

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Roger Shaw

**British Abandon Colony of Somaliland; Nazis Continue Air Raids on England; Trouble Looms Between Greece, Italy; House Approves Mobilization of Guard**

(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

**GREECE: And Italy**

Germany grabbed Czechoslovakia, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and parts of Poland and France. Russia grabbed Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and parts of Poland, Finland, and Rumania. Italy grabbed Ethiopia, pounced on republican Spain, and swallowed Albania.

Italy was on the move again. This time against Greece. Poor Greece had done nothing but shiver since the war began. Its dictator,



**PRESIDENT METAXAS**  
Neither pro-British nor pro-German.

General Metaxas, was neither pro-British, nor pro-German. He was just plain pro-Metaxas. But Albania and Greece have a common border-line. There was an insignificant incident over the Greek handling of an Albanian bandit; Albania always is bandit-infested. The "kept" Italian press went into a roar, and demanded satisfaction. Just as reds said the Finns threatened Russia, so the Fascists said the ferocious, insidious Greeks were threatening the modern Roman empire of Signor Mussolini.

**COLONIES: First Loss**

Britain lost the first of her colonial possessions in the current war to Italy as two divisions of Mussolini's crack troops (about 20,000 men) succeeded in driving out 1,200 Tommies from Berbera, capital of Italian Somaliland. Loss of the African colony itself wasn't worrying Great Britain a great deal for Somaliland has never added materially to the wealth of the empire.

But what did concern the British high command was that with this loss of territory Italy had gained ground in her attempt to wrest control of the Suez canal and thus sever British empire communications.

For the British there was only one ray of light in their abandonment of Somaliland: as in the retreat at Dunkirk, the troops left the battlefield fighting a furious rear guard action, destroying everything that could not be saved and forcing Italy to pay as dear a price as possible for her victory.

**II GERMAN WAR: Aviation**

The aerial warfare over England continued with a bang. The German flying losses were considerably heavier than the British, for a reason. The Germans were taking the offensive, and had to encounter anti-aircraft fire, as well as the defending British planes. But the German air supremacy was something like 3 to 1, and Air Marshal Goering was reckoning on a certain given expenditure of men and machines to achieve certain given results.

The German pilots were very young, some of them 15 or 18 years old, actually. They dive-bombed and fought like madmen, fanatical, furious. The royal air force pilots were a different type: older, more experienced, many of them soldiers of fortune, or old-time professionals. A high percentage were Irish, Canadian, or American—types that make better flyers than the native English, said the military men.

The Germans had two disadvantages. The "British" regulars were far better, man for man, than the German kids. And the British planes were far better, ship for ship, than the German crates. The German aircraft were slapped together by mass production, and at any given time, about 60 per cent of them were in the repair shop. The British machines only 25 per cent.

Pilots can only fly two days per week, and keep in decent shape. Hence, you need three pilots per plane. The Germans have this ratio; the British do not. The German losses were exceedingly heavy, but that was exactly what Goering expected and arranged for, and his idea was to gradually exterminate the royal air force by a steady policy of military attrition. Whether any country could actually be subjugated from the air, remained to be seen. Goering thought so; Churchill did not.

**WILLKIE: Talkie-Talkie**

A challenge to President Roosevelt to meet him in a series of platform debates on the issues of the 1940 campaign, highlighted the acceptance speech of Republican presidential candidate, Wendell Willkie, as he addressed an Elwood, Indiana, crowd of between 150,000 and 200,000 persons.

The G. O. P. standard bearer endorsed "selective military service" (conscription) and came out for material aid to Great Britain in that country's struggle against Nazi Germany. Willkie charged that the present administration had failed in its program of economic rehabilitation and has been courting war by dabbling in foreign politics.

Even his sternest critics were forced to admit, however, that was none of the "appeaser" in the man behind such words as these: "We must not shirk the necessity of preparing our sons to take care of themselves in case the defense of America leads to war" and again

"We must face a brutal, perhaps a terrible, fact. Our way of life is in competition with Hitler's way of life. I promise to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses, in 1940 or after. And I promise that when we beat him, we shall beat him on our own terms, in our own American way."

Republicans hailed the speech as a masterpiece and saw in it the beginning of a campaign that would definitely result in victory for their candidate. Democrats saw in the speech an endorsement of many of the reforms the New Deal has been



**WENDELL L. WILLKIE**

"I Accept."  
(This picture was taken during Mr. Willkie's Elwood, Ind., speech.)

advocating and thought Mr. Willkie wanted only a change in personnel—not policy—to carry such reforms. At any rate it marked the real beginning of what looks like the hardest fought presidential contest thus far in the Twentieth century.

**DEFENSE: First Round**

When it came to mobilizing the National Guard for a year of training, the house followed the example of the senate. The house finally voted for the callup, by a landslide of 342 to 33. The senate vote was 71 to 7. There are 360,000 National Guardsmen. They are to get the works for 12 months, and can be sent anywhere in the Western hemisphere, or the Philippine islands—which is a long way away from the Western hemisphere. Youngsters under 18 were to be discharged from the guard at once, and married guardsmen were permitted to resign within three weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt, who had a goodly share of the American press against him in his campaign for a third term, had none the less won the first round in his campaign for a general mobilization. His program called for no less than 10,000,000,000. The second round was the much-contested Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, which would call up 12,000,000 men, between the ages of 21 and 31. They, too, would get a year's training, if the bill went through. It was opposed by a complete cross-section, ranging from experienced military critics and regular officers to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many patriotic isolationists. Apparently to speed things up, War Secretary Stimson had said England might not last a month. Naval Secretary Knox said England might not hold out for 60 days.

**Chrysler**

Meanwhile, the Chrysler corporation got \$53,500,000 to erect a mass-production tank factory and pay for mass-production tanks. The plant was to be set up in the Detroit area and was to start production within 13 months. The tanks produced will be "medium" 25-tonners. About 5,000 men will be employed. Some observers thought the proposed plant was too near the Canadian border, unless the Canadian border was to be obliterated.

**BLESSINGS: Of Warfare**

One English farmer blessed the good old war, and especially the Blitzkrieg features. This agriculturist had two chickens killed by a German aerial bomb. But he had a romantic and patriotic neighbor. She wanted those chickens to have them stuffed as war souvenirs. She paid the farmer 10 pounds for one of them, and 5 pounds for the other. This totaled just \$60.30 in American money. The pound is now worth about \$4.02 in your Uncle Sam's maxima.

**THE LEAGUE: What's Left**

The League of Nations was bundled out of Geneva some time back, and went to France. From there, it moved on to Portugal, where it thought of staying. But the Spaniards and Germans may yet invade Portugal. So the ghost went west, just like in the movie. The economic and financial sections of the league secretariat pounced on Princeton university, which was always strongly anti-league in feeling, even though Woodrow Wilson was a former Princetonian president. But the latest was this: The excellent international labor office of the league selected McGill university at Montreal, Canada, for its hideaway. The Yankee John Winant, formerly the able and progressive governor of New Hampshire, is director of the labor office. He thanked McGill by wire.

**LUXEMBURG: No More**

Luxemburg is known to Americans by the melodious strains of the waltzing "Count of Luxemburg." It was a tiny grand duchy, wedged between Germany and France and Belgium. It got invaded in 1914, and again in 1940. Neither time did it fight. It is rich in iron, and in iron works. The Luxembourgish royal family, cousins of the so-so Hapsburgs, fled to this country not long ago.

Before the last war, Luxemburg was independent, but in customs union with Germany. After 1918, it went into customs union with Belgium, instead. Now, it has been re-annexed to Germany, along with the little Belgian districts of Eupen and Malmédy, which the Belgians had grabbed from Germany in 1919. Neighboring Alsace-Lorraine, German from 1870 to 1918, has also been re-incorporated in the German reich. Meanwhile, America is filled with swarms of royal Luxembourgish children. Mr. Roosevelt has sent the U. S. S. Trenton after them.

**NIGHT CLUBS: In n. y.**

Big news from the modern Babylon. All the New York nightclub people were to be fingerprinted, and high time, too. This included the capitalists, their sub-profiteers, the glamour girls, comedians, doormen, waiters, hatchbacks, kewpie dolls and cigars and cigarettes.

The reason for this drastic step seemed to be that nightclubs and robberies were (said the police) closely connected. They "printed" the ritziest in the game, as well as the more sordid types. Some of the nightclubbers liked the idea, but others raised a big yowl.

**NAMES**

... in the news

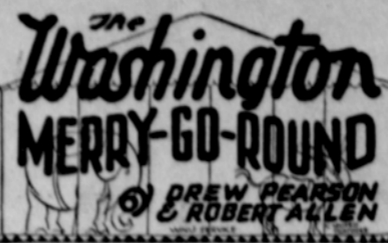


**NELSON ROCKEFELLER**

¶ Nelson Rockefeller, son of John D. Jr., got a government job at \$1 per year. Mr. Roosevelt appointed him "co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations among the American republics for the Council of National Defense." In addition, the young man will be "chairman of the inter-departmental committee on Rockefeller" is interested in a hotel at Caracas, Venezuela.

¶ Air Marshal Goering got himself the very newest of new uniforms. It is different from all else: a silver gray ensemble. His baton is extra-size, with a big apple at the tip.

¶ Bruce Lockhart, the smart rascal who wrote the smart "British Agent," was appointed British ambassador to Czechoslovakia—that is, Czechoslovakia-in-England. Prince Roger Starbemberg, who used to be one of Hitler's hearties, once owned 30 castles in Austria. He fled to France, then to England, and joined the French army-in-England.



Washington, D. C.

**DESPERATE TIN SCARCITY**

It hasn't leaked out yet, but after years of delay, and after facing what may be a desperate tin shortage, the state department is about to negotiate a contract with the Bolivian government for the purchase of about half of Bolivia's tin output.

This tin ore will be shipped to the United States for refining in newly established tin smelters.

This is a big achievement for Bolivian Minister Guachalla who, for four years, has been hammering home at the state department the idea that Bolivia has something which the United States needs vitally.

But it by no means solves the tin problem for the United States, for Bolivia's production meets only about one-half of this country's normal requirements.

To tide over the present tin crisis, the national defense commission contracted to buy 75,000 tons of refined tin from the Dutch and British East Indies. This is enough to last for one year, but the question is, will it ever be delivered?

The answer is doubtful. Only 12,000 tons can arrive by January 1, and even this may be held up by German defeat of England or a Japanese blitzkrieg on the Dutch East Indies.

Most amazing feature of the deal is that the national defense commission is not attempting to buy new tin ore from the Far East, but only the refined, metallic tin.

In other words, the tin is to be refined in the Far East, then shipped here. Reason for this is: (1) because the British put a 50 per cent tax on the export of crude ore to keep us from setting up a tin smelting business of our own; and (2) because the state department still is following a policy of dealing gently with British interests.

In other words, while we will set up a system of temporarily smelting Bolivian tin in the United States, the British still will attempt to hang on to their monopoly by smelting as much as possible themselves—and up to a point high U. S. officials seem reluctant to break away from the British system.

**NEW AGRICULTURE SECRETARY**

It looks as if Franklin Roosevelt was going to play the cards close to his chest and go into the campaign without much enlargement of his official family. For his new secretary of agriculture, replacing Henry Wallace, will be promoted from the ranks.

He is Claud R. Wickard of Indiana, now undersecretary of agriculture, an able gentleman, but carrying no political weight and of no great help to Roosevelt or Wallace in a presidential year. Paul H. Appleby, Wallace's right hand assistant, and the man who vigorously urges Wickard's promotion, will step up as undersecretary.

**AMBASSADOR CUDAHY**

New recipe for political success: get a diplomatic post, speak out of turn, take a spanking for it, then announce for political office.

The recipe was set by James H. R. Cromwell, whose remarks as minister to Canada brought him a state department reprimand. He is now running for the Senate.

Same recipe apparently may be followed by John Cudahy, ambassador to Belgium, who rode in high spirits through his White House reprimand the other day, and is being urged for governor of Wisconsin.

In fact, the President himself, before the "spanking" was over, urged Cudahy to run.

**WILLKIE REVAMPING CAMPAIGN MACHINERY**

In some G. O. P. quarters Willkie's protracted western stay drew discreet but critical protests. He was wasting valuable time, came the complaints, handling too much organizational detail himself.

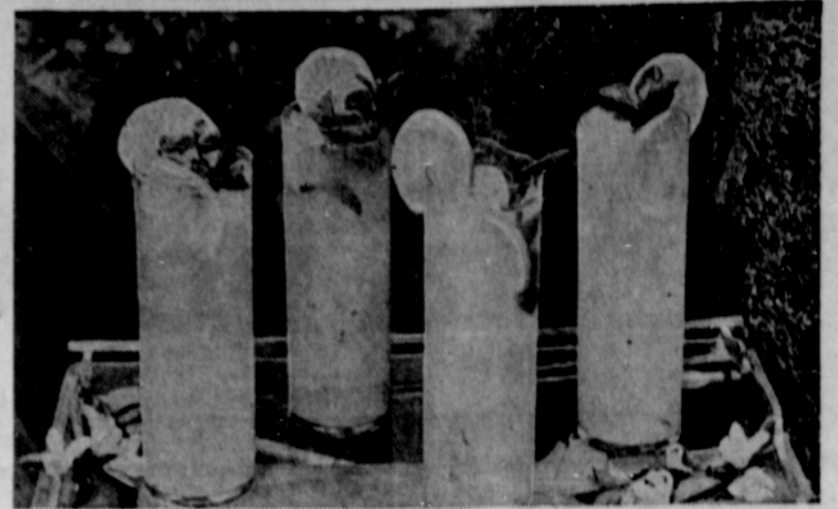
It was true that the tousle-haired Republican standard bearer did occupy himself extensively with organization details. But he did not waste time—as plenty of old-line Republican politicians are privately, and very grumpily, attesting. He was far too busy to suit them or see much of them.

For the big untold story behind Willkie's long and mysterious labors in Colorado is that he completely revamped the traditional G. O. P. campaign machinery.

It's a closely guarded secret but under the new set-up, the Republican national committee and its nationwide network of state and local units, made up largely of veteran professionals, have been relegated to a secondary role.

Playing first fiddle in Willkie's new organization are the 800 Willkie clubs dotting every state, and the "independent Democrats" organization headed by ex-Roosevelt office holders Johnny Hanes, former undersecretary of the treasury, and Lewis Douglas, former budget director. Directly controlled by Willkie and his personal lieutenants, these are the organizations on which he is depending to carry him into the White House.

He is convinced that to be elected he must win the big "floating" mass of independent votes.



COOL DRINKS ARE REFRESHING ON HOT SUMMER DAYS (Recipes Below.)



**Household News**

By Eleanor Howe

Even on the stickiest, hottest summer day, a good tart, icy drink will refresh you.

Fruit drinks, in particular, are good; when you drink a frosty tumbler of lemonade or chilled orange juice, you not only feel cooler, you are cooler. Fresh fruit drinks actually ward off the heat of summer.

Fruit beverages provide the minerals and vitamins the body requires, and, because of the sugar added for sweetening, are fairly high in food energy.

It's very easy to serve "soda fountain specials" at home. Any combination of fruit juices makes a delightful and refreshing beverage—provided some of the more tart juices, such as those from lemons, slightly sour oranges, or rhubarb—are used to keep the beverage from tasting too sweet and flat. Use slices of orange or lemon, mint leaves, whole, fresh or canned cherries or berries, for garnishing. Ice cubes for chilling fruit drinks or iced tea might be frozen from orange or lemon juice, to avoid diluting the beverage. Mint leaves, bits of lemon peel or cherries can be frozen into the cubes. For iced coffee, pour some of the coffee into the freezing tray of your refrigerator, and freeze. Then use the coffee cubes for chilling the drink.

Sugar syrup, used for sweetening, is easily mixed throughout the whole drink, and makes a smoother tasting, smoother textured drink, than when unmelted sugar has been added. To make the sugar syrup, boil 4 cups of sugar with 4 cups of water, for 10 minutes. Pour into clean, hot jars, and seal. Store in refrigerator, and use as needed.

Serve crisp cookies or dainty sandwiches with iced drinks for simple afternoon or evening refreshments.

**Lemonade.** Follow these three rules if you want to make perfect lemonade: Use fresh lemon juice and plenty of it; sweeten to the taste of each—not too much sweetening for folks who like it sour—sweeter for those with a sweet tooth; use ice and more ice. For each person served, allow:

- 1 lemon
- 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar or honey
- 1 cup cold water
- Ice

Extract lemon juice. Add sugar or honey to taste. Stir to dissolve. Add water. Serve over ice in large glasses. Garnish with lemon slice on rim of glass. To make lemon fizz, make lemonade with carbonated water.

**Sugar Cookies.**

- ¼ cup butter
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 1½ cups pastry flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Cream butter, add sugar and egg. Sift dry ingredients and add with the extracts. Flour and sugar the board and roll the cookies on it. Dust heavily with sugar, roll it in a little, cut in cookie shapes, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) 10 to 12 minutes.

**Chocolate Chip Ice Cream.** (Makes 1 gallon)

- 1 cup sugar
- ½ cup flour
- 2 quarts milk (scalded)
- 4 eggs (separated)
- 4 teaspoons vanilla
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups semi-sweet chocolate (cut in bits)

Combine sugar and flour, and add scalded milk slowly. Then cook over low heat, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Beat egg yolks, and blend with ½ cup of the hot mixture, then add to the custard, together with vanilla and salt. Chill. Pour into the freezing compartment

Is Father fussy about his food? Then you'll surely want Eleanor Howe's cook book, "Feeding Father." It has loads of recipes for the foods father likes best—recipes which have been tested and approved by homemakers as well as fathers! You can have a copy of this cook book by sending 10 cents in coin. Address your letter to "Feeding Father," care of Eleanor Howe, 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

of ice cream freezer. Pour in the stiffly beaten egg whites, assemble the freezer, and cover. Pack with mixture of three parts crushed ice to one part rock salt. Freeze, until turning becomes difficult. Remove dasher, fold in chocolate, and pack down the cream with a spoon. Cover, and allow to ripen for one hour before serving.

**Pineapple Raspberry Punch.** (Serves 25)  
6 cups crushed pineapple  
6 cups raspberry juice  
3 quarts gingerale  
Crushed ice

Mix crushed pineapple and the raspberry juice thoroughly. Just before serving, add gingerale and ice.

**Fool Proof Cookies.** (Yield 3 dozen)  
2 cups flour  
½ cup brown sugar  
¾ cup butter

Mix and sift flour and sugar together. Then work butter into the mixture with the finger tips, forming a soft dough.

Roll to ¼-inch in thickness and cut with cookie cutter in any desired shape. Brush with yolk of one egg, beaten, and diluted with ¼ teaspoon water. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) approximately 12 minutes.

**Chocolate Freeze.** (Makes 4 large glasses)  
4 tablespoons sugar  
4 tablespoons cocoa  
¼ teaspoon salt  
½ cup boiling water  
2 cups milk (scalded)  
½ teaspoon vanilla  
Crushed ice  
Whipped cream

Combine sugar, cocoa and salt. Add boiling water and cook for 2 minutes. Remove from fire, and combine with scalded milk. Pour into glasses filled with crushed ice, and serve with a spoonful of whipped cream garnishing each glass.

**Blackberry Cocktail.** (Serves 4)  
Mix together 2 cups blackberry juice, 1 cup orange juice, ¼ cup lemon juice, and 1 cup water. Add ¼ cup sugar syrup and blend. Pour over ice and shake thoroughly. Garnish with very thin slices of orange. Sugar syrup—Boil 1 cup water and 2 cups sugar together for 1 minute.

**Iced Coffee.** Make coffee a little stronger than usual. Cool, and serve in tall glasses filled with cracked ice. Top with whipped cream. If desired, cream may be poured on the ice before the coffee is added.

**Iced Tea.** Rinse teapot with boiling water. Place tea in pot, allowing one teaspoon of the tea per cup. Pour freshly boiling water over the tea leaves and allow to steep, not boil, for 3 to 5 minutes. Pour tea over chipped ice, to cool it quickly. Serve in tall glasses garnished with lemon slices and sprigs of mint.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

**Tips on Wash Dresses**  
When purchasing materials for washable garments, make sure that buttons, belt buckles and shoulder paddings are of the sort that will stand up under frequent tubbings and that contrasting materials for trimmings, braid or bindings are also color-fast.

**Double Duty Equipment**  
Ingenuously designed to do double duty are two new pieces of household equipment—a washer that becomes a useful kitchen table when it isn't in action and an ironer that folds into a handsome hardwood cabinet, suitable for use in the living room.