

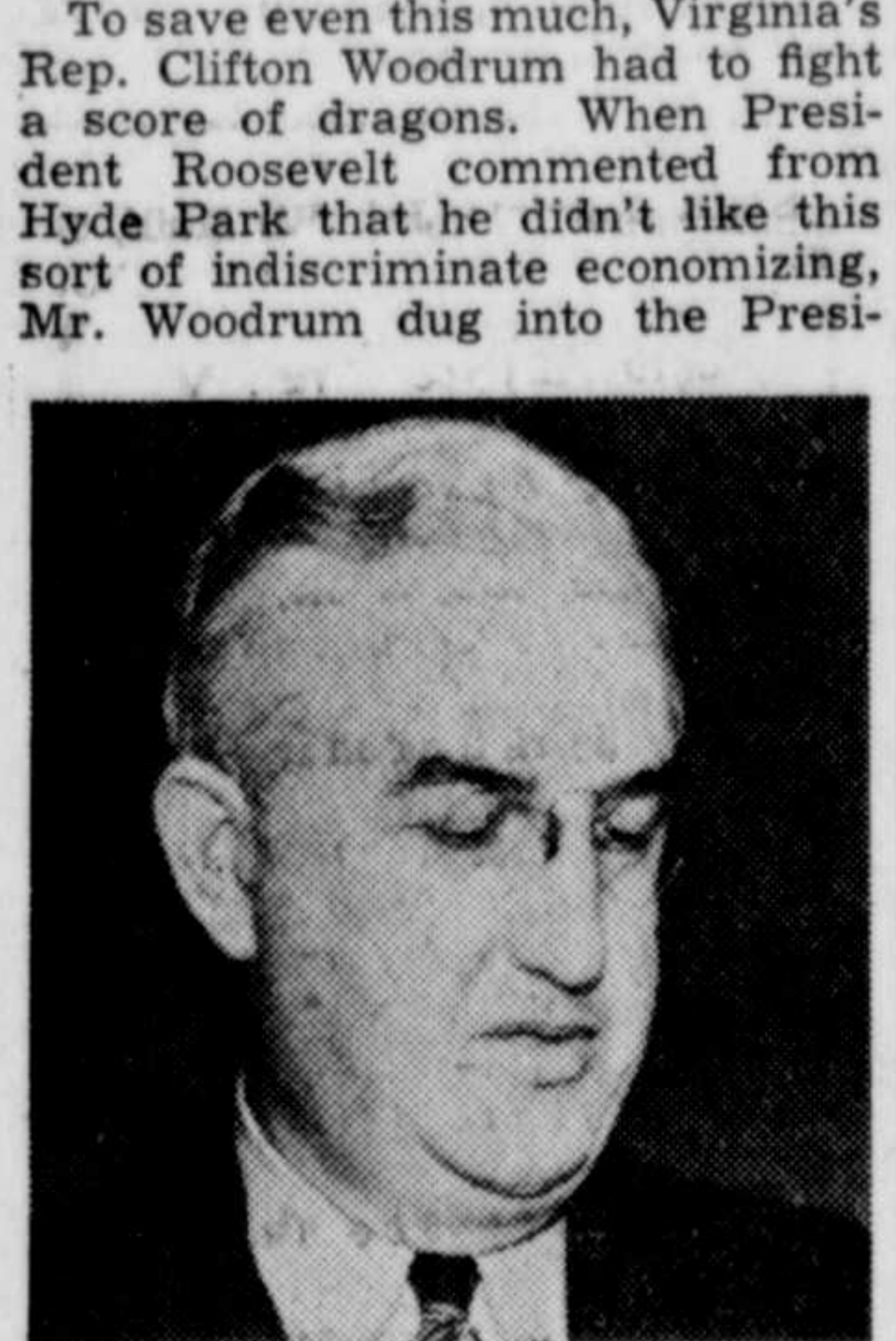
WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LABINE

Half-Year Relief Appropriation May Avert New Tax Measures; Would Merely Postpone Crisis

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

CONGRESS: Solution

One way of postponing a crisis is to run away from it, though the eventual consequences are usually worse. After five weeks of wrestling with Franklin Roosevelt's budget, it looked dangerously like congress would try this very strategy to avoid raising new taxes or increasing the national debt limit.



VIRGINIA'S WOODRUM Seven years old, but still true.

dent's record and found a speech he made in 1933 declaring governments too often are wrecked by a loose fiscal policy.

Thundered Mr. Woodrum: "What was true seven years ago is true now!"

