**Weekly News Analysis**

# *Italy Follows Hitler Technique To Trounce Weakened France*

**By Joseph W. La Bine**

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

## *France*

In his widely quoted "Mein Kampf," Adolf Hitler avers that once a nation shows signs of weakening, its enemies should seize the opportunity to press every demand. This year he has followed that policy successfully in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and France. Now his Fascist cohort, Italy, is using the same tactics against France.

First French capitulation to Italy was the recent recognition of Mussolini's conquest in Ethiopia. This was followed closely by French internal strife, when the radical Popular Front attempted to defeat Premier Edouard Daladier's drastic reform program. In the midst of this turmoil, it was strategic for Italy's chamber of deputies to launch a


**FRANCE'S AFRICAN TUNISIA**
*One concession invites another.*

tumultous campaign for three French possessions which Mussolini covets: the African territory of Tunisia, the island of Corsica and the Franco-Italian border city of Nice. Later came a rebirth of demands for French-owned Djibouti, which would give Ethiopia an ocean outlet.

France's answer has been a firm negative, but this can hardly be construed as final. There is every indication that the Djibouti claim will be granted, since France was ready to make this surrender last summer. What complicates the situation is the "friendship" pact which France's ally—Great Britain—has just instituted with Italy. Although this treaty respects a territorial status quo in the Mediterranean, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is going to Rome next month with an apparent blank check to appease Mussolini as he sees fit. If Mr. Chamberlain approves Italy's new demands, France will be left helpless.

Only hope in an otherwise befuddled situation is that Germany may break with Italy. After helping Hitler reach into the European grab bag for new territories, Italy is beginning to wonder where her share is coming from. But Germany, happy over her new non-aggression treaty with France, may ask Mussolini to look elsewhere for new colonies. The new crisis certainly proves no more than what sane observers have maintained since last spring: that France and Britain merely whet the Italo-German appetite each time they offer a concession.

## *Domestic*

Last spring the New York legislature passed a bill which potentially effects every citizen in the U. S. Reducing from 6 to 5 per cent the interest which life insurance companies may charge on policy loans, the Piper-O'Brien bill has necessitated nation-wide revision of interest rates because insurance companies cannot charge different rates in different states.

Upshot is that most companies are boosting their premium charges from 10 to 20 per cent on policies written after January 1, although many firms made the change December 1. Policies in effect before the readjustment will not be affected, but in addition to lower interest rate and higher premiums, the following additional revisions will be made on most new policies: (1) reduction of guaranteed interest rates to beneficiaries; (2) lower interest rates on dividends left with companies; (3) increased premiums on endowment annuity policies; (4) withdrawal or substantial change in certain types of contracts.

By reducing policy loan interest charges from 6 to 5 per cent, insurance firms will lose annual revenue totaling $50,000,000. Other factors necessitating higher premiums include the difficulty of finding satisfactory capital markets, and the small amount of new financing now being done.

## *Business*

Until this year, depression-ridden U. S. did not bother to ask why the nation's economic cylinders had grown rusty. Government and business alike were more interested in oiling the machinery than in replacing or adjusting misfit cogs. Moreover, both worked from different directions: government thought the cure rested in greater U. S. regulation; business thought it rested in less regulation. Not until last year, when an unexpected recession slapped convalescing industry in the face, did both government and business decide it was time to face the problem with less bias and more objectivity. By the end of 1938 this new attitude is finding expression at Washington and on the U. S. business front, though mutual agreement is still far from realization.

**Washington:** Government's efforts currently center around the $500,000 temporary national economic committee, which has just opened a two-year hearing under Wyoming's Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney. Though business has feared the quiz will degenerate into a "witch hunt" and anti-monopoly drive (since the justice department's trust buster, Thurman Arnold, is a committee member) Mr. O'Mahoney has given assurances that this group seeks only "economic facts."

"Facts" presented thus far, by the labor department's Dr. Isador Lubin and one-time WPA Economist Leon Henderson, purported merely to give a background but ended with expressions of opinion which failed to harmonize.

Dr. Lubin's report: That the 1929-38 depression cost the U. S. $113,000,000,000 in national income, plus $119,000,000,000 in wages, $20,000,000,000 in stockholder dividends, $38,000,000,000 in farm income and 43,435,000 in man hours of work. Though industry can be stepped up more important to improve the standard of living, since U. S. population is reaching a stationary stage. Durable goods industries should be stimulated to boost the average income by $750 per year.

Mr. Henderson's report: Growth of U. S. economic activity has been halted, and even a return to 1929's peak (which Mr. Henderson believes should be regarded as a low base, not a peak) would leave 7,000,000 unemployed. Unlike Dr. Lubin, who believes insufficient purchasing power is the cause of our ills, Mr. Henderson places responsibility on lessening of competition. True competition, he believes, could not allow wage increases at a time when millions are unemployed.

Even as Messrs Lubin and Henderson were speaking, Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the federal reserve system was offering New York bankers another U. S. idea on business. One reason for 1937's setback, he said, was a sharp withdrawal of government spending, which throttled consumer buying power. Plumping for looser credit

**DR. ISADOR LUBIN**
*His cure: higher living standard.*

restrictions by banks, Mr. Eccles hinted that their failure to follow this plan would result in government credit agencies. Summing up statements by Lubin, Henderson and Eccles, observers saw that government's efforts for business revival are still far from clear.

**Business:** More tangible and optimistic is the reform program of U. S. industry, heartened by the current economic upturn and willing to make peace with government. Meeting in New York, the National Association of Manufacturers keynoted for "co-operation—to make America click." Its points: (1) peace with labor; (2) acceptance of social responsibility; (3) acceptance of regulation, in general theory; (4) end unemployment; (5) please the consumer with higher quality, lower costs and public-minded policies.

Business' requests to government: (1) Wagner act modification: (2) limitation of armament expenditures to avert unnecessary diversion of funds; (3) no encouragement of foreign trade at cost to domestic industry.

## *People*

The name of Masaryk, famous in Czechoslovakian history since Thomas G. Masaryk founded the nation 20 years ago, will leave that nation's officialdom forever on January 1. Jan Masaryk, son of the Czech "father" and minister to Great Britain for 14 years, has announced his retirement in protest to his country's capitulation to Germany.

# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

**By LEMUEL F. PARTON**

NEW YORK.—The other day, a brisk, dapper little old man stepped into a big Wall street investment banking office and asked for the top boss, with an air of assurance. He had an audience and came out full of business and stepping high.

***W. C. Durant In Scrimmage Again at 77***

**A friend, who was doing business there that day, reports to me that the peppy visitor was William G. Durant, twice head of General Motors, once the master of $100,000,000, and that, at the age of 77, Mr. Durant was scouting new capital for another big tourney in motor finance. My friend couldn't learn whether he got it, but said he had heard there was a deal on which might put Mr. Durant on the main line again. He said the little Napoleon of early day auto finance looked as if he were about to merge all companies and skim the cream.**

It was in 1910 that the bankers crowded Mr. Durant out of the presidency of General Motors. He was back in 1915 and out again in 1920, in the post-war crash, in which he jettisoned $90,000,000 of his own money, trying to stop the downslide of the stock. He took his losses casually and was busy for years in daring market forays, but never quite converted any of his passes.

An acquaintance of this writer, who knew Mr. Durant well, told me how he laughed off his second relinquishment of his motors kingdom.

**"I built the greatest automobile building in the world, at Detroit," he said, according to my informant, "and when I did it, I fixed it so they won't soon forget me. Hidden somewhere in every column and every capital and big stack of that building there is a deeply chiseled D. There wasn't anything anonymous about that job, and I took good care to leave my mark on it."**

So did the king in Kipling's poem, when he was pulled off his big palace building job, when "They said thy use is fulfilled." He "Carved on every timber and cut on every stone," and the poem concludes, "After me cometh a builder; tell him I, too, have known."

FOR several years, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the nation's greatest scientists, has explored the no man's land between an expanding government and an expanding technology. He thinks they ought to get together but he is no advocate of bureaucracy or extreme federalization. He doesn't like the idea of the government getting on anybody's neck. He thinks the government, with its vast resources, might be an invaluable collaborator with science, and should be, in fact, but he advances this idea warily, as he finds creativeness and social progress in the old American free-for-all, without elaborate governmental trimmings.

