

Weekly News Review

British Policy of 'Expediency' Reverberates Around the Globe

By Joseph W. La Bine

International

As proprietor of the world's greatest empire, Great Britain assumes a right and obligation to be ringmaster of international diplomacy. If such a duty is incumbent during peace, it becomes more pressing in time of stress. The year 1938 is one of stress, and in November of 1938 Great Britain is still the ringmaster but is jumping to the lash of her own whip. Caught in the backwash of her own fatal conservatism, she is desperately making an expensive peace with dictators and democracies alike. A roundup of these peace overtures, with cause and effect, with reverberations and repercussions that echo around the world, looks something like the following:

GERMANY

November has become an "international crisis" month of more import than September. Reason is that September's Czech-German-Sudeten crisis had immediate effect on only a comparative handful of central Europeans. But in November, Germany has begun terroristic persecution of Jews, has moreover shown downright hostility toward all Christian denominations in general and to the Catholic denomination in particular. This treatment has aroused worldwide resentment against Chancellor Adolf Hitler and his Italian friend, Premier Benito Mussolini, who uses similar tactics against world Jewry. It has also driven ghosts from the closet of Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, because he failed to get a German guarantee against Jewish persecution when he negotiated the "sellout" treaty at Munich this autumn.

Though Christian Great Britain is horrified by Hitler's persecution, it dares not slap Germany's face. Not only are British banks planning



SOUTH AFRICA'S PIROW
He expressed Britain's sympathy.

loans to Nazi-controlled industries, but London must also exhibit sympathy with Germany's colonial demands in Africa. During the heat of Jewish persecution Berlin was visited by Oswald Pirow, minister of defense and industry for the Union of South Africa. Although Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald has indicated Great Britain does not intend to surrender any colonies, Mr. Pirow's visit can only mean that the Union of South Africa fears Hitler and wishes to return Germany's war-lost colonies immediately.

BALKANS (RUMANIA)

Among such southeastern European nations as Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey lies Great Britain's last chance to resist German political and economic expansion, and also to maintain a vestige of international prestige. Although social-minded London once shunned Rumania's King Carol for his love affair with Magda Lupescu, daughter of a Jewish junk dealer, his recent visit to London (with Crown Prince Michael) found English royalty only too glad to court his favor. This is because his friendship for Great Britain can stop Hitler's southeastward-bound steamroller. If Carol gets British export credit of about \$50,000,000, if Great Britain agrees to buy Rumanian oil and give Carol a large loan, Rumania will close its doors on Germany.

Following this same policy, London must increase her sway in other Balkan states, also encouraging Yugoslavia, Turkey and Rumania to return war-won lands to Bulgaria, which stands alone outside the Balkan entente and is easy prey for German economic expansion.

ITALY

Even while King Carol's visit was marking an effort to stop dictators, smartly dressed Lord Perth visited the Italian foreign office in Rome and presented his credentials—to "the king of Italy and emperor of Ethiopia." This constituted formal British recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest, which is now denied by only Russia and the U. S. among great powers. Such recognition was a British capitulation, and a few hours later Lord Perth returned to the foreign office to initial the Anglo-Italian "friendship" pact. It was recalled that last spring Prime Minister Chamberlain promised he

would not invoke the pact until Spain's civil war had reached a "settlement." With a new rebel offensive just starting on the Ebro, that "settlement" has hardly been reached.

FRANCE

Though friendly with Great Britain, France has lost much because its foreign policy has been following that of London. What is worse, French finance could not bear the unprecedented expense of last September's military preparations. Therefore the government has been crawling into its shell, concerning itself more with domestic problems following its defeat at the treaty of Munich. Its most pointed foreign gesture has been a recognition of Italy's Ethiopian victory. But new troubles are looming from Italy's direction, following but a few hours on the heels of the Anglo-Italian friendship accord. Having won British acceptance of its foreign policy, Italy has turned to Britain's one-time closest ally (France) for colonial demands. The demands: That France cede to Italy the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad and the Port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland, and share with Italy the control of the Suez canal and administration of Tunisia. Not only are such demands unacceptable to France, but she now sees the fallacy of trying to appease the insatiable hunger of either Germany or Italy.

RUSSIA

Though the Soviet paper, *Izvestia*, has urged closer Russian cooperation with the U. S. for preservation of world peace, and though Dictator Josef Stalin is more interested in his domestic development than in world-wide expansion of Communism, no democracy can afford to disregard the fact that Russia's political sympathies are more closely akin to those of Germany and Italy. Strengthened by the Munich pact, Germany must eventually fight Russia or make peace with her. It has been authoritatively reported that Chancellor Hitler has sent three peace offers to Dictator Stalin, the latest of which suggests a division of Russian-German spheres of interest. This possibility carries dynamite, for once Moscow and Berlin make peace there is nothing to prevent each of these tremendous powers from expanding at will.

UNITED STATES

At home, the above international developments have brought three pertinent results:

(1) Great Britain has rushed to consummation her reciprocal trade agreement with the U. S., in which Canada is also involved. Constituting a climax to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade program, the agreement is an important effort to loosen and swell the flow of U. S.-Canadian-British trade. Not voiced, but tremendously evident, is the fact that this treaty marks a new solidarity among democracies as opposed to dictatorial nations.

(2) U. S. indignation over Germany's Jewish persecution has found expression in the plan put forth by Joseph P. Kennedy, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain. Its essence: World-wide co-operation for removal of Germany's 600,000 Jews to North and South America



AMBASSADOR KENNEDY
For German Jews, a solution.

and parts of the British, French and Netherlands empires. Great Britain would arrange land for new settlements, while U. S. Jewish and private groups would provide money.

(3) Rather than accept French and Russian bids for leadership in world peace movements, President Roosevelt has invited 20 sister republics in the Western Hemisphere to unite in a defense against European or Asiatic aggression. This new U. S. foreign policy is evidenced by:

(1) the President's outspoken denunciation of Germany's Jewish persecution; (2) his recall of Hugh R. Wilson, U. S. ambassador to Germany; (3) his announcement of a multi-billion dollar defense program to protect not only the U. S. but all Western Hemisphere nations; (4) U. S. interest in the Pan-American conference opening December 8 at Lima, Peru; and (5) an apparent effort in Washington to steer away from European entanglements, other than those with France, Britain and other democracies.

Labor

Shaggy John L. Lewis has lost much prestige the last two years because his Committee for Industrial Organization initiated the wave of sit-down strikes, also because many of C. I. O.'s most outspoken members were "radicals." Opposition flared up in time to defeat many C. I. O. endorsed candidates in the November election, and by the time Mr. Lewis' organization opened its constitutional convention in Pittsburgh a week later, the handwriting was on the wall.

C. I. O. (now the Congress of Industrial Organization) has made at least two important bids for conservative support. First, the convention has adopted a resolution to preserve the sanctity of collective bargaining contracts, thereby attempting to appease C. I. O.-hating



ALIEN HARRY BRIDGES
Even C. I. O. became hostile.

employers. Second, C. I. O.'s much-publicized Harry Bridges, alien west coast labor leader, was figuratively bounced from the convention when he attempted to secure official endorsement of so-called "radical" political views. This was Mr. Bridges' second blow of the day, for at Indianapolis a demand for his deportation was issued simultaneously by Stephen F. Chadwick, commander of the American Legion.

Now permanently organized, C. I. O. has charted a finish fight with the older, more conservative American Federation of Labor. The battle will not only be one of organizational principle, but it will also entail the future status of 22,000,000 unorganized American workers. Though C. I. O. boasts a "simple and democratic" constitution, observers checked the figures and found that five members of the executive board will speak for 2,021,845 of the 3,787,877 members. C. I. O. will remain substantially under the thumb of Mr. Lewis, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Philip Murray of the Steel Workers' committee.

White House

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' retirement from the Roosevelt cabinet was not unexpected, for the 69-year-old Californian has often sought refuge from official Washington the past 12 months. Though efforts have been made to attach political significance to his move (he is the first New Deal cabinet member to retire voluntarily) it is understandable that Mr. Cummings should desire to return to private law practice. But his retirement does arouse speculation about other cabinet changes. Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson has been ill, and may be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Charles Edison. Madame Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has lost the good graces of both C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and many observers predict her resignation. Secretary of Commerce Daniel L. Roper, though unpopular with business, has made it plain he will not resign. Meanwhile, Washington whispers say that Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, and Michigan's defeated Gov. Frank Murphy are both considered as potential cabinet timber.

Agriculture

The 1938 farm program was not put into effect until many U. S. producers had their crops under way. This has been one explanation of its failure, and next year the agriculture department plans to give the plan its "first complete test." Details: The program will involve \$712,000,000. Minimum bounties to co-operating farmers include 3.6 cents a pound on cotton, 14 cents a bushel on corn, 27 cents a bushel on wheat, 22 cents on rice, 3 cents on potatoes, \$3 a ton on peanuts. Compared with this year's 290,000,000 acres, 1939's program will be confined to about 280,000,000 acres in the hope of reducing surpluses. Biggest slash of all will come in wheat, which was harvested this year from 71,000,000 acres, and which would be restricted to 60,000,000 acres next year. For soil conservation payments the government has a half-billion dollars available, with another \$212,000,000 for price adjustment payments. Only catch to this program is that congress' new Republican minority may interfere.

Politics

To elect 8 new senators, 81 house members and 13 new governors in the November elections, U. S. Republicans had to pile up a large total vote. Figures now available show that in 24 states the G. O. P. had 51.5 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 40.1 per cent two years ago. Not included in the survey thus far are southern states, traditionally Democratic.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—G. S. Messersmith, assistant secretary of state, consul general in Berlin when Hitler rose to power, used to be a lot more

optimistic about Germany setting down to normal trade intercourse than he appears to be now. He predicted that "evolution" would soon follow revolution and urged the world to give Germany a chance to work through a period of stress and confusion. Today he is concerned about "world law and order" in trade intercourse, and says, "We ought to be prepared to protect our interests wherever they may be attacked." German barter activities, particularly in South America, seem to be worrying the traders.

Widely experienced and minutely informed in foreign trade, Mr. Messersmith has been an evangel of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade policies. His zeal in this is not lessened, but he reveals deep concern over the subordination of the rights of business and property "to the will of individual leaders or nations for expansion and domination."

This writer has just obtained from a friend, an economist returning from Germany, his first close-up of what Dr. Walther Funk, German minister of economics, and his shrewd hunch-man, Hjalmar Schacht, are doing with their new militarized economics. My informant, who wrote books about the old, mellow, beery, bassoon Germany, had many old friends there and was steered right into the wheelhouse. According to him, the new German formula is as revolutionary as communism. Every atom of surplus wealth is sluiced into the "dynamics" of expansion, and the Reich outreach is based on jug-handled trade relations which mean commercial subjugation for any short-enders who try to do business with it.

WE REGRET the lack of space to reprint here some merry little poems, such as "The Bird and the Burdock," and "The Tern and the Turnip," by Professor Robert W. Wood of Johns Hopkins, just recently

honored by the British Royal society for his work in experimental physics. He tossed off a book of them, along with whimsical drawings, in between takes of "Fluorescence and Magnetic Rotation Spectra of Sodium Vapor and Their Analysis."

He is one of this department's favorite scientific debunkers. One of his high scores here was banishing the death-ray bogey—pertinent just now in view of our sensitiveness to Martian attack. In this connection, the British government has good reason to give him a medal. An inventor was demonstrating his death ray to British war office representatives at Dawn. He focused the ray on a cow in a meadow 200 yards away and threw a switch. The cow flopped, dead as a mackerel. The inventor collected and departed. Then they found the cow's feet wired to an underground circuit, connected with the inventor's switch.

Professor Wood, by scientific demonstrations, put the quietus on all death rays and offered to stand up against any of them. He invented tear gas for the Allies in the World war, developed a chemical eye by which "we can see and the enemy can't," and contributed greatly to the development of instruments of precision and spectroscopic research. He was educated at Harvard and the University of Berlin.

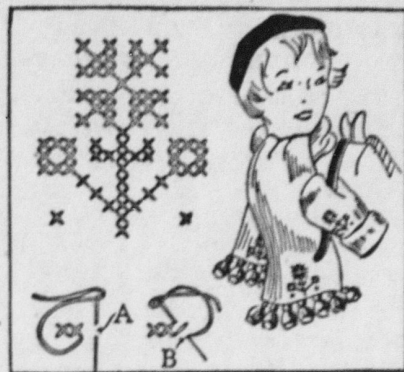
THE humanities, like sports and diplomacy, are becoming considerably scrambled these days. Professor Harry D. Gideonse, just taking over as head of Barnard college's department of social sciences, has been up to his ears all his life in dry-as-dust economics, and now, in his first work-out before the undergraduates, he swings on swing as "musical Hitlerism." He says, with the current divorce of reason and emotion, and with the latter going haywire, some "man on horseback" is apt to get us.

Professor Gideonse is of Dutch birth. He is a canny and clever thinker, the author of several books on world economics and finance, and a sharp and precise critic of erratic trends of our civilization. He is 37 years old, born in Rotterdam, here at the age of four, educated at Columbia and the University of Geneva, a former teacher of economics at Columbia, Barnard, Rutgers and the University of Chicago.

Consolidated News Features, WNU Service.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



your home is your hobby you will also want Book 1—SEWING for the Home Decorator. Order by number enclosing 25 cents for each book. If you order both books, a leaflet on crazypatch quilts with 36 authentic stitches will be included free. Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplains St., Chicago, Ill.

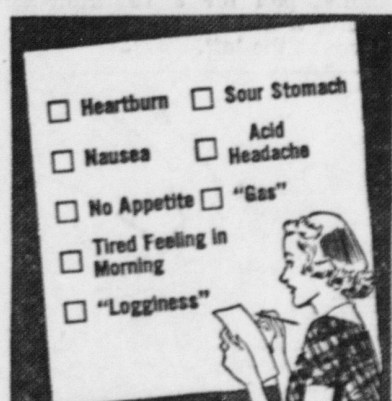
Just Charlie

Charles M. Schwab, the American millionaire, was very fond of farce, and one day he asked his secretary to get him two tickets for "Charlie's Aunt."

The secretary called a messenger and said: "Go round to the theater and get two tickets for 'Charlie's Aunt.'"

The messenger hesitated, then said: "Hadn't I better say for Mr. Schwab's aunt, sir?"

CHECK YOURSELF FOR THESE COMMON SIGNS OF ACID INDIGESTION



• If You Have Any of These Symptoms — and Suspect Acid Indigestion as the Cause — "Alkalize" the Quick, Easy "Phillips" Way. If the Trouble Persists — See your Doctor.

Now there is a way to relieve "acid indigestion" — with almost incredible speed. You simply take 2 teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia 30 minutes after meals. OR — take 2 Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets, the exact equivalent.

Results are amazing. Often you get relief in a few minutes. Nausea and upset distress disappear. It produces no gas to embarrass you and offend others.

Try it—Get Liquid Phillips' Milk of Magnesia for home use and a box of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets to carry with you.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
★ IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM

Call for Strength
Patience and gentleness is power.—Leigh Hunt.

Uncle Phil Says:

And Keep Their Sorrows

Many of the world's greatest men are unknown to fame. They are great because they share their joys with others.

Conservatism is marked by deliberation, which is a recommendation in itself.

Out of His Shape

We generally find the all-round politician isn't entirely square.

To push or to be pulled—that is the question every traveler on life's highway ought to ask himself.

Rooting for money is the root of most evil.

Isn't That Enough?

A cross man, like a cross baby, is not well. That's about all that ails him.

Gratitude costs no more than politeness. Use both liberally. After all of one's plans have gone to smash, one does not want his own way so persistently.



BE KIND!



Be considerate! Don't cough in public places. Carry with you Smith Brothers Cough Drops. (Two kinds—Black or Menthol, 5¢.)
Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A
This is the vitamin that raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold infections.

A Trade Mark Is an Honor Badge and Newspaper Advertising the Sentinel

Substitutes today are the illegitimate children of business. They are fatherless and unknown and they come to the consumer with a "Just as good" label on them which indicates clearly to the thinking buyer that she is buying something which is only "Just as good." The unknown product, the substitute parasite, has no reputation at stake. It is merely advertised for sale on a price basis and if the consumer does not like the quality, the manufacturer has suffered no injury because he is unknown and because he rarely links his name with a product as a standard of quality and a measuring stick of buying. It merely competes on a "take a chance" basis.

The manufacturers of well-known quality merchandise today place their names upon it and advertise it as the best they can offer to the consumer. The name of a manufacturer on an advertised product says this: This is the best product I know how to make. It is pure, good and worthy of your purchase. I think so well of it that I place my name upon it as a guarantee to you of its goodness. If it does not fulfill your wants I will gladly make good its failure.

There is no good reason why you should accept the unknown instead of the known; the untried instead of the tested; the doubtful instead of the sure. To refuse unknown substitutes is a guarantee to yourself of positive satisfaction in buying. If every purchaser will confine his or her purchases to known, advertised quality merchandise there will be little cause for complaint. Trade mark products tell their own story. It pays to look before you buy. Reading the advertisements in the newspaper, looking at trade marks, labels and names on products has purse interest.

W. E. MOFFETT