

Weekly News Review

Peace Wins Shallow Victory, Compared to That of Hitler

By Joseph W. La Bine

Foreign

Since early August, when Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area first began attracting Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's serious attention, Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini has been out in the cold. While Germany's chancellor talked with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, while the world read about French Premier Edouard Daladier and Czech President Eduard Benes, Adolf Hitler's friend in Rome was asked not once for his opinion. But he gave it nevertheless, thundering six speeches of defiance at western democracies in as many days.

Another rebuff came when Franklin Roosevelt drafted his first note to Germany and Czechoslovakia (See WHITE HOUSE), sending copies to Britain and France, but not to

James M. Landis of Harvard university's law school, Chief Justice Walter P. Stacey of the North Carolina supreme court. With railroad's monumental problem brought to a head, labor's protests became secondary to an investigation of why one-third of U. S. railroads are in receivership, why another third borders on bankruptcy.

When committees finish their inquiry, unions must wait another 30 days before striking. Chief hope is that a solution of railroad financial difficulties will obviate a strike by that time, with congressional aid following close behind.

White House

"This country can best be served by putting in positions of influence men who believe in peace and who will resist this administration in seeking to give free advice to either side in Europe."

Day after he recited this opinion of Franklin Roosevelt to Chicago Republicans, Iowa's onetime Sen. Lester J. Dickinson might have admitted that he spoke too hastily. Traditionally isolationist, long silent in Europe's crisis (See FOREIGN), U. S. officialdom kept hands off until every other effort failed, until Adolf Hitler was poised to march against little Czechoslovakia. Then, to Reichsfuehrer Hitler, to Czech President Eduard Benes, went President Roosevelt's plea:

"On behalf of 130 millions of Americans and for the sake of humanity everywhere, I most earnestly appeal to you not to break off negotiations..."

Next day, as Iowa's Dickinson was speaking, came Adolf Hitler's reply disclaiming responsibility, maintaining the "terrible fate" of Sudeten Germans made delay impossible. By nightfall all Europe had surrendered hope, and by nine o'clock the President was willing to try again. To Berlin went another cable. Its highlight:

"There are two points I sought to emphasize; first, that all matters of difference could and should be settled by pacific methods; second, that the threatened alternative... of force... is as necessary as it is unjustifiable."

Craftily phrased to maintain U. S. neutrality, the President's message nevertheless contained the word "unjustifiable" which connoted a measure of sympathy for Britain and France. Moreover, he dispatched a personal note to Italy's Premier Benito Mussolini, another to Tokyo, thereby asking Reichsfuehrer Hitler's two bedfellows in totalitarianism to plump against war.

No President in modern U. S. history has ever taken such a step, nor did much time elapse before tongues started wagging. Would Franklin Roosevelt's intervention embroil the nation in Europe's squabble? Did Washington have a secret "parallel action" agreement with France and Britain? And, most important for the moment, would the President's move bring desired results?

By daybreak the last question was answered. To Munich, Adolf Hitler summoned Britain, France and Italy for peace negotiations that undeniably resulted in part from Mr. Roosevelt's intervention. By noon, Secretary of State Cordell Hull assured correspondents that the U. S. has no "parallel action" agreement. By nightfall, even arch-New Deal hater Sen. Rush D. Holt admitted the President's course had been wise.

Unnoticed, shoved into the background by Europe's crisis, was the U. S. political picture which nonetheless may change definitely as an upshot of the President's action. Recalled was last summer's Fortune

poll which showed the New Deal's two most favored features were rearmament and foreign policy. Whatever might result from Munich's peace parley, the Czech squabble proved (1) that Germany's expansion efforts will continue to threaten Europe, and (2) that the U. S. cannot escape some measure of participation in world affairs. Will the administration's success thus far bring national approval for continuation of New Deal foreign policy? A safe bet was that political speeches leading to November's election will stress foreign relations, possibly urge important revision of the neutrality act, under which the President may now invoke "cash and carry" provisions anytime a state of war exists abroad.

As Europe's peacemakers headed for home, a world well accustomed to treaty breaking might well wonder how long the Munich pact would stand. Terms were one thing, plain facts another. Among the facts: (1) Adolf Hitler had won every demand; (2) by signing the four-power pact, France and Britain withdrew their support of Czechoslovakia; (3) Russia, left in the cold, turned cold eyes at all western Europe; (4) by summoning the Munich parley, by winning their terms, Germany and Italy now hold a whip hand over Europe's destiny, can probably make further aggressions without much opposition.

For peace, only victory at Munich was that the world's war lords had avoided unspeakable disaster even after mobilizing their armies, a feat unparalleled in history.



PREMIER BENITO MUSSOLINI... headlong into the headlines.

Italy. Sorely hurt, Il Duce was ready to jump headlong into the headlines first chance he got.

That chance came unexpectedly. Night before, in Europe's capitals, frenzied governments rushed mobilization, prepared for air raids. In Berlin, where Adolf Hitler had set a 12-hour deadline on the Czech question, troops began marching to the frontier. Though the Reich's every demand had been granted, Chancellor Hitler's stubbornness over detail was a barrier neither London nor Paris could hurdle.

In such a crisis, as President Roosevelt paved a smooth entre with his second note to the Fuehrer, both Washington and London appealed secretly to the one man whose persuasion might stay disaster. That man was Benito Mussolini, fellow dictator of Adolf Hitler, southern mainstay of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Il Duce rose to the occasion, talked 30 minutes to Berlin by telephone, soon had wires humming to London and Paris. With a scant two hours to spare, Der Fuehrer had cancelled his march, arranged in its stead a four-power conference next day at Munich. To that Bavarian city, where a scant 25 years before the bemoustached chancellor had worked as bricklayer and house painter, flew Neville Chamberlain, Benito Mussolini, Edouard Daladier. Nine hours they talked, emerging with an agreement that meant at least temporary peace for Europe and some measure of integrity for Czechoslovakia.

Terms: (1) Czech evacuation of Sudetenland by October 10; (2) supervision of evacuation by international commissioners; (3) plebiscites in Sudeten areas with minor German population; (4) exchange of populations; (5) Czech release of German prisoners, soldiers, police; (6) settlement of Polish, Hungarian minorities disputes by four-power meeting if nations concerned fail to reach agreement among themselves; (7) international guarantee of Czech integrity.

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Transportation

Though 928,500 members of 19 railroad unions voted to strike October 1 in protest against a 15 per cent wage cut, their walkout has been averted until at least November 20 by presidential intervention under the railway labor act of 1926. Starting investigations last week was an emergency committee which has until October 30 to dig out the facts.

Committees: Prof. Harry A. Millis of Chicago university, Dean

War

So engrossing was Czechoslovakia's problem that both China and Spain (See Below) received scant attention. One press association's total 12-hour report from both battlefronts was 29 words, but U. S. headline writers knew the name of Hankow would soon be flashing from their pencil tips. Reason: Japan's invading army crept closer up the Yangtze river to its ultimate destination, appeared almost certain to capture China's onetime provisional capital before another month is up.

Chief question is whether vengeful Nipponese troops will turn Hankow into the wholesale slaughterhouse they made of Nanking last winter. If they do, it will wreck central China's No. 1 industrial city, a trading and manufacturing point of inestimable importance. Pioneer of western industrialization, Hankow's three WuHan cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang opened their doors to foreign trade in 1858, became a machine age center of rice, flour and textile mills, dye works, oil refineries and distilleries. Since the WuHan cities head water and rail facilities to all south China, their loss will be a severe blow to Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Since China's capital has moved 600 miles up-stream to Chungking, observers wondered last week whether Japan will stop at Hankow, as promised, or push on to drive Generalissimo Chiang's headquarters still farther back into Asia.

Only scant hope for China's future came from far-away Geneva, where the League of Nations council



DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO He was not too hopeful.

invoked article 16 of its badly battered covenant, voting economic and financial "sanctions" against Japan. This was a futile hope, however, since sanctions failed miserably when last applied against Italy in her Ethiopian conquest. Moreover, the League agreed that "co-ordinated action" against Japan was impossible, that each member could apply sanctions if it desired. Never before have sanctions been invoked against a non-league member.

Not too optimistic was China's scholarly delegate, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who reluctantly admitted:

"The only question now is to what extent various members of the League will participate in sanctions."

Though Spain's war was postponed last week on account of wet grounds, observers thought they saw clearing skies that bore close relation to the Munich peace parley (See FOREIGN). From Rome came almost unimpeachable word that Premier Benito Mussolini is withdrawing support from Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgent army, and at the same moment Paris heard insurgent Spain would be neutral in any European war.

By the time these two rumors were patched together, they added up nicely. If Generalissimo Franco remained neutral, he would be useless to Italy in fighting France. But a more important reason lay in Premier Mussolini's sudden about-face from which he emerged as Europe's No. 1 peacemaker.

Already credited with proposing the Munich parley, since no one else could deal with Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Il Duce was probably seeking to improve his relations with Great Britain by invoking the Italo-British friendship pact. Signed last spring, this treaty has been dormant because Italy refused to desert Generalissimo Franco. Still another reason for Il Duce's act might be Italy's inability to continue financing Fascism's Spanish battle.

Whatever the cause, observers hoped a Europe gone suddenly peace-mad would let the Spanish war fizzle out. With Italy quitting, with Germany likely to follow suit, and with loyalist Spain already dismissing her foreign fighters, the hope was a bright one.

Saddest U. S. news of Spain's war was the capture by rebel troops of James P. Lardner, 24-year-old son of the late, famed Author Ring Lardner, in the last engagement of his company, the renowned Lincoln-Washington brigade.

People

Launched, at Clydebank, Scotland, the liner Queen Elizabeth by Queen Elizabeth, who barely had time to smash a bottle of champagne before the ship slid down to sea ahead of schedule.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Co-Operation of Business Sought By Wage-Hour Law Administrator

Andrews Pictures Industry of Country as Mainly Decent; Will Depend on Citizens, Not Inspectors, to Make Law Work; Warns Against Chiselers.

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

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Elmer F. Andrews hasn't been in Washington long enough yet to become either widely praised or cordially hated, but he has started on his job as administrator of the new wage and hour law, and so it will not be long until the country knows him. He has a tough job; one of the toughest, indeed, since Gen. Hugh Johnson tried to run NRA. Thus, it seems proper to review and examine some of Mr. Andrews' pronouncements since he came into the administration.

His main theory of proceeding with a new and wholly untried policy of law is to gain co-operation of business, the business which the law is to effect. He pictures the industry of the country as mainly decent, as willing to do the right thing, and to that extent certainly he is entitled to commendation. For, all too often in the last five years, all business has been grouped by first one New Dealer and then another, as being crooked. Mr. Andrews feels apparently that business is honest until its records show it to be dishonest, and then to apply the lash to the individuals, and not the whole industry, as wrongdoers.

"We are going to depend upon the citizens of the United States, not an army of inspectors from Washington, to make this law work," Mr. Andrews said in a recent speech.

The administrator further espoused the policy of giving the states the job of enforcement within their jurisdictions as far as that can be done. To this, he added that the law enables a worker to sue for double the amount due if any employer fails to pay the minimum wage, explaining that this provision takes one enforcement phase out of the hands of the federal government and creates watchmen of every worker. Since the law, with its minimum of 25 cents an hour becomes effective October 24, (where interstate shipments of products are concerned) Mr. Andrews obviously believes that individual workers will get pretty well acquainted with their rights before the effective date.

Asks for Co-Operation To Minimize Crookedness

Mr. Andrews warned against chiselers. He took the position in an interview that chiseling will be expected and added that "chiselers will get rich and fair employers will go broke in the short run" of things, but he seems to believe that there can and will be sufficient co-operation to insure the minimum of crookedness, undercutting and cheapness. At least, it is hoped the condition will work out that way. Although I never have believed that a federal wage and hour law would prove satisfactory, it is entitled to a fair chance to show whether it can or cannot be worthwhile as national policy. And Mr. Andrews is surely entitled to the co-operation for which he has asked unless he develops like so many other New Dealers to whom extraordinary power suddenly has been entrusted.

From a quarter of a century of observation, I am inclined to the belief that the great majority of business concerns will "come clean" in their relations with the new federal office. Obviously, some will not, but the bulk will try to abide by the law as they understand it. So, I think it is not from the bulk of business interests that Mr. Andrews will get his load of trouble. There will be cheap skates who try to take advantage of any and every situation to gain an advantage on their competitors. That will be one kind of trouble that can be traced home rather quickly. Then, there will be another kind of trouble that will not be so easily untangled. It will come from "reports" of alleged violations—some from the "watchmen," some from the chiselers who will seek to cause trouble for or suspicion of violation by competitors. There will be some labor racketeers who will try to force union organization by threats of "reports" of violations which reports obviously would be damaging even though they may not be true. All of these things are due to come, and it is under this test that we can best judge Mr. Andrews as a public official.

Doubts Value of 'Watchmen' In Enforcement of Law

As to the sources of information upon which the staff of the administrator may subsequently act, there is some reason for doubt. I mentioned some of them above. My doubt as to the value of a "watchman" in enforcement is based upon what we all saw during the early days of prohibition. "Stool pigeons," they were called then. And stool pigeons operated everywhere; some were just plain busybodies, and others were fanatics. The result was that gradually a disrespect for law grew up, and this disrespect was blamable to a considerable extent upon the fact the early provisions of the law encouraged "squealing" and "squealing" more

times than not is used as a means of vengeance, of "getting even" with someone who is disliked.

It has been many years since business, generally, was said to have a policy of "the public be damned." There can be no doubt that business conscience has changed immeasurably since those days. It is apparent, for example, that two of the really great sins of employers, namely, oppression of labor and defrauding of labor, have largely passed out of existence. Competitors seem to be watching each other in that regard and union labor officials have lent a hand. An employer no longer is received among decent people once it is learned that he has cheated his workers of their wages.

Now, Mr. Andrews says that one of the things he hopes to accomplish is to "clean out dark corners." That is to say, to finish the job of helping industry get rid of that low level of humanity which, by virtue of its momentary power as an employer, oppresses labor or refuses to pay wages earned. Surely, the co-operation of employers and workers alike is required in this effort. Honest employers have much to gain by having the "dark corners" cleaned out and disinfected with a good grade of roach powder. But again, it is being pointed out in many conversations, the administrator must be on guard as to the sources of his information. Irreparable harm can come from missteps in filing charges of violation because of the trend in public consciousness towards general fairness—of which the wage and hour labor is an evidence.

Job May Make Andrews Either a Hero or Villain

Summed up, then, it seems to me that Mr. Andrews has a job in which he can turn out to be either a hero or a villain. A very great deal will depend upon the type of individuals with which he surrounds himself in administrative work.

An illustration of what I am trying to say is to be found in the setup of the national labor relations board. I have watched that outfit through many of the cases it has handled and I simply can not believe it intends to do otherwise than play the game of the C. I. O. and John L. Lewis as against the American Federation of Labor. Time after time, the A. F. of L. has charged discrimination and, to an outsider, most of the claims and protests seem to have been justified. The board's staff is full of radicals and quacks and individuals whose government salaries are larger than they ever before drew in their lives.

The question of federal supervision of wages and hours takes the federal government quite closely into the lives of millions of workers, just as many other new activities of the government under President Roosevelt has done. One of these instances has just come to fruition and is worthy of reporting because it shows the fallacy of a national government interfering everywhere.

This story relates to the effort of the farm security administration, (which was once the resettlement administration that was founded by the former Braintrustee Rexford Tugwell) to reform the lives of some of the residents of the Appalachian mountains. These people were moved out to a model town to clear the Shenandoah National park. They were to have nicer homes and enjoy greater opportunities in life. The trek started three years ago.

Bought Liquor Instead Of Paying Grocery Bill

Only lately, however, it has come to public notice that the governmental agency in charge had evicted one of the families—moved them out on the sidewalk, so to speak. "Ida Valley," the community's name, was shocked. They were all "hill billy" families, and they could not understand such treatment.

Well, the crime the man committed was that he had used his WPA check to buy liquor instead of paying his grocery bill. He had been warned, of course. But the warnings went unheeded, and finally, the government, like a private landlord, moved him and his family outside. Obviously, no person is going to condone the failure of this man to pay his debts. But there is something more to the incident. What I am wondering is why a government, anybody's government, should attempt to "make over" a person who does not want to be reformed in his living conditions. This family had lived, its ancestors had lived in the Appalachians for years. It had its habits, its traditions. It got along pretty well and from what I have seen in many trips through those mountains, they do not care much about the "more abundant life." They want to be left alone, and I think that is a pretty sound philosophy of life—just to be left alone as far as government is concerned and as long no harm is done.

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Practical and Pretty At-Home Wearables

YOU'LL be indoors more from now on—busy at your own fire-side. So it's time to make yourself some pretty new work clothes. Here are some that combine comfort and practicality, and they are so easy to make that even if this is your first sewing venture, you'll succeed beautifully.

Slimmerizing House Dress. Everything about this dress is designed for working comfort. The waistline, although it looks slim because it's drawn in by darts, is



unhampering and easy. The skirt gives enough leeway to stoop and climb and stretch. The armholes are ample, the sleeves short and loose. This dress is easy to do up, too, because it fastens in the front, and can be laid out flat on the board. Its utter simplicity, long lines and deep v-neck make you look slimmer than you are. Make it of calico, percale, linen oringham.

Three Pretty Aprons. Any of the three of them will be mighty handy to have all fresh and ready, when you want to prepare afternoon tea or a hasty pick-up supper for unexpected guests. Each of them protects the front of you efficiently, and looks so crisp, feminine and attractive. Make several sets—you'll want some for yourself, and also to put away for gifts. They're so pretty for bridge prizes, and for engagement remembrances. Choose batiste, dotted Swiss, lawn or dimity.

The Patterns. 1615 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 35-inch material. Contrasting cuffs would take 1/2 yard.

1595 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires, for apron No. 1, 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material and 6 yards of ricrac braid; for apron No. 2, 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material with 5/4 yards braid; for apron No. 3, 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch material, with 11 yards of braid.

Fall and Winter Fashion Book. The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25 cents) You can order the book separately for 15 cents.

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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Recognizing Friends Happy is the person who recognizes his friends when he meets them, especially when they come in the garb of disappointment.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you scold those dearest to you? If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders. Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

WNU-4 40-38

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery. Symptoms may be nagging headache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder may be burning, scanty or too frequent urination. There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. The Doan's Pills, Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nationwide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS