WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. Labine

Tax Revision Brought to Fore By Administration Objection **Over Huge Farm Appropriation**

(EDITOR'S NOTE-When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.) Released by Western Newspaper Union

CONGRESS: Spend, Tax, Save

Excess spending was the com-plaint of U. S. Chamber of Commerce members at their annual convention. This has also been congress' complaint against President Roosevelt. A few days after the Chamber adjourned, Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins returned from a Potomac cruise with the President to radiate optimism, poohpooh the Chamber's complaints and plump for another year's spending as "essential."

Almost as he spoke the senate passed a record agriculture appropriations bill which totaled \$1,218,-000,000 (compared with the President's budget estimate of \$842,126,-051). Restored were \$225,000,000 in parity payments to growers of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice, earlier shelved by the house. Added was a \$113,000,000 item for disposal of surplus commodities, and an extra \$25,000,000 to the original \$24,984,000 estimate for a farm ten-

ancy program. If the senate thought Mr. Hopkins' spending plea meant a green light from the White House, it soon learned otherwise. At his press conference the President rebuked congress for breaking its promise to levy new taxes to meet out-of-pocket costs. Recalled was last session's \$212,000,000 farm parity appropriation for which no revenues were provided. Chimed in Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau: "The . disturbs me greatly. I think that if they are going to add

. to the present deficit, it should be up to congress to meet the increase . . . It's about time we began tapering off."

Probable upshot is that the farm appropriations squabble will force consideration this session of two issues treated superficially thus far, namely, economy and tax revision. Said Georgia's Sen. Richard B. Russell, floor leader for the farm bill: "I am strongly opposed to singling out the farm program as the only one which must be reduced, or for which we must levy new taxes . . I am willing to economize, but not solely at the expense of the farm-

Since the President opposes new levies on small taxpayers, tax reusion (probably the price congres



SECRETARY MORGENTHAU "It's about time . . ."

must pay for its huge farm bill) would likely mean a mere shakeup of upper bracket taxes to secure

If the farm bill is any sample of congressional economizing, this cause will also go unsung until another year. Already having appropriated record-breaking army funds under the new defense program, the house coughed up \$773,414,214 for the navy, \$17,015,212 more than the President asked. Meanwhile a house committee investigating WPA heard Chicago's Mayor Edward J. Kelly, New York's Fiorella H. LaGuardia and other municipal chiefs testify that congress must not curtail relief spending this year lest city folks go hungry.

EUROPE:

Peace?

History may relate that Edward, duke of Windsor, helped avert a European war in 1939 when he spoke from Verdun's battlefield "simply as a soldier of the last war" to ask that national leaders "renew their efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement." Windsor's speech gave voice to a whisper already in the wind; within 24 hours the dove could raise its head without risking decapitation:

Poland. To stop Germany from seizing Danzig and part of the Polish corridor, Poland needs Russian help. Britain's effort to line up the Soviet were blocked by (1) Prime Minister Chamberlain's wariness, and (2) Polish hesitancy over letting Rus-

sian troops cross her soil. Stopping at Warsaw en route home from Turkey, Bulgaria and Rumania, Russia's Vladimar P. Potemkin, first assistant foreign commissar, had a two-hour conference

with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck. Upshot was a lessening of Polish suspicion. Next day the Soviet proposed a four-power (Russia, France, Poland and Britain) mutual assistance pact to safeguard European peace. Reason: Hitler's denunciation of pacts with Poland and Britain have made a new "peace

front" imperative. Vatican. Pope Pius XII, himself a one-time ace diplomat, had his papal nuncios to Britain, Poland, France, Italy and Germany invite



VLADIMAR POTEMKIN Poland grew less suspicious.

those nations to a conference over the Polish-German question. Though shunned because (1) anti-Axis nations feared it would mean a new Munich appeasement conference, and (2) anti-God Russia was not invited to participate in a discussion which vitally concerns her, the proposal nevertheless brought one possible ray of hope: Hitler and Mussolini rejected it because they believed the European situation not sufficiently serious to endanger peace. The Vatican thought this might mean Hitler does not intend to precipitate trouble right now.

Scandinavia. Foreign ministers of Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden apparently rejected proffered non-aggression treaties with sible, but by their reluctance Scandinavian states remain a bulwark of neutrality which obviously wants

no truck with Der Fuehrer. Japan. Often reiterated the past month has been Japan's reluctance to turn its anti-Communist pact with Germany and Italy into a military alliance. Reason: Japan wants no war with democracies, which would inevitably result if a new Russ-British-French-Polish entente were to fight Hitler.

PEOPLE:

Charlie Again

One summer day in 1874 curlyheaded four-year-old Charles Ross and his brother were taken for a ride by two men who promised them Fourth of July fireworks. Charlie's brother was found a few days later but Charlie himself was never found despite 23 ransom letters demanding \$20,000 for his release. The best clue was lost when two burglars were shot five months later on Long Island, One, Joseph Douglas, gasped before he died that his dead partner had helped him steal Charlie Ross.

Since then hundreds of abandoned children have been identified as Charlie Ross, but this spring a new candidate arose in Gustav Blair, 65year-old carpenter at Phoenix, Ariz. Blair claimed his traits and appearance resembled Charlie Ross. Lincoln C. Miller, whose family reared Blair, testified his (Miller's) father had told him Blair was a kidnaped child, that he had guarded the fouryear-old child in a cave.

After deliberating eight minutes. a Superior court jury at Phoenix de-cided on the basis of this testimony that Charlie Ross had been "found." At 65, the horny handed carpenter looked to radio and film contracts.

FORECAST

Democratic Statistician Emil Hurja, that on basis of current standing Vice President Garner and New York's Tom Dewey will win Democratic and Republican presidential nominations next year, provided President Rooseveit seeks no third term. Meanwhile, a Gallup poll gave Dewey 54 per cent of all Republican

-By Washington gossip, appointment of Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary of state, as Philippine high commissioner to suc ceed Paul V. McNutt, Democratic presidential aspirant.

-Also by Washington gossip, mid-summer resignation of Richard C. Patterson, assistant secretary of commerce, to enter either utility field or motion picture industry.

POLITICS: GOP Liberalism

Though U. S. political power swings pendulum-like from conservatism to liberalism and back again, there is a long-run trend to liberalism. New Deal liberalism will probably be followed by Republican conservatism, but no alert Republican believes his party can win by junking all New Deal reforms and going back to the theories of Coolidge and Hoover days.

A good sample of progressive G. O. P. thinking is that of Minnesota's youthful Gov. Harold Stassen who, according to Dr. Glenn Frank of the party's program committee, believes something like this:

Republicans should accept much of the New Deal's social legislation, first auditing the New Deal's results and soliciting constructive statements regarding G. O. P. philosophy on political and economic problems. Though believing farmers "are ready to repudiate the New Deal," Mr. Stassen warns that the party cannot favor any individual clique like farm, business or labor

Stassen on the 1940 convention: "It is very important that delegates represent genuinely and honestly the sentiment of their states. They should not just be a delegation picked by political bosses. Among them should be some youngsters, some real farmers, real workers."

WHITE HOUSE: Plan No. 2

Legalized by the newly passed governmental reorganization bill, President Roosevelt's No. 1 federal shakeup (effective June 24) created new agencies for public works, lending and welfare. Plan No. 2 followed quickly, a roundup of longmisplaced bureaus whose abolition or consolidation the President believes will save \$1,250,000 yearly.

Its most significant feature: Abolition of the unique national emer-gency council and transfer of its major functions to the President. An immense elaboration of ex-President Hoover's famed "secretariat," NEC has been and will remain a sensitive, nationally organized earsto-the-ground device whereby the Chief Executive can keep his finger on the public pulse. Its 38 state administrators will probably be retained. Its director, Lowell Mellett, will probably be named one of six presidential assistants with a "passion for anonymity.'

Other changes (with former affiliations parenthesized):

To COMMERCE: Inland waterways ommission (War); to AGRICULTURE: Rural electrification administration (in-dependent); to JUSTICE: Federal Pris-on Industries, Inc., and national training school for boys (independent); to NA-TIONAL ARCHIVES: Codification board

(independent, to be abolished).

To INTERIOR: Coal commission (independent, to be abolished); bureau of insular affairs (War); bureau of fisheries (Commerce); biological survey (Agriculture), and Mt. Rushmore memorial commission (independent, to be placed in Interior's park service).

mission (independent, to be placed in Interior's park service).

To STATE: Foreign commerce service (Commerce): foreign agricultural service (Agriculture), and foreign service buildings commission (independent).

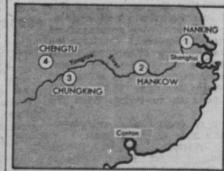
To TREASURY: Bureau of lighthouses (Commerce, to be placed under Treasury's coast guard); director general of railroads and War Finance corporation (independent, both to be dissolved).

Expected soon is Plan No. 3, probably shifting jurisdiction over deportable aliens from labor to justice departments, and ironing out jurisdictional overlapping concerning public lands.

ASIA:

Up the River

Twenty-two months ago China's capital was Nanking. Japanese aggression pushed it westward up the Yangtze to Hankow, next backward into Szechwan province and the ancient walled city of Chungking. Playing a retreating game, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek knows that the deeper he can draw Japan into his bailiwick, the easier will China's resistance be.



CHINA AND HER CAPITALS Japan is prepared to follo

But Generalissimo Chiang did not expect what happened next. Into Chungking (normally 635,000 population) swarmed 1,500,000 refugees, in itself a grave problem. Then

one day 45 Japanese war planes swarmed over Chungking, dropping incendiary bombs and demolitioners. more than 100 in all. When the smoke cleared China could count 5,000 casualties, a ruined capital and temporarily blasted morale. Germany and Britain found their embassies destroyed. For all concerned it seemed best to move the capitalon-wheels again, this time 150 miles northeast into Chengtu, whose normal half million population will automatically double overnight.

Peace-loving Chengtu might well regard this official invasion as a death sentence. General Chiang probably hopes an off-the-river capital may break his bad luck jinx, but Tokyo thinks otherwise. Despite British protests that Chungking's bombing was purely terroristic and without a definite military objective, Nippon's warriors announced their death planes were prepared to follow China's capital wherever it may

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Early Political Activity Presages Bitter 1940 Presidential Campaign

Widespread Movement Away From New Deal Philosophy of Government Worries Democratic Leaders; Popularity of President Yet to Be Evaluated.

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

be no doubt that the political mill for 1940 has begun to grind earlier than has happened in almost any modern time. Politicians and political forecasters, alike, agree that the activity, the advance agents of the 1940 campaign with its national conventions and presidential nominations and national elections, is evident now to a greater extent than has been recorded in almost any other quadrennial pe-

It is to be recognized, of course, that there would be more intensive effort in advance of the 1940 elections than occurred prior to the 1936 national elections because, presumably at least, both great political parties will be sorting over the candidates.



ALFRED M. LANDON Will not have as much voice in selection of the Republican candidate as Mr. Roosevelt will have in making the Democratic choice.

So, we approach the things that are to be considered and dealt with as campaign questions next yearas seen from this distance.

Is New Deal On the Wane?

I believe it can safely be said as a fact recognized by most able political students that the 1938 elections, with the attendant increase in Republican strength in the house and senate, together with the evident trend of thinking throughout the country, that there is a widespread movement away from the New Deal philosophy of government. How far it has gone, or how far it may yet go; how much the personal popularity of President Roosevelt has waned, or how much it may yet fluctuate, and how vigorously Mr. Roosevelt is opposed within his own party are factors yet to be evaluated. But that evaluation has begun; hence, the activity within the Democratic ranks.

The fact that there is a trend away from the New Deal philosophy -not all of those policies, but a very great many of them-is the factor that is causing Democrats, New Dealers as well as anti-administrationists, to scramble around. Thereis more "under cover" maneuvering for delegates to the Democratic national convention going on right now than I have witnessed thus far in advance during any of the last seven preliminary battles. The faction of the Democratic party that may be roughly delineated as headed by Vice President Garner, Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Senator Byrd of Virginia-the old liners -appears determined to rid the party of radical leadership. The group which has stood by President Roosevelt-New Dealers through thick and thin—is overlooking no opportunity to keep the Democratic label pinned upon their faction.

G. O. P. Has

Tactical Advantage

Within the Republican ranks there are undoubtedly more of those waiting to see which way the cat will jump than there are among the Democrats. The Republicans, however, have one distinct advantage: they can attack anything and everything the New Deal administration has done. They do not need to defend anything, which is the handi-cap that burdens each faction of the Democrats to a greater or less ex-

Moreover, the Republicans are not burdened with the will of any one man to which they must give consideration. That is to say, neither former President Hoover nor Gov. Alf Landon, the nominees in 1932 and 1936, respectively, will or can have as much voice in selection of the next candidate as Mr. Roosevelt ordinarily would have in making the Democratic choice. This condition springs from the fact that, as President, Mr. Roosevelt retains titlicking in turn, need not be accepted

WASHINGTON.—There seems to by the rank and file of the party or by Republican wheelhorses as hav-

ing any greater rights than others.

And by the same token, the Roosevelt leadership complicates the Democratic picture. Since he has stated with great frequency and with an emphasis that cannot be denied that "there is no turning back," he can be regarded as determined to insist upon selection of a Democratic candidate-either himself or someone else-next year who will push the New Deal forward. And that position, boys and girls, is what the old line faction of the party seem determined now to overturn. As a matter of cold fact, it appears from all of the information available to me that Mr. Roosevelt's determination on this point is really the fundamental basis for the current canyon between the New Dealers and the old liners. Again, none can foretell how far it will go; but it can be said without equivocation that if that schism continues up to the 1940 nominating conventions, the 1924 convention fight between William Gibbs McAdoo and Al Smith will appear as a tea party. This bitterness can be just as deep seated as

Small G. O. P. Machines Demand Recognition

It should not be overlooked, however, that there is hair-pulling in prospect on the Republican side as well. It extends down to the grass roots because of individual thinking that has been taking place. This condition results through lack of a federal political machine. Dozens of small machines have been wagging their own tails for so long that they now are demanding recognition from the brass hats at the

Further, since there is a growing belief that the Republican presidential nomination in 1940 is "worth something"-that is, that the Republicans have a chance after eight years of political drouth—there is an extraordinary crop of favorite sons coming forward.

Concerning the prospective campaign, itself, there again is that uncertainty about Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity, about the prestige he has or will be able to lend to the mantle bearer of the Democratic party. There is likewise the question as to how much of the New Deal ought to be discarded and how much ought to be kept, and it is not

an easy decision to make. There is, for instance, no question in my mind but that voters everywhere are getting disgusted with too much government. I do not mean to infer that they are unanimous. But the evidence cumulates that the federal government is engaging in too many functions; that it is invading private rights too far: that its general scope is beyond what government was designed to be, and that more and more people are saying "there ought to be some laws repealed" rather than that "there ought to be a law."

Government Spending Causes Dissatisfaction

Another obvious sentiment shows a rather amazing dissatisfaction with continuation of government spending and the creation of added debt. With this, of course, is coupled the general fear of added taxes. It is quite widespread, this feeling that some gloomy years are ahead. While the money flowed as free as water, there was no lack of takers. A change appears to have taken place, however, and from all quarters one hears expressions, or questions, as to how high the taxes will have to be to pay off even a part of

the debt. A third thing that stands out wherever political leaders talk over the campaign problems is the matter of unemployment which, of course, includes the question of whether government would not be serving better if it omitted attempts to "re-form" business. It sifts down to some of the basic New Deal policies and, say what you will, it is a red hot subject. It remains as a fact that there were 10 or 12 million unemployed when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and there are at least 10 million now. Voters are asking, therefore, whether and how long such a situation can continue without a col-

All of these questions, it is to be noted, strike very close to every voter in one way or another. It likewise comes within the range of thought that the man who is elected next year-man, because no woman is yet included in the list-will have a tough time satisfying even a majority of the people. Just as a rail fence guess, or maybe it is a hunch —anyway, I believe the next President will be good for only one term. He will not be popular after four years. As a further guess, I have an idea that the candidate who will ular leadership of his party. Messrs | man who paints the greatest picture be elected next year will be the of gloom about the situation.
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Frock and Bonnet; New Apron - Dress

ITTLE girls will look so sweet and feel so cool in No. 1738, which includes a simple little frock, gathered onto a shoulder yoke extended to cover the shoulders-and a fetching bonnet to shade the eyes. As you see from the diagram, this pattern is as easy as possible to make, and every little girl in your life should have half a dozen frock-and-bonnet styles like this, in different colors. Choose dotted swiss, lawn, linen or gingham.

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*WJZ	7:55	12:25	6:00	11:00
*KYW				
*KDKA				
WBAL	7:25	12:00	5:25	10:00
WRC	8:00	12:00	5:30	10:00
WCHV	8:00	12:00	6:30	10:00
WRVA	7:55	11:55	5:55	11:00
*WTAR	8:00	12:30	6:30	11:00
WBT	8:00	12:55	5:10	11:00
WPTF	7:40	12:30	6:30	11:00
* Daylight Savings		Time		

A Turn Is Well

As turning the logs will make a fire burn, so changes of study a



By Obeying When you obey your superior you instruct your inferior.



Where to Spare Better spare at the brim than at the bottom.



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