Maybe so, but the farm bloc promised heavy pressure in the senate. The new bill is \$579,339,231 under last year's and contains no provision for farm parity payments, for which the farm bloc wants at least \$200,000,000.

Also in congress: Men-who-came-to-dinner got into trouble: (1) The house NLRB probe heard that two NLRB regional directors had stirred a family quarrel by attending a banquet given by a firm which had cases before the board.

(2) The house heard about six congressmen who allegedly attended a dinner given by "plotters" who were trying to discredit Texas' Rep. Martin ("un-Americanism").

(3) Missouri's Rep. John Cochran introduced a bill to let next November's election winner draft the next budget.

(4) To settle once and for all time the administration-congress battle over who shall make trade treaties

NAMES in the news . . .

(1) Said ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, the man who led Germany's World war in 1914: "The belligerents (Germany, France, England) should stop fighting and join their forces to help the Finns. They should fight in one line to rid the world and civilization of bolshevism."

(2) From Paris bound for Washington went U. S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt to report "on European conditions." U. S. Ambassador to Britain Joseph P. Kennedy was expected to return to his post this month.

(3) Died: S. M. Vauclair, 83-year-old board chairman of Baldwin Locomotive Works; Cassius C. Dowell, 76, representative from Iowa for 24 years; Fred W. Sargent, 63, ex-president of Chicago & Northwestern railway; Ellis Parker Sr., 68, famed detective convicted of conspiracy in a sequel to the Lindbergh baby kidnapping case.

(4) Arriving in Washington to succeed the late Sen. William E. Borah, Idaho's John Thomas, banker and sheep-raiser, told reporters he feared the New Deal's policies were leading the U. S. to war.

(now being argued in connection with the expiring reciprocal trade act) Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg introduced a bill to create a foreign trade board.

NAVY: Squalus Report

Since last May navy men have wondered why the submarine Squalus carried 26 men to death off Portsmouth, N. H. Almost nine months later a naval court of inquiry got around to reporting. The gist: Officers and crew were absolved of "serious blame," the sinking having been caused by mechanical failure of the air intake valve leading to the vessel's engine.

EUROPE: No Harm at Belgrade

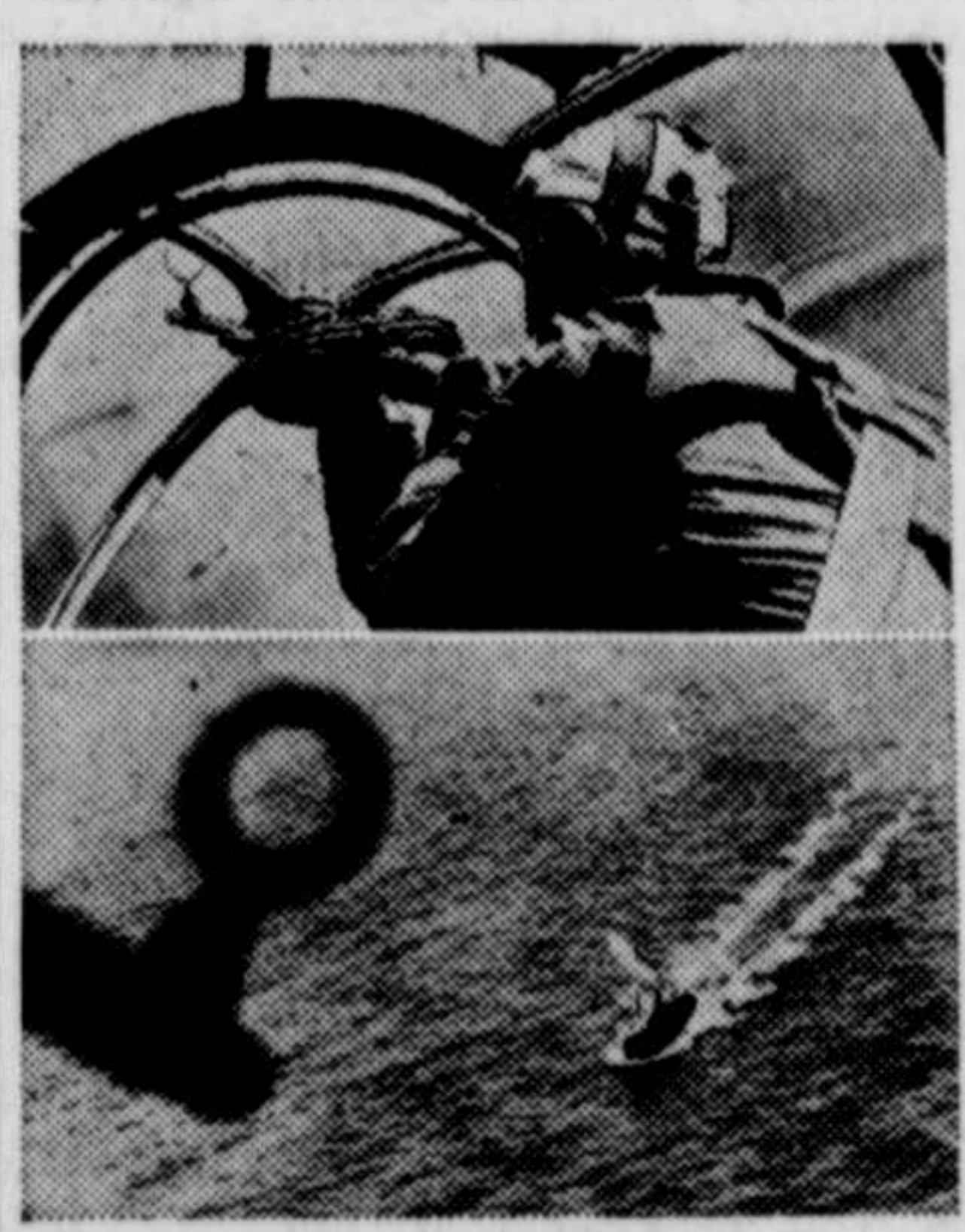
For a short and unimportant weekend, Europe's spotlight shifted to Belgrade. There met envoys of the Little Entente—Turkey, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece—seeking a way to keep war out of their backyard. In their midst were two malcontents who had territorial claims against Rumania, namely, Hungary and Bulgaria. Others, Germany and Russia, also looked covetously at Rumania, whose diseases thus became so numerous that she was virtually untouchable.

But Rumanian Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu brought two trump cards to Belgrade. First was the threat that Rumania would seek security with Russia and Germany unless the Entente played ball. Second was the promise of a small territorial concession to Bulgaria, which meant the Entente could now woo and win that aloof little nation.

When the conference ended nothing was announced more concrete than a mutual "promise" (but not guarantee) to "watch . . . over the safeguarding of the rights of each . . ." But Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, homeward bound, stopped at Sofia to see how Bulgaria would react to Rumania's concession. Since Italy, Germany and the Allies each claimed the Belgrade session was a "diplomatic victory," it had at least done no harm.

The Wars

Russian-Finnish. Withdrawing its decimated armies north of Lake Ladoga, Russia began concentrating on the Mannerheim line. Armored sledges carried troops to within striking distance of the Finnish lines, but hundreds died as the Finns drove them back. Parachute troops met a similar fate. But Soviet planes sapped Finnish civilian morale,



WINGS OVER ENGLAND (Top photo shows Nazi gunner in nose of bombing plane; bottom photo shows view from plane about to rain death on merchant vessel in North sea.)

raining bombs throughout a Sunday on Viipuri and Abo. At the former city, Finland's ancient cathedral, built in 1600, was ruined.

Allied-German. Both sides were busier planning for war than fighting it. But German planes continued their disastrous raids on British coastal shipping, becoming so cocky over their successes that photos were released showing how it was done (see above). Britain had reason to talk fearfully of the new JU-88 bomber which the Reich is expected to unleash soon. Both sides had trouble at home. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made enemies when he rejected commons' plea for a war economy dictator. Germany meanwhile was talking about new taxes and a "wage-certificate" plan to raise a \$4,800,000,000 war chest.

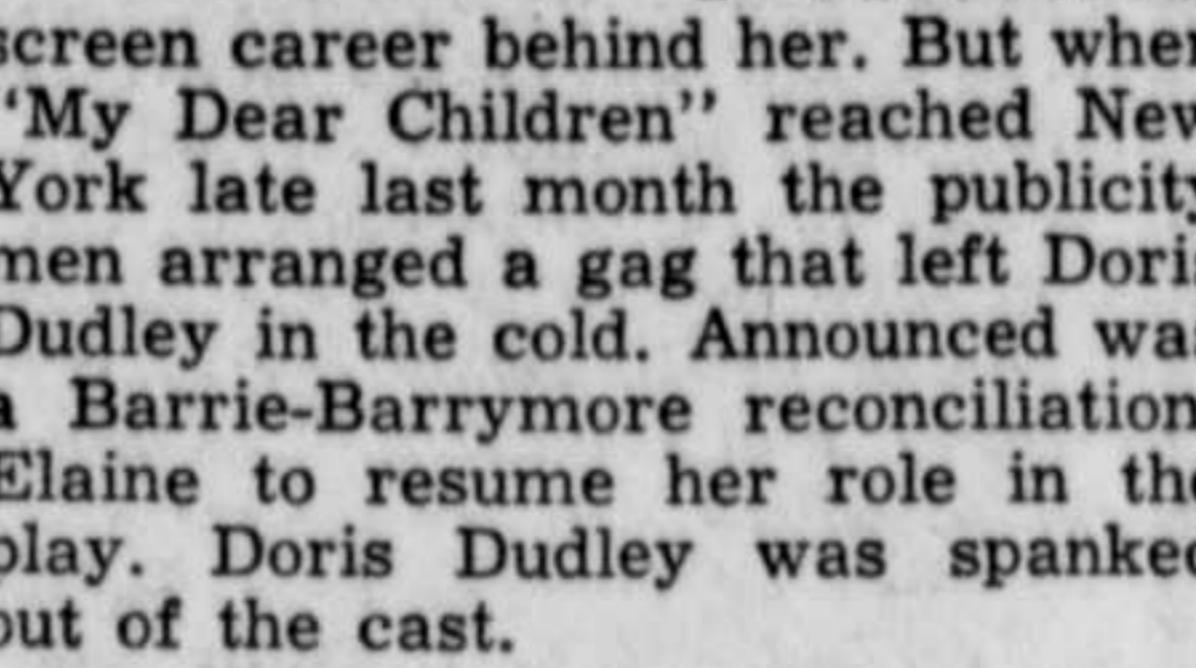
POLITICS: In Old Chicago

In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt was drafted for President at Chicago. It would be historically significant if he were drafted for a precedent-shattering third term at Chicago. Whatever the reason, it was worth noting that third-termite like Chicago's Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Jersey City's Frank Hague were in the saddle when the Democratic national committee met in Washington. Result: Chicago won.

Woman of the Week

GIRL-WHO-GETS-SPANKED

LAST spring John Barrymore began spanking his actress-wife, Elaine Barrie, each night in their stage play, "My Dear Children." Once spanked too hard, temperamental Miss Barrie went and quit to write another chapter in the turbulent Barrymore-Barrie romance that began four years ago. Her successor as the girl-who-gets-spanked was Doris Dudley, youthful actress who already has a successful screen career behind her.



DORIS DUDLEY

"My Dear Children" reached New York late last month the publicity men arranged a gag that left Doris Dudley in the cold. Announced as a Barrie-Barrymore reconciliation, Elaine to resume her role in the play. Doris Dudley was spanked out of the cast.

AGRICULTURE: Southern Freeze

Damaging enough to tourist trade was the cold wave that struck southern states in late January. When it was over, farmers found even more damage had been done to their crops. Florida clamped down a one-week embargo against citrus shipments while inspectors determined how much damage was done. "Spies" from California were on hand to observe the damage. The agriculture department's marketing service surveyed damage in both Texas and Florida, making a preliminary report that indicated severe crop damage but little injury to trees themselves.

One important announcement came from the U. S. Sugar corporation, which reported to stockholders that cold weather had "totally destroyed" the mature cane standing on 25 per cent of the planted acreage.

ASIA:

Indian Rondelet

When Britain went to war and asked India's aid, Mahatma Gandhi countered by asking when India might expect dominion status. Answered Viceroy Marquess of Linlithgow: After the war. Complained Gandhi: This was unacceptable.

Such bickering continued while the Nationalist leader urged passive resistance upon his people and negotiated for a chance to discuss the problem with the viceroy. Finally the chance came and Gandhi went to New Delhi.

When he asked the marquess, could India expect her independence? Answered Linlithgow: After the war. Complained Gandhi: This was unacceptable. Net result of five months' talk: Nothing.

Trouble, Trouble, Trouble!

Any fact reported to Japan's emperor is "irrevocable," hence the army had no choice this month but to substantiate a "fact" it had reported in 1932. Chinese Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero reported killed in the 1932 Manchurian invasion, had popped to life again. The entire North China army was hunting him.

In Tokyo, 70-year-old Takao Saito created a storm in the diet by charging Japan has lost 100,000 killed and several hundred thousand wounded in China. He suggested Nippon had best withdraw its troops and negotiate peace. Highly publicized by the foreign press much to Japan's chagrin, the incident was climaxed when Statesman Saito was asked to resign from the Minseitō party.

The government had still more trouble. Sweet words have been exchanged with Russia since Manchukuo-Mongolian border incidents ended with a truce last September. There were even rumors of a Soviet-Jap mutual assistance pact. But suddenly the border demarcation talks broke down as Gen. Shunroku Hata charged the Soviet with "scores of illegal acts."

Sore at everyone (including the U. S., for abrogating its trade treaty), Nippon promptly stuck its foot in the mud again by bombing the French-operated Kunming-Hanoi railroad, not once, but twice.

AVIATION: Foreign Business

Already burdened with airplane orders from Europe's belligerents, U. S. manufacturers have a new customer—Sweden. Just placed is an order for 150 Vultee attack planes costing about \$8,000,000. What this order meant was anybody's guess. Congress buzzed with rumors that the planes were really destined for Finland, but military experts argued that Sweden, next in line for aggression should the Soviet capture Finland, was bolstering her own defenses.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau gave the first accurate picture of just how big America's foreign airplane business really is. Since mid-1938, when France first placed orders here to supplement her own lagging aircraft industry, the U. S. has shipped 1,100 planes to the allies, recently stepping up delivery to more than 100 ships a day. Together these two governments have placed orders for about 4,000 planes in the past 18 months, while current negotiations call for 8,000 additional bombers, pursuit craft and other types.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT ALLEN

WASHINGTON.—It has already been published that A. F. of L. President Bill Green called upon Roosevelt last week to present a giant birthday cake (which had been crushed en route) plus infantile paralysis checks from A. F. of L. members.

What was not generally known was the fact that while Green and Roosevelt were talking, the President picked up two teletype reports which Steve Early had just placed



HAPPY BIRTHDAY . . . as cartoonist Thomas sees it.

upon his desk. They reported John L. Lewis' hot blast accusing Roosevelt of "not keeping faith" with labor.

"Bill," said Roosevelt, after glancing at the teletype sheets, "it's wonderful to be remembered this way by you and the A. F. of L. I'll be honored to accept the cake and the money the federation is donating to my little crippled friends."

And then he added: "You don't know how much this means to me, coming at this particular time."

Mrs. Roosevelt. It was a cold wintry day in Washington. There was a nine-inch snow on the ground and the streets were icy. A car stood waiting at the front entrance of the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt emerged from the front door, dressed in a blue woolen suit, with a brown fur about her neck. She glanced at the car, took a deep breath of the wintry air, waved the car away, and set out on foot.

She walked out of the White House grounds, waited for the lights to change, crossed Pennsylvania avenue and proceeded alone along the slippery pavements to make a call, six blocks away.

The guards started after her. "You never can tell about her," said one to the other.

McNutt's Income.

WASHINGTON.—Internal revenue agents are certainly going into Paul McNutt's income tax with a fine-tooth comb. They turned up at American Legion headquarters not long ago and got photostats of the checks which McNutt had received as commander of the American Legion, including expenses and all other payments.

The agents also turned up at the bank where McNutt keeps a safe deposit box, with a subpoena for its contents. To open the box required two keys, one being with the cashier, the other being with McNutt, so the agents were frustrated.

However, one of McNutt's political aides volunteered to get the other key, and it is understood that most of McNutt's personal papers now are in the hands of internal revenue agents.

McNutt has said that he welcomes the inquiry and has no facts to conceal. He also has said that while governor of Indiana he filed no income tax return since state salaries then were not taxable by the federal government.

What federal agents seem to be interested in, however, is other income received by McNutt.

Note—McNutt's income tax investigation started when the treasury probed the income tax of his former secretary, Pleas Greenlee. Since then, the treasury has been using some of the information obtained from Greenlee to probe the taxes of the entire McNutt machine.

Political-Go-Round.

And still the presidential candidates come. Latest to toss his hat in the ring is kindly Speaker William Bankhead, who will soon open headquarters in Washington. Ostensibly after the presidential nomination, actually the Alabamian is shooting for second place.

John L. Lewis' Tactics.

John L. Lewis' abandonment of his secret plan to have the United Mine Workers endorse Sen. Burt Wheeler for President was not voluntary. Strong dissent developed from two quarters. A number of mine leaders objected strenuously, and some of the biggest guns in the C. I. O. served notice that they intended to stick by Roosevelt regardless of anything Lewis did.

GENERAL JOHNSON Says:

Congress Alone Can Declare Military War but President Wages a More Deadly Economic War Against Japan.

