

Weekly News Review

Britain Feared Capitulating In Czech-German Argument

By Joseph W. LaBine

Foreign

At his office in Fleet street, Publisher Geoffrey Dawson decided that wisdom was the better part of valor. Next morning his London Times put in black and white what England's conservative Cliveden set has thought all along: That Britain had best let Adolf Hitler cede Czechoslovakia's Sudeten territory if no other settlement would satisfy him.

Nor did Der Fuehrer appear content with anything less. While nervous France protested such an idea and rushed troops into her amazing Maginot line like gophers rush to their holes, all eyes converged not on London or Prague, but on Nuremberg where the Nazi party was holding its annual congress and clamor.

There, Chancellor Hitler found the spotlight's rays pleasantly warm. In the first of his eight speeches he made clear Germany's determination to be supreme in southeast Europe. To Czechoslovakia these were frightening words: Immediately Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein was handed the "fourth and final" list of concessions which he rushed un-

cial angel, they had another guess coming. Up stepped Member Harlee Branch to dispel, once and for all, any mistaken ideas. Said he: "It seems proper to remind . . . carriers that while the authority desires that they shall receive fair compensation, no line should assume that the authority is going to dish out public moneys in any reckless or ill considered fashion. No one should be deluded with the idea that all an air line has to do . . . is convince the authority it has succeeded in operating at a deficit. There will be no premiums on bad management."

War

North of the Yangtze river, two Japanese armies captured three Chinese positions in their drive on Hankow. South of the Yangtze there was a different story, for defenders pierced Jap lines six miles southeast of Juichang and forced the invaders to retreat, leaving 300 dead. Fresh from Tokyo came 100,000 troops, determined to intensify the campaign on all fronts until Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government is crushed.

On the Ebro front, Generalissimo Francisco Franco's African Moors swept through a gap in the loyalist Cobera line, next day capturing mountain heights dominating the river valley.

Domestic

In Ohio, 110,000 aged people receive federal-state assistance, which costs the U. S. social security board approximately \$1,275,000 per month. In August when he ran for Democratic renomination, Ohio's Gov. Martin L. Davey pointed with pride at his record. One accomplishment: Establishment of old age assistance, which has also been established in 47 other states.

Three days before the primary, Social Security's Director Frank Bane charged Governor Davey with using old age assistance to get votes. Though the governor was defeated, that did not stop Social Security from sending out investigators who last week reported to Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer.

At a hearing from which Martin Davey pointedly absented himself, Social Security claimed that (1) requests for old-age aid addressed directly to Governor Davey received preferential treatment; (2) some pensioners were told it would be "a good idea" to vote for Governor Davey; (3) political and personal influence replaced the merit system in appointment of Ohio's old age personnel.

Next day, Chairman Altmeyer's threat to cut off federal pension grants brought a sharp retort as Martin Davey answered a "dirty

Business

Not since June, 1937, has the U. S. treasury asked the capital market for "new money," though last December it borrowed \$450,000,000 to pay maturing bills. But when congress voted billions for relief this past spring, when Recession kept government payrolls swollen above normal, it was obvious that money must come from somewhere. Fortnight ago, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., returned from Europe, busying himself immediately with Budget Director Daniel W. Bell. Then came the inevitable announcement.

This month, said Secretary Morgenthau, the treasury will go into the market for \$700,000,000 in "new



SECRETARY MORGENTHAU
Uncle Sam needed more money.

money" to help finance Recovery. Still ahead are requests for \$1,400,000,000 more in "new money," though these will not come before next calendar year.

Nor was this all. In the next few weeks, notes totaling \$433,460,900, due December 15, will be refinanced. Short term treasury bills, totaling \$1,300,000,000, will be refinanced at a rate of \$100,000,000 per week. Bolstered by its new borrowing, the U. S. cash box will operate on a larger working balance between now and December. On hand last week was \$1,620,000,000.

How much it cost Secretary Morgenthau to raise his national debt to \$38,300,000,000, was evidenced by loan rates. The \$1,300,000,000 in maturing bills cost the treasury an average debt service of 0.65 per cent, possibly the lowest rate in U. S. history. Net result of new borrowing will be to decrease bank reserves, now nearing an all-time high, and to increase deposits. Though bank earnings thus far in 1938 are under last year, Secretary Morgenthau was optimistic. Said he: "It's quite remarkable the way banks are paying dividends and covering them. I think they seem to be doing very well. As you know, we have no failures to speak of."

Agriculture

Last spring, the new U. S. crop control measure placed domestic and export corn requirements at 2,470,000 bushels, promised to make loans if 1938 production exceeded that figure. Though much corn has suffered from disease, America's crop this year has still turned out above expectations. By last week it became apparent that corn loans will be necessary. At Washington, AAA's H. R. Tolley reported the August estimate of 1938 corn was 2,568,000 bushels, which is 94,000 bushels in excess of the original estimate. Though loan figures will not be determined until next November's crop board estimates, loans were virtually assured, probably at 57 cents a bushel.

Politics

Nevada's Pat McCarran backed Franklin Roosevelt for re-election in 1936, opposed his Supreme court and government reorganization measures. But while the President sought to "purge" other half-hearted New Dealers in this year's primaries, he made no intervention in Nevada's primary. Opposing Pat McCarran for renomination were Reno's Albert Hilliard and Carson City's Dr. John Worden, both "100 per cent New Dealers." The outcome: Pat McCarran won easy renomination.

At Little Rock, Ark., conscientious J. Rosser Venable, defeated candidate for Democratic senatorial nomination, submitted his \$683.90 expense report with an explanation of one item: "I bought one 25-cent watermelon for a few persons in a store and divided with them this delicious, juicy melon."

People

Former Queen Victoria of Spain is a Battenberg, and for generations all members of the Battenberg line have inherited hemophilia (tendency to bleed), though Battenberg women are free of it. Among victims was the count of Cavadonga, eldest son of Queen Victoria and King Alfonso. As a child he nearly bled to death from a tooth extraction. Two years ago, he had 20 transfusions over a malignant tumor which could not be relieved by surgery for fear of bleeding. Last week, at Miami, the count of Cavadonga sped down Biscayne boulevard with Mildred Gaydon, night club cigarette girl. Their car swerved to miss a truck, slid, smashed into a telephone pole. Nine hours later the count bled to death.

Son James Roosevelt, at Rochester's Mayo clinic, prepared to have a stomach ulcer removed.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Old-Age Pension Schemes Figure In Primaries in Several States

Lead to Success of Senator Pepper in Florida and Defeat Of McAdoo in California; Delude Aged and Infirm Voters; Fallacy of Plans Shown.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. — A good many Easterners had nearly forgotten about Dr. Francis Townsend and his \$200-a-month pension plan until lately they were suddenly awakened by the far South and the far West. Sen. Claude Pepper won a Democratic nomination to the senate in Florida largely because of espousal of the Townsend plan and just recently Sen. William G. McAdoo had his public career abruptly terminated because Sheridan Downey, his opponent for the Democratic senatorial nomination in California, proposed and promised some fantastic scheme of paying \$30 every Thursday to persons over 50 years of age.

In addition to these results, there have been 12 or 15 candidates for the nomination to the house of representatives who have won in primaries by saying the Townsend plan or the \$30-every-Thursday or some other impossible and illogical and unsound pension plan would be put through congress. I cannot describe them all; they are obviously variations of the Townsend plan, and none of them will work any more than the Townsend bubble will work, and each has been used to delude aged and infirm voters whose ballots were needed to swing an election.

It is tragic that such things have happened, and are happening today. The fact cannot be ignored, however, because the condition is with us. The one thing to do, then, I believe, is to attempt to disillusion those folks who have swallowed the slick words of those campaigners or those racketeers who are preying upon the faith of folks who, through no fault of their own, do not have access to information that shows these schemes to be rainbows. And, as far as history records, nobody on earth ever has found the end of the rainbow where the pot of gold is reputed to be.

I am not concerned about the public career of Mr. McAdoo who has been in public service off and on since 1913. He never impressed me as being any great shakes of a statesman. As secretary of the treasury, he did the job probably about as well as the average political appointee. I never have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Downey. So I can't comment. Senator Pepper's senate record is a great deal like many another senator's record, and probably will continue to be just so-so. In other words, here were two average senators—one winning with the aid of the promises about the Townsend plan and the other losing because he stayed away from such promises, although he was thrice blessed by the President of the United States. That situation, along with some letters accusing me of giving the Townsend plan a "silent treatment" in these columns, seems to warrant a new analysis of the conditions that now confront the country.

It Appears Townsendism Is Not Dead After All

As I said there is evidence that Townsendism is not dead at all. It has formed the basis of a dozen new panaceas, of which the \$30-every-Thursday is but an example. It happened that this scheme was proposed in California which, particularly in its southern sections, has a vast population of aged people who have gone there to enjoy the famous climate and have the health that it gives them. Old people are militantly behind these schemes. That is one of the reasons why Mr. Downey was able to boast more than a million signatures to the petition that made the question an issue in California. And Florida, too, with a fine winter climate, is a fertile field for the racketeers who promote such ridiculous programs. It is a harsh thing to blame the strength of these movements, all of which crop up during depression times, upon elderly people. It is nevertheless the cold fact that they are the type among whom such schemes are promoted, and because they have votes, the candidate for office stoops to the level of adding further to hopes that never can be fulfilled in that manner.

To show how silly the scheme of \$30-every-Thursday is as a campaign issue for Mr. Downey—just as an example—he is a candidate for the United States senate. The pension dream he has advocated is planned as part of the welfare program of the state of California. How Mr. Downey can do anything about it as a member of the United States senate, I can not understand, and I seriously doubt that Mr. Downey can explain it.

Nor will the plan work if made into law without bankrupting the state of California. I doubt that it will work anyway, but assuming that it may work, the state will be assuming a burden that will cost it so much money that the California books will be so far in the red as to cause them to appear splattered with blood. This idea of placing "stamps" on each warrant each week so that an actual \$1.04

has been affixed by cash payment in a year will stop the transfer of them very shortly. Few storekeepers, for example, will accept them beyond the necessities of their tax payments to the state of California; it is certain also that those who continue to accept them would not pay the face value, and the possessor would be forced into paying higher prices for the things that he buys. That is, the possessor would be buying 50 cents worth of sugar and probably would be handing over a dollar warrant for it. All of this is the result of a lack of confidence among the people in any form of exchange except the currency that is backed and guaranteed by the United States, as has been shown so many times before.

Downey Plan Would Make Trouble for New Dealers

Then, I believe I foresee some other trouble respecting such warrants as Mr. Downey's scheme proposes; not that I think his plan is worse than any others but it serves as an illustration. It is proposed that the possessor put a two-cent state stamp on the warrant for each week in his possession, or 52 such stamps in a year. Well, I imagine that the warrants would be in the hands of many persons who had no cash at all—not a cent. Immediately, there would be a cry go up to have the state supply the stamps free, and it is quite certain that there would be some politicians dishonorable enough to campaign for office on that issue.

Now, assume that Mr. Downey comes to the senate; assume that he is elected over his Republican opponent in November. I seem to scent some added trouble for President Roosevelt and his New Deal friends who have been promising too many things and too much of them. Of course, many persons believe that Mr. Roosevelt's methods to date have encouraged all kinds of quackeries because he has talked at length of humanitarianism. He has aroused the minds of elderly persons who are suffering under conditions not of their own making. He has likewise aroused a lot of flabby brained individuals among the younger people who live on illusions. It is made to appear that congressional leaders, seeking to follow presidential policies, are going to be confronted with frequent bulges for national pensions of a kind that no nation can bear.

The number and type of these panaceas ebbs and flows with the economic tide. When business is good and there is plenty of work, when storekeepers are able to sell and people are able to buy, we hear little or nothing of the dream-world children of the Townsends and the Downeys and the others. When there are "hard times" and there are thousands upon thousands without work and food and clothes, those suffering minds become easy prey to the silver tongue.

Pursuing the thought a bit further, it then becomes possible for a movement which demands not \$30 every Thursday for persons over 50, but one demanding \$40 or \$50 every Friday or \$60 every Saturday. The amounts can be pushed up and up and the fervor of the suffering under this illusion grows greater and greater. And always, such movements provide the breeding ground for other racketeers who want to promote dissension and dissatisfaction. Always, too, there will be political champions for the "cause" whatever it may be, because there is something, some halo, about public office that will lead men into the strangest views.

President Cannot Dodge Some of Responsibility

Mr. Roosevelt has said with emphasis several times that none of these things will work. He believes they should not be propagated and spread, because he recognizes how easily miserable humanity can be lead off at a tangent. It is a type of hysteria, an emotion. The President, however, must not dodge responsibility for a part of it. As I said above, his methods have been conducive to hysteria of several kinds. These panaceas that threaten again to cause grief for his administration are but an outgrowth of the numerous plans that have been given birth by various persons in official position. True, they have been fed by the dregs of hard times, but they had their encouragement first from illogical phases of the New Deal.

Truer words were never spoken than President Roosevelt uttered at Pittsburgh, Pa., in his 1932 campaign when he said: "Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns, but you and I know that a continuation of the habit means the poor house." Adoption of any of the pension schemes, whatever their variation from the Townsend plan may be, means the poor house because there can not be enough taxes levied or collected to meet the need.

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AMBASSADOR HENDERSON
He wouldn't go home.

opened to Nuremberg. Same evening Fuehrers Hitler and Henlein opened them, found satisfaction for every demand except (1) establishment of a one-unit government for Sudeten and (2) freedom for practice of Nazi ideology.

Prague's concessions might have been sufficient a week earlier, but shrewd Adolf Hitler now saw a chance to take the whole hog. Britain, anxious to avoid war at all cost, had capitulated, unofficially admitting she was willing to sell Czechoslovakia down the river. And by midnight another unexpected joy had developed, so important that Konrad Henlein was sent scurrying back home with orders to hold out for complete surrender.

At Maehrisch-Ostrau, in Sudeten territory, Czech mounted policemen had horsewhipped a noisy crowd, striking a Sudeten legislator on the shoulders. While apologetic Prague hastened its investigation, the incident offered Konrad Henlein a new chance to play the role of martyr.

Next day, with all odds in his favor, Der Fuehrer could afford to assure the world of his peaceful intentions. While Nuremberg's show continued, he received Germany's foreign diplomatic corps, including France's Andre Francois-Poncet who suggested: "Democracies are not exactly lauded at the Nuremberg congress, but their emissaries usually feel welcome." Answered expansive Adolf Hitler: "I hope to continue to make the ambassadors feel welcome, and I also hope that during my regime no mother will have cause for wet eyes on account of any action of mine."

Most foreign envoys left after the reception, but not Britain's Sir Neville Henderson. He stuck around like a guest who won't go home, trying to corner either Der Fuehrer or Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. If he succeeded, Germany would learn that Geoffrey Dawson was only fooling, that Britain still meant business.

Aviation

U. S. commercial airlines could not operate without government mail subsidy, but since 1934 even that assistance has been insufficient to prevent huge deficits. Part of the infant industry's trouble has been of its own making, as when monopolistic practices caused the U. S. army's painful experience with air mail five years ago. Throughout its brief history, aviation has contended with improper and vacillating government supervision. Not until last winter did congress create a civil aeronautics authority, which was organized last month under Edward J. Noble.

Last week, CAA gave a party. To Chicago they invited representatives of 25 commercial lines for a "get acquainted" meeting that ended in a lecture. Led by Air Transport association's Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, aviation plumped for immediate stop-gap relief in the form of increased air mail subsidies. Also outlined was a five-point industrial program which requires CAA's moral and financial aid.

All this was well enough, but if airlines expected CAA to be a finan-



OHIO'S MARTIN DAVEY
"This is surprisingly dirty politics."

politics" charge with a dash of the same medicine: "Frankly, I do not believe you dare deprive these (Ohio's) aged citizens of one-half their scant living to support your political maneuver . . . This was surprisingly dirty politics for one who pretends to be as righteous as yourself."

Before he ever became President, Franklin Roosevelt's pet public utilities idea was a four-point program including (1) Grand Coulee for the Northwest; (2) Boulder for the Southwest; (3) TVA for the Southeast; (4) St. Lawrence waterway for the Northeast. Boulder dam had already been built, and since coming to the White House Franklin Roosevelt has started Grand Coulee, expanded TVA. Only the St. Lawrence waterway is unstarted, nor will it start until Ontario's stubborn Premier Mitchell Hepburn gives his blessing, not forthcoming until Canada's railroad situation improves.

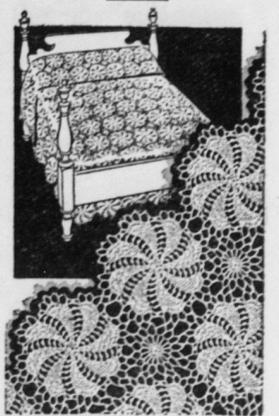
Without mentioning St. Lawrence, the President managed last week to focus attention on it. At Hyde Park he read reports by the war department and federal power commission on power needs. Then he decided an electricity shortage in case of war constitutes "a serious threat to national security."

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

CHICKS

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Pattern 6118

You'll never miss the time spent in crocheting this handsome spread for it's made the easy way—one medallion at a time in your leisure moments! See how effectively the pinwheels are set off. Pattern 6118 contains instructions for making the medallions; an illustration of them and of stitches; photograph of medallions; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) To The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th St., New York City.

AROUND THE HOUSE

For Long Sheets.—When buying sheets, always allow at least 10 inches on each side and top and bottom, as the bed will never stay neat with sheets that are too short.

Teaching the Child.—The best way to help a child develop attractive manners and genuine courtesy is to set a good example.

A Tempting Dish.—Mashed sweet potatoes seasoned with powdered cinnamon or nutmeg are a favorite dish in some parts of the country.

Cuts High Floor Gloss.—To reduce the gloss of a too highly polished floor finish, rub the surface with oil and pumice powder. Pumice and water may also be used with success.

How Women in Their 40's Can Attract Men

Here's good advice for a woman during her change (usually from 38 to 42), who fears she'll lose her appeal to men, who worries about hot flashes, loss of pep, dizzy spells, upset nerves and moody spells.
Get more fresh air, 8 hrs. sleep and if you need a good general system tonic take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. It helps Nature build up physical resistance, thus helps give more vivacity to enjoy life and assist, calming jittery nerves and disturbing symptoms that often accompany change of life. WELL WORTH TRYING!

The crying of children is sometimes an indication of WORMS in the system. The cheapest and quickest medicine for ridding children or adults of these parasites is Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" Vermifuge. 50c a bottle at druggists or Wright's Pill Co., 100 Gold St., New York, N.Y.

WNU-4 37-38

Learn From Precedent
Let each day be the scholar of yesterday.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!
Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free from excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure.
When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.
Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance.
The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. The Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS