. There was war in Europe *(See Column One)*, which gave Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull a severe headache. Under the present neutrality law, they had no alternative but to declare an embargo on "implements of war" for belligerents. Just as good a neutrality, in the eyes of Messrs. Roosevelt, Hull and Sen. Key Pittman, chairman of the senate committee, is the "cash-and-carry" variety under which any belligerent able to reach a U. S. port could buy and carry off all the "implements of war" he wanted.



KEY PITTMAN
But does the public agree?

Not at all impossible as war broke out was the special congressional session Mr. Roosevelt has long threatened in such an eventuality. But if he thought congress would give him a free hand, indeed, if he thought this free hand might help him keep the U. S. out of war and thus pave the way for a third term in 1940, he was badly mistaken. Gallup polls of public sentiment found such an assumption wrong on two counts:

(1) Last April a Gallup poll showed 57 per cent favoring a change in neutrality. By early September it had dropped to 50 per cent, indicating the nation was less and less sure that the administration is right.

(2) Also in early September, another poll showed 71 per cent favored a special congressional session in case of war, comments revealing that the public would feel "safer" that way. Whether this sentiment discredited the President's ability, constituted a vote of confidence in his rebellious congress, neither, or both, was anybody's guess.

Emphatically minus political import, however, were the steps Mr. Roosevelt took. Clamped down immediately was the arms embargo. Confiscated were the passports of all Americans returning from Europe, while the state department terminated all U. S. tourist travel to the continent. Belatedly came the official proclamation of American neutrality. Next day the navy department pondered the advisability of assigning naval convoys to merchantmen transporting U. S. citizens from war zones. At the same time Attorney General Frank Murphy began seeking ways to tighten statutes regulating profiteering during war time. Still to come were new farm policies to deal with the new situation, though an advisory council was being formed.

ASIA:

About Face

Most embarrassed by Russia's non-aggression treaty with Adolf Hitler were Communists in other lands, who talked themselves silly trying to justify their new bedfellow, socialism. Second greatest embarrassment fell to Japan, which only a few weeks ago was busy insulting U. S., British and French interests in the Orient. Confident of her anti-Commitern pact with Italy and Germany, still more confident after she signed a trade treaty with Germany, Tokyo suddenly found herself friendless when the Reich adopted Comrade Stalin.

Highly nervous was the Japanese press as European hostilities got underway. While war planes continued to bomb Chungking in an effort to close the Chinese war promptly, the Tokyo cabinet sat in extraordinary session.

"Splendid isolation" was the advice of Tokyo newspapers, but there was good evidence Japan was willing to turn about and woo for democracies' friendship.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Treasury Official Discusses Our Needs Regarding Taxation

Government Wants to Know What Business Has to Say About Present Levies; Where Are We Going to Get the Revenue to Pay Our Debts.

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

WASHINGTON.—In these days when the menace of a world-destroying war hangs perilously overhead, it is heartening to read something or hear something that gives consideration to the problems of America and Americans. While international broadcasts were filling the air with facts and alleged facts and just plain propaganda the other night, it struck me as most significant that an official of the treasury should take time out and talk, by radio, on the general subject of taxation and the country's needs in this regard.

Undersecretary John W. Hanes, then serving as secretary of the treasury because of the absence of Secretary Morgenthau, made what a good many described as a dry speech. Certainly, most editors so regarded it, or else they thought that the European backyard fence with its mess of tomcats squalling at each other was more important. There can be no debate, of course, that the war situation requires the closest scrutiny and the calmest of nerves; but the point is that all of us hope our nation is going on over the horizon of the future, and attention needs to be given—and must be given—to our internal affairs as well as our relations with those across the seas who insist upon quarreling over the line fence.

So it was that, when Mr. Hanes made a statement concerning the need for a general reallocation of taxes, a great many people felt it to be a very hopeful sign. Now, it is always a healthy indication when an official of the federal government looks facts in the face. We have not seen a great deal of that in recent years.

But if such things are significant and valuable, how much more important it is to see an official come out of the heart of the New Deal and say, in effect, that the treasury wants to hear what business has to say about the present taxes. Mr. Hanes went further: He said the treasury wanted to hear these things in private, not in a public demonstration where the individual who has grievances about unfair taxes could be held up to public scorn. You will remember, of course, how some of the New Dealers staged a vaudeville show a year ago; how it picked out cases of taxpayers who had avoided taxes by taking advantage of the provisions of law, and how each of these was marked as an unpatriotic citizen.

Many of the Taxes That Had Been Tried Failed Miserably

If I read the speech by Mr. Hanes correctly, what he had to say was that a good many of the taxes that had been tried by the sputtering type of New Dealers have failed miserably. Of course, Mr. Hanes could not say it just that way, but he told of repeal of a group of taxes and revision of others, and in almost the same breath, he predicted the changes would aid business recovery.

The thing that is important to me in this situation is that Mr. Hanes had the courage to take a definite position for reallocation of taxes on an equitable basis—for I do not believe anyone can justify the silly structure that now is used to keep the federal government going. It can be said, moreover, that Mr. Hanes recognizes what confronts the nation in the way of revenue needs. None of us have heard very much from top flight officials lately as to how this $45,000,000,000 debt is ever going to be paid. The boys who spent the money, and had a good time doing it, are slinking to cover. They don't want to face the facts. Whatever their attitude may be, however, taxes are going to come higher, 59-cent dollar or no 59-cent dollar, and Mr. Hanes apparently was willing to tell the country the story of taxes up to this time.

Leaders of the house of representatives in the last session of congress recognized the general situation. But they were only half-hearted about it, as politicians always are when taxation is before them. New taxes don't encourage votes anywhere. But the house leaders put through a resolution authorizing the ways and means committee to start a study of the general tax problem. A sub-committee, headed by Representative Cooper of Tennessee, was appointed to do the job. And here is where the treasury got into the situation, because Mr. Hanes suggested the treasury could be of help in making the study.

Might Be Smart Politics To Undertake Tax Revision

It is much too early for any one to hazard a guess as to what will be done. Next year is a year for general elections, from the President on down the line. It is rather unusual for a congress to undertake tax revision (especially upward) in advance of a campaign, but somehow I believe it might be pretty smart politics to do so next year. There is nothing to indicate that Mr. Hanes had any politics in his mind; indeed, I think the contrary is true, because Mr. Hanes has been a business man and it is unlikely that he is versed in politics. He told of the situation in a rather simple and understandable way, and when it is summarized what he said was: We have to have more tax receipts but on an equitable basis. It will remain to be seen whether congressional leaders will have the guts to place the taxes on a sound basis.

One can look over present tax laws and find so many instances where tax burdens break the back of one line of business and fail absolutely to touch another. The demagogues will tear their hair and moan about taxing the poor, and proceed to lay taxes that are hidden in a hundred articles that wage workers must have. And that is the menace of the present tax situation: hidden taxes. I wonder how many political leaders would be able to hold on to their jobs if they would tell the truth about the taxes they have concealed.

The public administration clearing house, an institution designed to aid state governments by dissemination of information regarding the various states, released a statement a few days ago that was quite illuminating as to the steps being taken in tax matters. It showed that four additional states—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New York—had enacted new taxes on cigarettes in 1939. That makes a total of 25 states now using this source of taxes. There are eight cities that have special taxes on cigarettes, in addition to state levies.

25 States Make Users Of Tobacco Pay a Tax

Now, I am not here to plead the cause of the cigarette. The tobacco industry and the tobacco farmer, I assume, are able to take care of their own problems. But how many people have stopped to think that 25 states are making the users of tobacco pay a tax ranging from one cent to five cents on a pack of cigarettes, and that the federal government takes six cents a pack (of popular priced brands) before the pack reaches the retailer in your town!

The political demagogue will harangue at length, slap his hips and wipe motion picture tears from eyes about a sales tax that "takes as much from the poor as from the rich," and vote glibly for a tax on cigarettes. Nor does he mention ever that such a tax as the one just cited—and there are many others that could be mentioned—promotes something akin to bootlegging. He will avoid saying that persons living near a state boundary will, and do, cross over into the next state and buy cigarettes and tobaccos if that neighboring state does not have such a tax. He probably still talks about a tobacco tax being a tax on a "luxury" article, which makes a point of the statement by Mr. Hanes that "new conditions require new methods."

Not any one can, or ought, to say that tobacco ought to be free from taxes. I have seen no sign from the industry or organizations of tobacco farmers making such a contention. Yet, from an unbiased viewpoint, the basis established by Mr. Hanes, it seems to me there should be attention given to this type of taxation, whether on tobacco or any one of a thousand other commodities. It is a type of taxation that, for the most part, is concealed.

Where Are We Going to Get Revenue to Pay Debts?

People may ask what the alternative is. Where are we, as a nation, going to get the revenue necessary to pay the interest on this gigantic public debt of nation, states and cities?

The income tax is certain to continue. It ought to continue, because those who have incomes must carry their share, or more. But I am quite sure that every one else ought to know that he is a part of the government, too. It may be, therefore, that a general sales tax—open and above board—is the answer. Surely, it would be better than the present several hundred hidden taxes that are nothing more or less than sales taxes, and quite unevenly distributed. It would have the effect of making every one conscious of his part, and it would cause quite a few folks to stop and think before they put pressure on their state legislators or the members of congress for a new expenditure of public money. We are paying as much as thirty cents out of every dollar, now, for government. The debts are on our shoulders and must be paid, but why not have some honesty about how the money is taken away from us.

We have heard much about planning for the future, assuring security and honeyed words of that kind, and so it seems not improper to suggest that attention be given to a general program of taxation that will help in bringing about those objectives.

Patterns You'll Use Repeatedly With Joy

TWO-PIECE styles like 1768 are very smart, this new season, and this is a particularly good one, with wide-shouldered, tiny-waisted jacket-blouse, and flaring skirt, to give you the hour-glass silhouette. Smart in faille, wool crepe or velveteen. Can be made with long or short sleeves.

Dart-Fitted Slip.

Large women, to whom fit is all-important, will revel in the smooth slimness of this dart-fitted slip, with darts not only at the waist line, but also under the arms, to ensure correct ease over the bust. Make it either with built-up shoulders or ribbon straps. It is perfectly flat over the diaphragm. And so easy to make! Only four steps in the detailed sew chart that comes with your pattern, 1821.

The Patterns.

No. 1768 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material without nap, with short sleeves; 4⅛ yards with long sleeves; ⅝ yard trimming.

No. 1821 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with built-up shoulders; 2⅞ yards with straps; 1 yard ribbon.

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.)

The Man of Truth

There is nothing so delightful as the hearing or the speaking of truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.—Plato.

To Correct Constipation Don't Get It!

Why let yourself in for all the discomfort of constipation—and then have to take an emergency medicine—if you can *avoid both* by getting at the *cause* of the trouble?

If your difficulty, like that of millions, is due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, the "better way" is to eat Kellogg's All-Bran. This crunchy toasted cereal—a natural food, not a medicine—has just the "bulk" you need. If you eat it every day, it will help you not only to *get* regular but to *keep* regular, month after month, by the pleasantest means you ever knew!

Eat All-Bran daily, drink plenty of water, and "Join the Regulars." Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek. Sold by every grocer.

Acts of the Intellect

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation and determination or decision.—Sir M. Hale.

THE TRUTH SIMPLY TOLD

Today's popularity of *Doan's Pills*, after many years of world-wide use, surely must be accepted as evidence of *satisfactory* use. And favorable public opinion supports that of the able physicians who test the value of Doan's under exacting laboratory conditions.

These physicians, too, approve every word of advertising you read, the objective of which is only to recommend *Doan's Pills* as a good diuretic treatment for functional kidney disorder and for relief of the pain and worry it causes.

If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove waste that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole body suffers when kidneys lag, and diuretic medication would be more often employed.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be warning of disturbed kidney function. You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

Use *Doan's Pills*. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won world-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. *Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS