

Weekly News Review

France Deserts Great Britain To Find Safety With Germany

By Joseph W. La Bine

International

Appreciating the potency of a strong Rome-Berlin axis, Great Britain and France have long sought to keep Germany and Italy divided. Now this clever trick of diplomacy has boomeranged. With Hitler and Mussolini on top of the heap since Munich's peace treaty, the Rome-Berlin axis is very successfully building a barrier between London and Paris.

Until a few weeks ago Great Britain and Germany were comparatively close friends, while Italy busied herself hurling insults in the general direction of London. Now this is changed; the Anglo-Italian "friendship" treaty has been invoked and Prime Minister Chamberlain is willing to grant belligerent rights to Fascist Spain. During this display of affection, shrewd



NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
France no longer needed him.

Adolf Hitler has found it convenient to abandon his British friends and turn to France. Thus it was not entirely unexpected when France announced conclusion of a pact with Germany to outlaw war between the two nations and recognize the permanent integrity of present Franco-German boundary lines.

On the surface this appears to complement the Anglo-German "no war" treaty signed secretly by Hitler and Chamberlain at Munich. A more likely result is that it will cause bickering between France and Britain; by making peace with Berlin, Paris has figuratively abandoned the protectorship of British aristocrats and financiers. At the same time, Britain's new peace with Mussolini arouses the indignation of Fascist-hating Frenchmen, who are now being vilified by the Roman Press.

All these things point to a continued French and British policy of appeasing Hitler and Mussolini, even in the face of rising world resentment against the current German Jewish persecution. Still to come are French overtures for Italian friendship, probably to be paid for by the grant of new African colonies to Mussolini. Though both England and France deny it, observers are quite certain both will return war-mandated colonies to Germany.

The only new development which does not fit into this appeasement program is the Anglo-French decision to pool air forces and construct a fleet of 10,000 fighting planes by 1940. This contradictory move only emphasizes how little faith any modern European nation places in the sanctity of treaties, since the only reason for a "super" air fleet would be to combat the combined threat of an Italo-German fleet.

Defense

Though much talk has been heard of a multi-billion defense program in which the U. S. would place a steel ring around the entire Western hemisphere, President Roosevelt's armament requests are not expected to be that big. Closest estimates now available call for a \$1,400,000,000 defense budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1. This would be \$350,000,000 more than the current armament appropriation, most of the boost to be spent for army increases.

Not only does the war department want to lay plans for mobilizing an army of 1,200,000 men within a few weeks, but it also wants to start storing away equipment for this army. Other plans call for industrial mobilization education in factories which would be converted to processing of war materials. Still a third phase of preparedness calls for increasing our aviation force to 9,000 planes.

Peace organizations are expected to rally against increased armaments within the next few weeks, arguing that great defense precautions might lead to offense. Therefore the President will probably start publicizing the purpose of his remilitarization program immediately.

Much more pertinent to the average U. S. citizen is the problem of paying for increased armaments. Though Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau admits that new tax proposals are being held up pending completion of defense plans, it is expected the total budget

submitted to congress next January will run over \$8,000,000,000. On this basis, and with anticipated revenues approximating those of the fiscal year ending last June, a deficit of about \$1,500,000,000 may be expected during the government year starting next July.

Armament's share of the new budget must be paid with new taxes, and many congressmen advocate a two-year emergency income tax. This would pile a 10 per cent levy on top of the present income tax and provide \$280,000,000 a year. Already trying to spike such plans, Utah's Sen. William H. King proposes to substitute "war taxes" in the form of a "nuisance" levy on luxury and semi-luxury goods.

Labor

Throughout the U. S. are about 2,500 manufacturing firms who share profits or managerial responsibility with employees. Proctor & Gamble workers contribute 3 per cent of their wages against a 5 to 15 per cent contribution by the management (based on seniority) and from this fund employees buy stock. McCormick & Co., Baltimore importers, not only share profits but organize workers to help run the business under a "multiple management" plan.

Such firms, whose number is increasing yearly, generally have little labor trouble. Example: the American Rolling Mill company of Middletown, Ohio, has never experienced a labor disagreement in its 38 years of operation. Even C. I. O., which organized the bulk of steel plants, was defeated 1,200 to 400 in one American Rolling Mill labor election.

If profit-sharing could be extended, most U. S. industrialists believe employees would be better satisfied, employment would become less fluctuant, and our national financial picture would be improved. In Washington, a senate finance subcommittee investigating the plan was recently told it would be "an unbeatable defense of the capitalistic system."

Members of this committee are Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Iowa's Sen. Clyde Herring. Their purpose is to unearth facts about profit-sharing merits and find methods of expanding it. The long range ambition is to make the working man more prosperous and more able to bear a share of the U. S. tax load. Thus, by splitting its profits, industry would help itself by winning a more equitable division of tax burden.

But an expansion of profit-sharing must come either voluntarily or through government insistence, and voluntary adoption of the plan by industry would be a long, discouraging battle of coaxing and education. Though neither committee



WALTER D. FULLER
For depreciation, profit-sharing.

member yet advocates it, both Senators Vandenberg and Herring have been feeling out sentiment on an "incentive taxation" plan. Under it the government would give tax credits to profit-sharing concerns, meanwhile penalizing non-conforming firms. Tax credits might be given on employers' social security payments, though the mere mention of such tampering with social security has already aroused protest.

Most of the committee's witnesses have gone on record opposing the "incentive tax" because it would impose either reward or penalty for an employer's decision on a matter which should be entirely voluntary. Loudest supporter has been Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing company, who wants a more liberal tax treatment to stimulate re-employment. He also thinks industrial plant expansion will follow if employers are allowed to charge off more on depreciation than at present.

Labor's opinion has been expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who naturally favors profit-sharing provided it does not tend to replace collective bargaining. This issue may be the battleground on which profit-sharing plans rise or fall, since collective bargaining is based on compulsion rather than co-operation. Before adopting the profit-sharing principle, many industrialists would demand that the threatening club of organized labor be removed.

Politics

Since last summer the public has cringed under a barrage of insults and name-calling hurled back and forth between Rep. Martin Dies of the house un-Americanism committee and members of the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Dies' favorite enemy in the cabinet has always been Madame Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, but lately his appetite has been whetted by conflict with Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Alice Lee Jemison, a Yosemite Indian, told Mr. Dies' committee that Mr. Ickes was a member of the Civil Liberties Union. She said that Roger Baldwin, head of the group, once told another congressional committee that the organization upheld the rights of aliens to advocate murder, assassination and the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

This charge started the ball rolling. Admitting membership in the union, Mr. Ickes called Mr. Dies "the outstanding zany in our political history." Answered Mr. Dies: "The secretary's most recent fit of uncontrollable rage only emphasizes his unfitness for the high position he holds. The secretary literally reeks with the venom of hatred. It flows from him as naturally and freely as water from a spring."

As Mr. Dies prepared to release his selection for the "1938 all American team," the average U. S. citizen was beginning to wonder if the committee's real purpose, to uncover evidence of subversive activities, was not being overlooked.

Potential 1940 presidential nominees will be well mullied over before the nominating conventions roll around, but a few straws are already in the wind. First: Missouri's new Sen. Bennett Champ Clark, a "middle - of - the - road" Democrat whom many of his partisans would like to see nominated for 1940, has inferred that his ambitions reach no higher than the senate, and that he will not run for the presidency. Second: Republican Alf M. Landon, defeated in 1936, made the following comment at a New York luncheon: "The woods are full of Republicans, but I think there is one outstanding Democrat—and that is the man just elected for the fourth time as governor of New York." But few politicians consider Gov. Herbert H. Lehman a serious possibility.

Aviation

Because a major U. S. airline has allegedly refused to accept delivery on a new type 33-seat plane, aviation experts believe the advent of stratosphere commercial aircraft will be delayed several years. This happens despite the demonstrated practicability of larger ships. It results almost entirely from the public's slowness to accept air travel. Whereas stratosphere ships have four motors and carry 42,000 pounds at a cruising speed of 250 miles an hour, the present 21-passenger ships have but two motors and accommodate a considerably smaller tonnage. Yet airlines estimate only 55 per cent of all available space is being occupied on the smaller ships this year. Therefore they are not inclined to operate larger, more expensive aircraft on which the operating loss would be even greater.

Foreign

The resignation of Premier Bela Imredy's Hungarian cabinet is a direct result of his failure to obtain the entire eastern half of Czechoslovakia, an aim which was opposed first by Germany, and now by Italy as well. Since Adolf Hitler has delivered flat representations opposing any Hungarian ambitions in the Slovakian or Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) districts, the new cabinet is expected to be more closely allied to the German viewpoint. Hitler naturally does not want Hungary to annex Czech territory which would give her a common border with Poland, since that might block Germany's long-planned "drive to the southeast" through Czechoslovakia.

Miscellany

Since last congress' \$1,500,000,000 WPA appropriation was specified to last until March 1, 1939, Administrator Harry Hopkins plans to drop thousands of "borderline" relief clients in the hope that revived private industry will find jobs for them.

Bombing Barcelona eight times in 22 hours, rebel planes killed 51 civilians and wounded an additional 153.

Trend

How the Wind Is Blowing

MERRY CHRISTMAS—The U. S. will spend at least \$1,200,000,000 on this season's Yule gifts, giving Santa Claus his biggest bag since 1929.

BOUNDARY BUSINESS—Adolf Hitler's rise to power this year, plus the new imperialism of Japan and Italy, has forced map makers to work overtime preparing new releases. Almost every geography text now in use has been outmoded in the last six months.

VICTORY'S PRICE—Aggression breeds hardship. Poverty-stricken German housewives are not allowed to buy apples or oranges until Christmas. Japan is enforcing new economies, like decreasing the content of tobacco packages, as part of her "spiritual mobilization" program.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Danger of 'Jewish Problem' for United States in German 'Purge'

Resentment of American People Aroused by Hitler's Harshness; Opening of Gates to Refugees Might Introduce Disturbing Influence.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON. — Press service wires and cables and radio from abroad have been clogged for several weeks with hundreds of thousands of words about the plight of the Jews in Germany; about the abuses visited upon the Jewish race by the European madman, Hitler, and his camp followers; about the humanitarian pleas of our own President, Mr. Roosevelt, for appeasement of the conditions. There has been what I believe to be one of the greatest waves of emotion, waves of resentful national sentiment, that this country ever has known. I recall none like it, none as overwhelming, none as deep-seated as that through which we have been passing, and in my opinion our nation should have resented such outrages.

While no one with a heart can fail to grieve to a greater or less extent about the indescribable harshness, the unforgivable meanness of Hitler, it occurs to me that we should begin to temper these waves of emotion somewhat. There are other factors to be considered, factors and consequences of the thing that is now called "the Jewish problem," that require calm reasoning. In other words, let us say that America is and must remain for Americans, and charity, while it is sweet, cannot be exploited, or carried to extremes simply because we feel a sadness for a group upon whom an injustice has been sent. Like millions of other Americans, I am hopeful that some way will be found to aid the Jews who are being driven out of Germany, but I am unwilling that we, as a nation, shall create additional and unwarranted difficulties for ourselves by extending a helping hand. Therefore, the United States must not be the goat.

It is one thing to render aid. It is quite another thing to inject into our own bloodstream of national life additional elements without knowing what those elements are. After all, the damage is something that we did not cause; the injured are a people who have no knowledge of our way of doing things and may never co-operate with us, and we must prevent being dragged into the other fellow's fist fight.

'Purge' of German Jews an Exposition of Mad Power

I suppose there are very few persons in the United States who do not believe that Hitler's "purge" of German Jews constitutes a blot upon modern civilization. I know that leading Germans in the United States wish there were ways and means to stop the action. There can be no defense of the outright seizure of \$400,000,000 of money from the Jews of Germany under the guise of a "fine" although there is a lesson of warning in it. Likewise, none can convince me that Hitler has kept his underlings free of graft and corruption in this or other dictatorial actions. Those in power in Germany are garnering the gold for themselves—or else we are witnessing the activities of angels whose purposes we, as human beings, are unable yet to understand. I do not believe they are angels. The "purge" of German Jews, therefore, must be accepted as the exposition of mad power.

Some weeks ago, I had occasion in these columns to talk about the so-called "peace of Munich." I said then that Hitler was not through; that there would be further exhibitions as he and his henchmen maneuvered this way and that in order to maintain the iron grip of a dictator. The drive on the Jews is a part of that general scheme, a movement to maintain a support for the dictatorship, for, it is known, should Hitler's grasp be broken at any place or at any time, there would be a bloody revolt in Germany again.

Those causes, however, do not help us in the solution of the Jewish problem. The unwanted race is simply the victim and a knowledge of how its members have had the sufferings brought upon them adds little or nothing to the search for a method to protect their lives. Where are they to go? That is the real question. Hitler doesn't care where they go or what happens to them. Some one else has to lead the way. Our nation has joined in that leadership, and rightly so. But we have policies and principles and traditions which must be respected. If, in our eagerness to help the German Jews, we should transgress those established principles, then we, as well as the Jews, will have to pay a penalty.

'Jewish Problem' for United States Might Be Result

The whole situation is one which may contain "a Jewish problem" for the United States. It is one out of which a political issue may grow. It is to be remembered that religion became an issue in a presidential election not so many years ago. That shows that such things can sprout even in the United States. If it happened in the case of the Catholic religion, it can happen in

the case of a racial question, especially with regard to the Jewish race.

We ought not kid ourselves. There are many persons swearing allegiance to the United States who do not like Jews. Those persons may be otherwise good citizens, but they distrust a Jew because he is a Jew, making no distinction between individuals. It is stating nothing new to say that there has been almost a steady undercurrent of criticism of Mr. Roosevelt from certain quarters because Jews have been given prominent places in the New Deal. I think it is not stretching the imagination at all, therefore, to point to the Jewish problem as one that may become involved in politics at some future time, although I hope it never does.

Mr. Roosevelt has proposed removal of some of the immigration restrictions as a means of bringing into this country more German Jews than our immigration laws now permit. In so doing, he verged on politics himself. Any one familiar with the debates on immigration policies in the early 1920s must recall the severity of that battle. The issue was whether we, as a nation, were going to be haven for all comers and just hope that they would do things the American way, or whether we should restrict the number coming here to live to a number which could be absorbed into our national life. Labor unions and most employers favored the restrictions, and when we think of the number of unemployed in the last five or six years—people fed and clothed by the federal government—it appears that we allowed too many to come in. It seems we could have excluded all of them to advantage.

Only Congress Can Let Down Immigration Bars

Behind the scenes of the immigration restriction also was a determination on the part of Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, then a senate power, to prevent introduction into the United States of all kinds of "isms." The senator foresaw the spread of radicalism by means of entry of the European backwash and rubbish. There was not much discussion of this phase because our government did not want to offend any foreign nation. It was a basic reason, however, and it is too bad that it was not given more public consideration.

Fortunately, there can be no change in the number of foreigners admitted from any nation without action by congress. The United States can take only so many—something like 30,000 a year—of those purged Jews, unless congress amends the law. And when I say it is fortunate that there must be action by congress before there can be a change in policy, I mean no inferences.

I believe Mr. Roosevelt is eminently correct when he says that there must be a "homeland" established for the Jews. The British tried to make Palestine that sort of a base, it will be remembered, but they failed because Arabs don't like Jews. This experience then would seem to point to the necessity for the Jews being colonized quite alone. If the United States can extend help in doing that job, there ought to be no criticism of the course, even if it involves financial assistance. It would be a charity worthwhile, and a charity that would not involve us later on. I repeat that I believe there is real danger in letting down the floodgates for immigration whereas the other method would seem to be a humanitarian action again demonstrating our national sympathy for a downtrodden people.

Refugees Likely to Create A Disturbing Influence

In consideration of whether we ought to let a deluge of refugees enter, I cannot help thinking of a possible spread of trouble. For example, if our definite national position of protest against Hitler's policies should bring retaliation, every Jewish refugee allowed in this country would be clamoring for the United States to take revenge on Germany and Hitler. Their influence would be great because they could tell what happened to them and give an idea of what is happening. You and I and millions of others would believe first hand information. There is no doubt about it. The germ of trouble could be incubated ten times more rapidly; instead of staying out of European troubles, we would be pushed in deeper and deeper.

As far as relations between Germany and the United States are concerned at the moment, all that can be said is that the United States has let the world know of its disapproval. When Ambassador Wilson was recalled, it was just the same as saying to the world of nations that Uncle Sam hasn't any respect for Hitler.

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"I can trust my maid at any time. I can go away for three days and know exactly what she will be doing all the time."
Mrs. Brown—That's remarkable! What do you think she will be doing just now?
Mrs. Jones—Nothing.

It Got Her

Landlady—If you don't stop playing that saxophone you'll drive me crazy.
Sax Player—Guess it's too late. I stopped playing an hour ago.

KNOWS HIS OWN — "Hello, Gray, you've shaved off your mustache. I really wouldn't have known you if it hadn't been for my umbrella."

ADAPTABLE



She—Which do you prefer blondes or brunettes?
He—Either one suits me. Don't bother to change on my account.

A POSER—"Daddy, why do you wind up a business when you want it to stop?"

First Worry

It was the eve of their wedding, and she was looking rather sad.
"What's troubling you, dear?" the prospective bridegroom asked.
"Why, John," she sighed, "I'm wondering where we are going to live after the honeymoon!"
"Gosh—is that all?" he replied.
"Pooh! that's nothing. What's bothering me is—how am I going to pay the minister!"

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you seethe 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.

Division of Time

Method in study, with a proper division of time, will give us time for leisure and recreation.—Nevin.

FEEL GOOD

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ALWAYS CARRY QUICK RELIEF FOR ACID INDIGESTION

Image of the Mind

Language is the sensible portrait or image of the mental process.—Bacon.

WNU-4 48-38

relieves COLDS first day. Headaches and Fever due to Colds SALVE, NOSE DROPS in 30 minutes. Try "Rub-My-Tiss"—a Wonderful Linctus

GUIDE BOOK to GOOD VALUES

When you plan a trip abroad, you can take a guide book, and figure out exactly where you want to go, how long you can stay, and what it will cost you. The advertisements in this paper are really a guide book to good values. If you make a habit of reading them carefully, you can plan your shopping trips and save yourself time, energy and money.