

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Is 'Real War' Coming at Last? Hitler's Speech Viewed as Signal For Bitter Drive Against Allies

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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INTERNATIONAL: Charge and Answer

The comments of a Catholic primate in late January seemed destined to touch off a one-two-three sequence that would lead Europe to a real war.

At the Vatican, August Cardinal Hlond reported that his primacy of Poland was the scene of mass shooting, religious persecution and other atrocities by Nazi Germany. Adding its two-bits worth, Poland-in-exile charged from Paris that Germany had executed 18,000 Polish leaders.

These things, true or not, made Berlin downright mad, insulted and vengeful. Diego von Bergen, ambassador to the Holy See, protested



HLOND AND VON BERGEN
Did the Vatican start something?

in vain. German executives in Poland like Arthur Greiser, Arthur Seyss-Inquart and Hans Frank made speeches and gave interviews, the general theme being an admission of stern measures against "chauvinistic agitators" and sterner measures against Polish Jews. But atrocities were denied; all reprimands, they asserted, were designed to make everybody happy.

Adolf Hitler didn't bother to explain; he merely raved against his enemies. Occasion was the seventh anniversary of his rise to power. In his speech *Der Fuehrer*: (1) promised continued friendship with Italy and Russia; (2) tried to "pep up" Germany's war morale; (3) attacked Britain as usual; (4) attacked France, which was not usual; (5) announced the "real war" was about to start.

(London interpreted the speech as a surrender of hope that the allies might somehow be split. Italians heard Hitler with indifference, perturbed because he spent more time polishing apples with Russia than with Italy.)

Western War

In Britain, where a cold wave and fuel shortage had made bigger news than the war, Adolf Hitler's declaration suddenly struck home. Waves of Nazi bombers swept down the coasts for the second consecutive day, destroying (according to Berlin) 19 ships. Just as France's Premier Daladier had warned a few hours earlier that total warfare would start soon, so did Britain's Neville Chamberlain indirectly hint at the same thing when he made a speech containing strong overtures toward neutrals like Japan and the U. S.

(Japan was still protesting British seizure of 21 Nazi sailors from a Japanese steamship. But she had more serious troubles closer home. Russo-Jap boundary discussions broke down, indicating the Manchukuo-Mongolian war may start again soon. Also broken down was electric power. Reason: Fuel shortage.)

Northern War

In the Soviet-Finnish war, Russia's manpower and resources were being drained by defeat on five fronts. Helsingfors estimated officially that 250,000 Red troops had been lost in

TREND

How the wind is blowing . . .

INCOME—A seven-year study by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis showed that John Public was profiting from the war whether he admits it or not: In 1939's last quarter, his check climbed to the farthest point (\$13) above living costs since pre-depression days.

COMMUNICATIONS—The U. S. Supreme court ruled a federal court of appeals has no supervisory power over the federal communications commission. Case: A court order demanding that FCC reconsider its action on the petition of a Pottsville, Pa., radio station.

'RUBBER'—Standard Oil company of New Jersey announced acquisition of American rights for production of buna synthetic rubber from I. E. Farbenindustrie of Germany.

MARITIME—To avoid U. S.-British friction over contraband control, London may soon permit European-bound U. S. ships to pass the control at St. John, New Brunswick.

AVIATION—Pan-American airways has ordered four-engine sub-transporter planes with a 300-m. p. h. cruising range to outfly competitive Italian and German ships.

two months of fighting, in addition to unestimated tanks, horses, trucks and miscellaneous supplies. Finland's first major aerial offensive was assigned to Italian pilots flying Savoia-Merchetti bombers, who raided an unnamed Soviet naval base.

(In Moscow, Italy was warned against joining the Anglo-French war bloc. Likewise, Norway and Sweden were warned not to aid the Finns. Nevertheless every conceivable aid short of a declaration of war was being rushed from these countries. U. S. participation was evidenced by (1) assignment of American volunteers to a legionnaire unit, and (2) arrival in Norway of at least 11 American-made pursuit planes.)

The Balkans

In the Balkans where Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia met to plan a mutual defense bloc, dissatisfied Hungary opened a bitter press campaign for the return of Transylvania, ceded to Rumania after the World war.

CONGRESS: Farm Fight

Sped through the house were drastic slashes in such items as postoffice, treasury, emergency defense and independent offices. Reason: Congress would tickle an economy-minded nation by avoiding new taxes or an increase in the national debt, thus safeguarding itself in an election year. In the senate appropriations committee there was mild balking at these economies, but they were destined to pass with minor adjustments.

But when congress struck the farm bill it found a hot potato. President Roosevelt asked \$788,929,519 in his budget, making no mention of the much-demanded \$225,000,000 for farm parity payments. Bluntly the house appropriations committee slashed \$154,530,000 from the budget (\$72,678,000 for surplus commodities,



WALLACE AND JONES
The patient was half dead.

\$49,975,000 for sugar benefits, \$25,000,000 for farm tenancy loans) and sent it to the floor.

In the ensuing argument 1940's entire economy drive seemed destined to rise or fall. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was highly critical. He asked for a permanent scheme of subsidies, pointing his argument by suspending the cotton export program. Next he hinted the house could expect "political reprisals" if it dealt too severely with the farmers.

Most incensed was Texas' Rep. Marvin Jones, who argued all afternoon after the appropriations committee presented the revised bill unexpectedly, giving the farm bloc no chance to prepare its defense. Said he: "It's pretty bad to perform that big an operation without letting us see the patient until he is half dead . . ."

Failing in the house, farm leaders planned a fight in the senate to restore the cuts.

Also in congress:
The senate foreign relations committee heard Jesse Jones express doubt that private investors would subscribe to a Finnish bond issue, as suggested by Mississippi's Sen. Pat Harrison. Probable outcome: An Export-Import bank loan for non-military supplies.

House hearings: (1) Labor board committee, which heard NLRB defended by its chairman, Warren Madden; (2) ways and means, which discussed the reciprocal trade act. G. O. P. opponents of Secretary Hull, who fathered the act, dug back 11 years to prove he has changed his mind about tariffs. (Michigan's Senator Vandenberg introduced a bill providing for a foreign trade board to replace both congress and the administration in framing trade treaties.)

Michigan's Rep. Frank Hook inserted statements in the Congressional Record purporting to show that Texas' Rep. Martin ("un-Americanism") Dies had been in collusion with a fascist "Silver Shirt" leader. When Hook's informer admitted the charges were based on forged papers, the house demanded an apology.

President Roosevelt celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday by asking congress for \$7,500,000 to build 50 small-town hospitals as an experimental program to better the nation's health.

HEADLINERS



MERRY FAHRNEY (above), patent medicine heiress, was accused of love trysts with her first husband when she sought a divorce from her fourth, Count Oleg Cassini.

MRS. WILLIAM E. BORAH, thinking her late senator husband had been "poor," was surprised to find \$207,000 in his safety deposit box.

MARRINER S. ECCLES, spending-lending chairman of the federal reserve board, was re-appointed by the President over opposition.

REP. JOSEPH MARTIN, G. O. P. house leader and dark horse presidential possibility, keynoted the Republican campaign at Topeka, Kan., by plumping for G. O. P.-sponsored neutrality.

ERNST VON STARHEMBERG, ex-vice chancellor of Austria, ex-leader of the Austrian heimwehr, was commissioned an infantry lieutenant in the French army.

FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, Detroit "radio priest," heard the justice department was not going to investigate him after all, despite a statement to that effect by the New York Jewish Peoples' committee, which charged him with anti-Semitism.

LAZARO CARDENAS, president of Mexico, announced flatly that further arbitration of expropriated British and American-owned oil lands is "impossible."

LABOR: Convention's End

Denounced were President Roosevelt, Vice President Garner, Democratic Hopeful Paul McNutt, Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, the Republican party and Democratic majorities in both houses of congress. Flayed was the National Labor Relations board and the house committee now investigating it. Tabled were 47 resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term. Handed to the omnipotent union executive board (whose powers remained uncurbed) was the right to endorse whatever Democratic presidential candidate it chooses, and to support him with union funds.

This done, John Lewis sent his United Mine Workers home from Columbus. They had served him well: They had given him an audience for his startling speech denouncing the President; an opportunity to launch his presidential campaign for Montana's Sen. Burton C. Wheeler; a *carte blanche* to ladle U. M. W. campaign funds into whatever coffer will best serve his purpose.

JUSTICE: Anti-Trust Restraint

Since last autumn Trust Buster Thurman Arnold has secured indictments against 519 persons, 124 corporations, five trade associations and 34 labor unions, carrying on a popular campaign against combinations in restraint of trade. Considerably enlarged over last year, Arnold's division is operating on a \$1,300,000 budget but is still too small to prosecute all cases now scheduled.

When budget estimates were prepared last autumn he asked for \$2,208,000 for the 1940-41 fiscal year. Instead the budget bureau granted \$1,209,000—or \$100,000 less than Arnold's current appropriation. All efforts to get the fund increased have met with opposition in the economy-minded house appropriations committee, despite the fact that Arnold's division will probably collect \$6,000,000 in fines during the current year. Unless his fund is increased, observers believe the anti-trust campaign is apt to bog down.

PEOPLE: 'Glub'

In New York John Barrymore celebrated the Broadway opening of his play, "My Dear Children," with a night club party. When he found awaiting him both his daughter, Diana, and his estranged fourth wife, Elaine Barrie, he chose the latter. Stomping out angrily, Diana shouted denunciations on "that woman." When reporters asked Miss Barrie if this was a reconciliation, she answered: "Ask John." Said the Great Lover, swallowing from his cocktail glass: "Glub." It was good publicity.

PENSIONS: 3,700 Checks

Mailed from Washington late last month were 3,700 checks to workers and their dependents in 48 states, constituting the first monthly benefits from U. S. old age insurance. Recipients: Wage earners over 65 who have retired, their wives, widows, children or dependent parents. Highest checks were \$42 for married couples 65 or over, though the average is \$49 for married couples and \$28 for unmarried workers.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Democratic Political Pot Now at Boiling Point, but Lull Is Due

Attack on President by C. I. O. Lewis Is Followed by Exaggerated Claims for Roosevelt Delegates in Florida And Ohio; It Is All a Part of the Game.

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

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic political pot has come to the boiling point. High political temperatures have prevailed now for several weeks. The condition probably will continue for several weeks more before there is a lull. But a lull will come. Political strategists, presidential aspirants and wheelers will not be able to maintain the current pace until convention time. If they attempt it, there is only one end possible: the Democratic party will be split beyond any hope of repairing the damage.

There is one thing to be noted, even now: New Dealers, near-New Dealers and New Deal payrollers have put on one of the really great drives to insure the renomination of President Roosevelt for a third term. They have hit in every direction. Some blows appear to have been effective. The payrollers hope all of their efforts have brought favorable results, but that seems improbable.

In the period under discussion, there likewise has been a terrific attack upon the present New Deal leadership. This came originally from John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. labor organization. It dragged with it some others who might or might not have become so active at the moment—Sen. Burton Wheeler of Montana, for instance.

Lewis Support Like 'A Kiss of Death'

The Lewis attack was important solely because it represented the final stage of a break between himself and Mr. Roosevelt. I have heard many persons say it was a break of luck for the President. Mr. Lewis doesn't rate so much, any more. That is, his affirmative support is something like a "kiss of death."

It will be recalled how Mr. Lewis called Vice President Garner "a pecker-playing, whiskey drinking, evil old man," last summer. That attack by Mr. Lewis surely did more to boost the Garner presidential candidacy than any other one thing that has happened. It convinced hundreds of thousands of voters that Mr. Garner must be a pretty good guy if he disagreed with sit-down strikes and attempted dictatorship of the government by the C. I. O.

The evidence is that Mr. Lewis gave Paul McNutt a boost, too, by his espousal of a declaration that the Democratic party had not kept faith with organized labor. Mr. McNutt, former governor of Indiana and present federal security administrator, is sticking right close by the New Deal; so close, indeed, that he is not going to seek the Democratic nomination unless Mr. Roosevelt gets out of the way. It is held, therefore, that when Mr. Lewis tried to pin back the Roosevelt ears, he inferentially helped Mr. McNutt for the reason that only a few political students here believe Mr. Roosevelt was damaged by desertion of the Lewis following from the New Deal to which they gave half a million dollars in the 1936 campaign.

As regards the Garner candidacy, observers seem to feel that the Lewis outburst was another feather in their cap. Mr. Garner, of course, has said he wants the nomination and wants to be elected and he made no mention at all of the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt may want to run for a third term. Thus, when Mr. Lewis said the Democratic party had broken faith with labor—he obviously meant with his own faction of organized labor—he could not have hit Mr. Garner as much as the out-and-out New Dealers. Mr. Garner certainly is not of that stripe.

Strange That Wheeler Should Encourage It

The demonstration of the United Mine Workers in favor of Senator Wheeler at their Columbus, Ohio, convention, obviously was staged, conceived and promoted by Lewis. The C. I. O. boss has been getting closer and closer to Senator Wheeler. He has given every indication of wanting to endorse the Montana senator, openly. I cannot help wondering why Senator Wheeler encourages it. It strikes me that Senator Wheeler must know how a C. I. O. endorsement will be taken out in the country—the small towns and among the farmers. Moreover, there is a growing belief among po-

IT CAN'T KEEP UP

If the present boiling state of the Democratic political pot should keep up, the party would be split, says William Bruckart. But a lull always follows feverish moments in politics. The Lewis blast against Roosevelt, the Wheeler demonstration at the C. I. O. meeting, and boasts in Florida and Ohio about delegates, will soon quiet down, and we'll have a few weeks of quiet.



They Part Company

'No Third Term,' Thunders C. I. O. Lewis.

litical students, that Mr. Lewis can not pull the entire labor vote, or even a strong majority of it, for anybody. I personally have believed for a long time that political catering to the "labor vote" was simply catering to a myth.

But there have been other things happening along the Democratic front. In Florida and in Ohio, the pot boiled over. We were treated, in each instance, to some of the usual political bunk.

Senator Pepper, who frequently announces his importance as a Democratic leader in his native state of Florida, came into Washington and announced that the Florida delegation to the Democratic national convention would be for Mr. Roosevelt for a third term. That sounded all right. Closer investigation, however, seemed to indicate that Senator Pepper was talking through his headgear. If my information is correct and it came from a trustworthy source, the facts are that every move to direct the Florida vote towards Mr. Roosevelt was badly licked. Indeed, the word that came to me from Florida was that Senator Pepper was spanked by his home folks. He tried to steer the Roosevelt ship and had the rudder taken out of his hands by the state convention by the rather lopsided vote of 72 to 37. And the important, yet unpublicized, phase of the meeting was that the boys who wielded the paddle upon the loquacious Senator Pepper are known to be Mr. Garner.

In Ohio, State Chairman Arthur Linback apparently tried to do the same thing as Senator Pepper did in Florida. He made a lot of announcements about where the Ohio delegation would go. Again, upon my own information, the Ohio delegation appears likely to go in a different direction from any of those pointed out by the state chairman.

Those Making Clamor Are Mostly on Payroll

Mr. Linback obviously wants to curry favor with the New Dealers. But Ohio sources, political observers mainly, advise me that there is small chance of Mr. Linback controlling the delegation to the Democratic national convention. In the first place, there has been no slate of delegates made up and the primary is quite a way in the future. So, it is made to appear that Mr. Linback, like Senator Pepper, was doing a bit of popping off in the hopes that he could start a bandwagon movement, with him in the driver's seat.

From Mississippi, some days ago, there came word of an effort to get a resolution through the state legislature that would have praised the New Deal administration and New Deal policies. It fell flat.

These states that I have mentioned, however, give some indication of the scope of the drive by the New Dealers. Obviously, they want Mr. Roosevelt renominated and re-elected, for in that direction lies their political future. They are unlikely to get anywhere, to hold their jobs, unless Mr. Roosevelt leads. I doubt that Paul McNutt would keep the bulk of them in office if he were to be elected. It is absolutely certain that Mr. Garner would get rid of them.

Another thing: the last few weeks has shown the same group in the van of the demand for a Roosevelt third term. Men like Secretaries Wallace and Ickes, Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador Davies, are making the original pronouncements. The lesser lights pick up the song and sing it. It would be interesting to know what the total payroll is of the men now heading the Roosevelt third-term drive.

But soon the lull will arrive. Senator Wheeler's demand that Mr. Roosevelt announce now whether he is, or is not, going to seek a third term will get exactly no further than the front pages of newspapers. The Peppers and the Linbacks will have had their say and their pronouncements will measure exactly as much as a summer shower in ultimate importance. It is all a part of politics. I believe I am going to have a lot of fun around the middle of June when I look back over the files and see who was important in January and February.

Shirred Dress With Corsette Waistline

THE corsette waistline is scheduled for much popularity this coming season, probably because it makes you look so beguilingly slim. This simple little dress (8634) with a piquant peasant air about it, has bodice fullness and a rippling skirt, shirred at the top, that look perfectly



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This dress will be very pretty made up in bold-figured cottons like percale, calico or gingham for house wear, with rows of ricrac braid. And you'll also like a dress like this for street and informal afternoons, of printed silk or flat crepe. It's one of those easy, becoming styles that you'll repeat several times. Your pattern includes a helpful step-by-step sew chart.

Pattern No. 8634 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material without nap; 1 yard binding; 8 3/4 yards ricrac.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of pattern, 15 cents (in coins).

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Folly of Anger
Anger always begins with folly, and ends with repentance.—Pythagoras.

WNU-4 6-40

THE TRUTH SIMPLY TOLD

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