Weekly News Analysis-Europe Watches Tiny Ruthenia For Next Step in German March By Joseph W. La Bine-



THE DISMEMBERED CORPSE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA Mr. Chamberlain wasn't interested in the funeral.

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

Europe

Died, at the age of 20, Czechoslovakia; born of World war opportunism, suc-cumbed a victim of its own unnatural

Adolf Hitler might place that inscription on the national tombstone of a nation he snuffed out. Partially he would be right. But Czechoslovakia's "unnatural unity" might have become natural had not the flames of discontent been fanned by Berlin and Vienna. Immediate cause of death was a Slovakian independence movement, but good international physicians look behind the immediate cause to make their post mortem decision, finding that Czechoslovakia's death agony conforms with diagnoses made throughout its short life:

Birth: On May 30, 1918, Czechoslovakia was born at Pittsburgh, Pa. Attending physician was Thomas G. Masaryk, a modern George Washington who pooled the causes of two depressed peoples. Until the war Czechs were dominated by Austria, and Slovaks by Hungary. What could be more natural than a joint independence declaration? Though Czechs dominated the negotiations, shrewd Doctor Masaryk foresaw trouble if Slovaks were mistreated. Said the Pittsburgh pact: "Slovakia shall have its own admin-

November, 1938, did German pressure force the central Prague government to grant Slovaks an autonomy which had been denied because "changing conditions" demanded a solid national front. Another excuse: May 30, 1918, was a U. S. national holiday, hence the pact was not binding.

Illness. Pride may keep the patient from admitting his ill health, but sometimes the body builds physical resistance to a point where the ailment becomes unimportant. Slovakia's autonomy cry has been the Czech nation's headache for 20 years, but meanwhile both Slovaks and Czechs found enough mutual delight in their newly won democracy to keep the autonomy movement well under cover. Even this novelty can wear off, however, and by 1938 Czechs, Slovaks, Sudeten Germans, Ruthenians, Hungarians, Poles, Ukrainians and Rumanians each found cause to complain of racial discrimination. This was the era of national unity, when Adolf Hitler was "rescuing" all good Germans from foreign flags, and when Poland, Hungary and Rumania followed the Throughout last summer Berlin fomented dissension among Sudeten Germans in the Czech borderlands. At Munich a defeated Prague government-deserted by London and Paris-ceded Sudetenland. A month later Poland and Hungary each took their share, but debilitated Czechoslovakia soon regained its feet. One successful medicine was autonomy for both Slovakia and Ruthenia, which gave the patient rest if not recovery. Another was the Munich pledge by

Britain and France: "His majesty's government . and the French government have entered into the (Munich pact) on the basis that they stand by the offer . . . of Anglo-French proposals of September 19 relating to an international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czechoslovak state against unprovoked aggression.

Death. (See Map). That Adolf Hitler hopes eventually to control Russia's rich Ukraine is no secret. Since Munich his overlordship in Czechoslovakia has aimed in that direction. Both Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) held the father of their autonomy in high regard, willing that he should build toward the day when German troops could use Czechoslovakia as a corridor to the Ukraine. But one weak state is easier to handle than three young upstart nations, hence Hitler preferred autonomy to independence. He also hoped Hungary would dare not grab Ruthenia to get its common border with Poland, since this might

block the Ukraine drive. Always an opportunist, Der Fuehr- gium last May.

er made the most of overnight developments. Slovakia revolted against Prague. Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence and was immediately gobbled up by Hungary and Rumania. Remembering that Bismarck once said "he who controls Bohemia is master of Europe," Germany forced what was left of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia and Moravia) into the Reich. Slovakia was granted "independence." The op-eration having been successful, the

patient died as expected; Czechoslovakia was no more. In Memoriam. Only a few days earlier London and Paris were boasting that dictator appeasement was ended, that democracy's star was rising and totalitarianism's fall-Prime Minister Chamberlain and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare even proposed a disarmament parley, showing their blissful ignorance of the situation. When Prague collapsed, France and Britain blandly declared it was no concern of theirs because (1) the Czech guarantee had never been ratified and (2) anyway, this was "internal disruption," not "unprovoked aggres-

The real reason was far more cunning, though it could be interpreted only as a continuation of the modern Anglo-French disinclination to face issues squarely. Europe's democracies realize that Italy would never push her Mediterranean demands against France without German help, and digestion of his new conquests will keep Der Fuehristration . . . parliament . . . er busy for some time. But—most courts. The Slovak language shall important—Germany moved its the-." But not until ater of activity away from western Europe and toward the borders of hostile Russia. France and Britain forlornly hope Hitler will march blindly into the Ukraine, engaging Russia in a war which might spell death for both Naziism and Communism.

But both Hitler and Russia's Joseph Stalin are probably too smart



DICTATOR STALIN Whither Hitler after Prague?

marched into Prague the eighteenth Communist congress was meeting in Moscow. Dictator Stalin sent a prominent Ukrainian delegate to the platform with this unpleasant message: "Whoever dares . . . cut our frontiers will be destroyed like a mad dog. Fascist ringleaders

send secret agents to our country . . . But let them know that we will annihilate them like loathsome creatures."

Careful observers see one of three solutions, listed in order of likelihood: (1) Hitler will reconcile differences with Russia via a trade and military pact holding fearful implications for world democracies; (2) the entire Russ-German issue will be dropped, blocked by Polish-Hungarian-Rumanian unwillingness to surrender Ruthenia as a German path to the east; (3) a middle-Europe campaign will be started to nationalize all Ukraines, inevitably leading to a Russ-German war.

Discovered, at work in an English motor works, 22-year-old Grand Duke Vladimir, claimant to the Russian throne. Reason: "Russia will need our practical experience."

Selected, as U. S. ambassador to Russia, Laurence A. Steinhart, now ambassador to Peru, succeeding Joseph Davies, who was shifted to BelCongress

Said Virginia's Rep. Clifton Woodrum, house economy leader who was ousted as head of the relief subcommittee: "I have not changed my belief that the amount appropriated was sufficient to carry WPA through the year. However, I am open to

Answered President Roosevelt, who has repeated his request for \$150,000,000 more WPA funds: "The responsibility . . . rests . . . with congress."

Spending is the woe of most U.S. senators and representatives, yet the early March economy bloc which threatened to wreck administration financial plans has already reached an amazingly effective stalemate. Reasons: (1) by placing responsibility for an economyinspired business slump on congress' shoulders, President Roosevelt washes his hands of the consequences, thereby causing constituent-wary legislators to backwater; (2) both the President and congress realize that while the legislative branch will fight new spending proposals, the White House can similarly exercise veto power over anti-New Deal legislation. Facts of the

Debt. Mr. Roosevelt is willing to drop his request for a boost in the public debt limit from \$45,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000. But the alternatives, offered by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., are little more inviting: (1) increase the bond limit over its present \$30,000,000,000 to be reached by September 30; (2) borrow funds for the treasury through Reconstruction Finance corporation or other agencies not falling within the general budget's scope; (3) issue \$3,752,000,000



SECRETARY MORGENTHAU His alternatives were uninviting.

in notes and bills, all that remains before the \$15,000,000,000 limit is reached on these types of securities. White House insistence on one rse or the other indicates the unlikelihood of shaving expenditures.

Taxation. Though repeal of capital gains and undivided profits levies is a major congressional aim this session, the normal tax rate must then be boosted unless a substantial budget slash is effected. The new burden would fall most heavily on to invite such chaos. Even as Hitler | the smaller 153,000 firms out of some 200,000 corporations which pay federal taxes. One of the few alternatives is to lower income tax exemptions, which would mean political suicide for congressmen.

Relief. Though \$750,000,000 in deficiency funds were voted in February to maintain WPA until June 30, the President has twice requested restoration of the remaining \$150,-000,000 on pain of discharging 1,200,-000 workers. White House estimate: If the \$150,000,000 is not forthcoming, 400,000 must be dropped April 1, another 600,000 May 1, another 200,000 in June. This would also have major political repercussions.

Miscellany

Probably lost by Chicago Jews, their vote in Chicago's mayoral election April 4, which is observed strictly by orthodox Jews as the first day of Passover.

Headliners

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE The new, 62-year-old papal secretary of state is a lifelong friend and one-time classmate of the former Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli. who appointed



him after being elevated to the post of Pope Pius XII. Ordained in 1901 in his native Italy, Cardinal Maglione immediately entered the Vatican's diplomatic service. going to Switzerland in 1918 and to Palestine in

Maglione 1920 as archbishop of Caesaria. His first nunciature was in Switzerland but it was in France that he gained such appreciation that he won the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1935, when created a cardinal, he received his biretta from the hands of the French president. Since then he has been in Rome as head of the congregation of the council. His appointment to the papal state secretaryship is considered significant of the Vatican's continued strong position concerning totalitarian states, since the Italian government has registered diseasure over the appointment



WHO'S **NEWS** THIS

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

WEEK

NEW YORK.—Young Sherman M. Fairchild inherited about \$10,-000,000, and the money took wingsnot around the night spots, but in aviation enter-Heir Pools His prises which

Money, Brains; have made him Aviation Profits one of the main panjandrums of the plane designing and building in-Just now, the Civil Aeronautics

authority certifies Mr. Fairchild's new 500-horsepower "in-line" engine, which, he says, has more power for its weight than any other. For several years, Mr. Fairchild has been pioneering the "in-line" engines as against the radial type of foreign nations. In 1936, he sold 20 of them to the Greek government, which, it was later reported, found them highly satisfactory. His en-gine is about one-third the size of a radial engine.

His father, the late George W. Fairchild, began his business career on \$8 a week, invented the dial telephone, the computing scale, and the adding machine. He wanted his son to become a junior executive of International Business Machines corporation. The young man, however, was interested mainly in cameras. At 17, he had invented a revolutionary flashlight camera, and, at 21, a radial aerial camera.

He organized Fairchild Aerial Surveys and in 1924 carried through an air camera survey of New York, with a six-mile camera of his invention which was a pioneering exploit in that field.

By 1927, he had corraled several companies in the Fairchild Aviation corporation, had Igor Sigorsky building planes, and soon unveiled the first cabin monoplane in the United

In Harvard at the start of the war, he was rejected for military service because of physical shortcomings, later remedied in Arizona. Intent on war duty of some kind, he brought out an aerial camera for war use, completed just before the Armistice. He is typical of a number of free and adventurous selfstarters in Uncle Sam's industriwho can be rounded up in case of trouble-a refutation of the totalitarian belief that only the goose-step can yield efficiency.

SEVERAL notable moving pictures of recent appearance have achieved portraits rather than caricatures. They also have shown a

trend away from Moving Picture the star system Renaissance Is and a new reliance on coherent Looming High form in the pic-

ture as a whole. Chastened by hard times, the films are taking thought and adding cubits to their stature. This bystander hears much talk of a coming moving picture renaissance-not in any splendiferous outbreak, but in a new infusion of creative intelligence into the industry, and a longer tether for the same.

In focus here is "Stagecoach." opening in New York with generous salutations by reviewers, who note that, with a no-star east, a natural-born horse opera has been conjured into an excellent film by the deft artistry of John Ford, director, and Dudley Nichols, scenarist. They also scored, jointly, in "The Hurricane" and "The Informer." This film is commended for its further trend toward simplicity and artistic integrity, and away from overemphasis, the traditional occupational disease of Hollywood-on or off the lot.

Mr. Ford, born Sean O'Fearna, in Portland, Maine, 44 years ago, thinks moving picture directors see too little of the world about them in proportion to what they record. Renoir had the same idea, insisting that, if an artist observed intently enough and long enough, his line would be almost self-recording. So Mr. Ford stokes his pipe, meditates, observes, studies types, speech, dress, mannerisms, havior, regional and occupational traits, and achieves characterization.

His older brother, Francis, was ahead of him at Hollywood, as a serial star and director. John Ford tagged along and soon had his brother working for him. Before he was 25, he had directed many westerns. When he was 28, he directed "The Iron Horse." He is an autocrat on the lot, apt to throw the script away and improvise business and lines, working usually in a frayed sports jacket and old dungarees. He sidesteps Hollywood parties and passes much of his off-shift time on his small yacht. He is big and bulky, with thinning, sandy hair

ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS

Elmo Scott Watson

A River Is Their Memorial A WAY back in 1739 Pierre and Paul Mallet, Canadian traders, heard of the wealth of far-away Santa Fe where, it was said, the Spanish senors wore silver buttons on their clothes and the senoritas had silver heels on their slippers. So they enlisted six other venturesome Canadians and after a long journey by boat and pack train, ar-

rived in the New Mexican capital. The Spanish governor was friendly but there was a law against free trading. So the Mallets started north, crossed the headwaters of the Canadian (called the Colorado by the Spaniards because of its red waters) and followed up the Purgatoire to its junction with the Arkansas. There the party split up. Three of the men, who were homesick, started overland for Canada and eventually reached Montreal

The Mallets, accompanied by two others, went down the Arkansas and the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they reported their explorations to Bienville, the governor, whose efforts to find a route to Santa Fe had been unsuccessful. He engaged them to guide another expedition led by Andre de la Bruyere, a royal officer, who was to ascend the Mississippi and Arkansas to the mouth of the Canadian, which the Mallets correctly guessed arose "less than 40 leagues from Santa

When the Canadian dwindled away to a mere brook in central Oklahoma, Bruyere sat down to wait for it to rise, instead of buying horses from the Osages to transport his goods, as the Mallets advised him to do. But it was a dry year and, after waiting six months, Bruyere went back to New Orleans. The Mallets returned to Canada, where they disappeared from history, but today the Canadian river is a 760mile-long memorial to the two brothers "whose wanderings rank them on a par with La Salle."

Klondike Kate

HER neighbors in Bend, Ore., know her as Mrs. John Matson, or "Aunt Kate" Matson, but to old sourdoughs who mushed over Alaskan trails during the gold rush days of '98, she always has been and still is "Klondike Kate." The daughter of a Seattle judge, Kate Betts spent most of her early life in a convent. Then a reverse in the Betts family fortune took her from behind its walls and started her on her career of adventure.

She was in Seattle when the stampede to Alaska started. She joined the gold rush and finally found herself in rip-roaring Dawson City. There she became the belle of the bars and a favorite of the bearded prospectors who came to town eager to spend money after their struggles to gain a fortune from the frozen soil. They showered their nuggets upon "Klondike Kate"-she often made as much as \$150 a night by singing and dancing for them. Once a miner gave her \$750 in "dust" simply for the privilege of sitting and talking to her.

But like many others, she brought little of her money back to the States with her when the boom days were over. Finally in 1933 she received a letter from 70-year-old John Matson, who had known her in the Dawson City days and who wanted to marry her. The marriage took place in Vancouver, B. C. Then she settled down in the little Oregon city, no longer the famous "Klondike Kate," the toast of Alaskan gold camps, but "Aunt Kate" to the home-folks.

First Into Antarctic

THEY tell tall tales of explora-I tions in the Antarctic. None of them can compare, though, with the trip of Nathanial B. Palmer if sheer adventure is the standard. Away back in 1820 he was the first voyager to reach the northern fringe of the Antarctic continent.

A tall, blonde, Connecticut Yankee, Nat Palmer was still only in his teens when he made the voyage as skipper of the sloop Hero. The ship which penetrated farther south than any other up until that time was only 50 feet long-half the size of the sailboat "America," original winner of the first America's Cup race in 1851.

The voyage is more remarkable, too, when you consider that it was made almost 100 years before the poles were finally reached.

Palmer himself has said, "I pointed the bow of the little craft to the south'ard and, with her wings spread, mainsail abeam, jib abreast the opposite bow, she speeded on her way to new sealing ground like a thing of light . . . With her flowing sheet she seemed to enter into the spirit which possessed my ambition, flew along the wave and over billow until she brought in sight of land not laid down on my chart . . .'

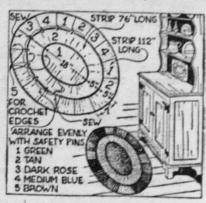
Thus this lad discovered Palmer land, archipelago of the Antarctic continent, and proved by his description that he was as literary as

Knit Oval Rag Rug In Various Colors

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

So MANY of you have asked for the rug leaflet with the books offered below that I am sketching still another interesting rug for you here. Keep it for your scrap book, and be sure to order the leaflet to add to your collection of rug ideas.

Cut or tear the rags % inch wide and use knitting needles % inch in diameter. Knit the oval center first. Cast on four stitches and increase one at the end of each row until the depth of the



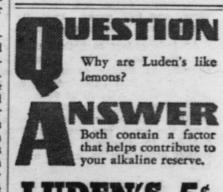
work is 4-inches, then knit evenly for 10-inches. Bind off one stitch at the end of each row until you have four stitches left. Bind these off. The diagram gives the dimensions and colors for the bands that are sewn to this center oval. Cast on seven stitches to start each band. For the outside band, start with color 3. Knit 7-inches, then cut the fabric strip and sew color 4 to it. Continue. Use a large crochet hook and fabric strips to crochet around the oval and the outside edges of the bands. Sew together with double carpet thread.

Note: Mrs. Spears' Sewing Book 2. Gifts, Novelties and Embroideries, contains 48 pages of step-bystep directions which have helped thousands of women. If 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, copy of the new Rag Rug Leaflet will be included free. Those who have both books may secure leaflet for 6 cents in postage. Address Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.



THE GOOD CITIZEN

THE first requisite of a good citthe be able and willing to pull his weight."-Theodore Roosevelt.



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Meaning of Poverty Poverty does not mean the pessession of little, but the nonpossession of much.-Antipater.