By HUGH S. JOHNSON

CHICAGO.—Anglo-French strategy in the European war is to starve Germany, just as it was German strategy in both the World war and this one to starve England. This is economic war which can be more deadly than military war, especially to women, children, the sick and the aged.

"Measures less than war but more than words" is a misleading phrase if it means that we will engage in economic war. Military war requires a declaration of war by congress. But this administration has wangled many powers that permit it to engage in economic war without any reference whatever to congress.

In Chicago, the President, speaking of Japan, threatened to "quarantine the aggressor nations." That raised such a storm of protest that it was soft-pedaled. Nevertheless, we seem now to be about to wage economic war on Japan. By letting the Japanese trade treaty lapse, the administration has created a condition in which, by use of other executive powers, it can wage economic war to a remarkable extent.

Hacking at Lifelines.

No nation can go very far down the road of economic war without reaching a place where military war can't be avoided. In this very situation we are creating a condition which has already involved a serious military problem. Japan does



JAPANESE SANDWICH MEN But sandwiches are scarce; the signs urge all to be thrifty during the present difficulties.

not now threaten us to any such extent as demands a vast addition to our navy. But we can't thus hack at her lifelines without creating a resentment that already has required very extensive naval preparations to back it up.

Why are we doing it? We are told that it is not for the trade of China but for our love of China. China is a big country. Part of it is Communist and all of it may be. Shifts in the Far Eastern line-up are unpredictable. Just when we must closely watch a dangerous conflagration in our front yard, we seem to be building a bonfire on our own back doorstep.

In Reverse English.

Some authorities say we are doing it to protect the British economic position in eastern Asia—a thing she refused to do with us in Manchukuo. If that is so, we are reaping a rich reward in the British interference with our exports, imports and mails and their disregard of what remains of our neutral rights on the high seas.

CHICAGO.—John Lewis would never contend that this administration has done little or nothing for organized labor. He feels that the continued stagnation of economic activity and the great pool of unemployment, which has been very little lessened, are evils which the administration started out to improve. He says it has not succeeded in doing this or fundamentally helping the situation in taxation, debt, federal finance, agriculture and export trade to betterment of all which the unemployed in the ranks of labor must look for jobs.

If that is a correct interpretation of John's mighty blast, it's hard to see any error in it. As the President is fond of saying: "Res ipsa loquitur"—the facts speak for themselves.

But this administration cannot fairly be charged with not having done its utmost for labor.

It is true that many of these fledglings of the Blue Eagle have turned out to be sick chickens. The Labor Relations board needs a good going over. The bituminous coal commission has not yet laid a substantial egg. The wages and hours act is still to weather its first real test. Handling of the labor problem by the department of labor has been bungling and inept.

Nevertheless, the purpose and the effort of the administration on behalf of labor have been sincere and ceaseless. These faults and shortcomings can all be cured.

Most important of all, from the labor point of view, these new truly liberal principles are so firmly established and so widely accepted in this country that never again can they be made a political issue. Any party that attempt to turn back the hands of the clock will fail.

Finland acted in exact accord with Winston Churchill's plea to trust the allies—to join them or die. But we have yet to hear of England or France declaring war on Russia or sending Finland a couple of hundred planes and army corps.

Charming New Apron Has Square Neckline

THIS pinafore apron (1888-B) is so pretty that it really deserves to be called a fashion—a crisp, flattering, practical home fashion! The square neckline (no troublesome straps), the princess waistline and bosom gathers make it fit as becomingly as your favorite afternoon dress. And it covers your dress with protective thoroughness.

Send for the pattern this very minute! You can finish the apron in a few hours, because it's simply



1888-B

nothing to make. And the first time you slip it over your head, tie the sash bow, discover how pretty it looks and comfortable it feels—you'll go ahead and make up several, in order to have a fresh, clean one always ready. Tuck some away for bridge prizes and shower gifts, too. Gingham, percale, calico and chambray are pretty for this.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1888-B is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35-inch material; 1 yard trimming. Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of pattern, 15 cents (in coins).

SANDPAPER THROAT advertisement featuring a man's face and text about relief for throat issues.

To Agree Few are qualified to shine in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.—Swift.

LOST YOUR PEP? advertisement for Natures Remedies, offering relief for various ailments.

MOTHERS . . . advertisement for Mother Gray's Sweet Powders, highlighting its benefits for infants.

To Relieve Misery of COLDS take 666 advertisement for a cold remedy.