***For Science-Government Collaboration***

**He never claimed an ivory tower, and sees the problem in its simple social components of jobs, a rising standard of living, social progress and security. He notes the job-killing potentialities of the machine, in certain individual instances, and assesses industrial management with finding a corrective.**

This qualified admission is in sharp contrast to the view of Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, another distinguished scientist who has wrestled with the same problem. Doctor Millikan is for throwing the throttle wide open, with the certainty that machines ultimately will make more jobs than they destroy. Both, however, prescribe as a cure for our technological ills more of the hair of the dog that bit us. The difference in view is that Dr. Compton urges certain collective rationalizations and judicious self-imposed controls by industry and management.

**For many years Dr. Compton has been blasting at the inner citadel of the atom to seize there the hidden golden key of umlimited power which has long been the "pie in the sky" of the great physicists. He batters down a rampart now and then, and, in the long view of the scientists, thinks that we may some day tap reservoirs of energy so vast that all our present ills will be easily soluble therein.**

He has headed M. I. T. since 1930. Now rounding 50. He was head of the department of physics at Princeton before 1930, one of the most richly garlanded men of his profession in honors and records of achievement.



# FARM TOPICS

## CANNING HENS IS FOUND GOOD PLAN

### Nutritionist Urges Saving Meat and Tells How.

By Helen J. Swinney, Nutritionist, Colorado State College of Extension Division.—WNU Service.

Many rural women are canning hens that are culled from their farm flocks to make room for their laying pullets. Canning at least five or six birds at one time is more efficient than working with a smaller number. The meat is preheated before canning. Almost a third of the weight is lost before canning, thus conserving space. Here are directions for canning:

Bone the large pieces of chicken such as the breast, legs and thighs. Keep meat in as large pieces as possible. Make a broth by adding a quart of water to bones, neck, ribs, wing tips of five or six chickens and simmer one hour. Remove the bones and drop the meaty pieces of two chickens at a time in the broth and simmer about 10 minutes until the chicken loses the raw appearance and develops more or less of a pink color. (Do not include livers or gizzards.) Keep the chicken covered with broth and stir frequently while simmering. Remove to a pan to avoid overcooking and start second lot of chicken in the broth.

Fill jars with large pieces of hot chicken within one-half inch of top of jar. Pack carefully to avoid breaking the pieces. Include one or two bones. Cover with broth. Add one teaspoon salt. Seal properly and process at 15 pounds pressure for 60 minutes. Remove and test seal. Cool as quickly as possible by standing jars apart in a good circulation of air, but no draughts.

Before serving, boil the canned chicken for 20 minutes. The broth may be used repeatedly for shrinking more chicken throughout the day. Keep the broth boiling hot the entire period. Can broth at the end of the canning day. Never carry it over night or allow it to stand anytime at a lukewarm temperature. The broth may be seasoned with onions, parsley, celery or bay leaf. Washed rice may be added to the boiling broth and cooked a few minutes before it is put into the jars.

The small pieces of chicken from the bony pieces may be canned similarly, taking care not to pack it too tightly. This may be used for creamed chicken, chicken salad chicken pie and sandwiches.

## Ground Soy Beans Are Good for Dairy Ration

Ground soy beans are palatable and satisfactory feed used as a protein supplement for the dairy concentrate ration, states a writer in the Rural New-Yorker. They should not constitute more than 25 per cent of the dairy grain ration. For hogs they should not form over 10 per cent of the ration, and be fed only to pigs weighing at least 75 pounds or they may produce a soft-pork carcass.

The analysis would vary with the kind and quality of feeds used. With good quality legume hay experiments have shown that a 16 to 20 per cent protein concentrate ration is most economical and best to use. For hogs corn or barley supplemented with 10 per cent fishmeal or tankages is best when fattening; brood sows and boars need a feed with more bulk and not too fattening; they also need to have exercise. Equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran is a good mixture, with access to good quality legume hay in the winter. For the breeding hogs as well as fattening shotes, good quality alfalfa hay is best, but leafy part of the soy bean hay could be used.

## Around the Farm

Sanitation is the controlling factor in maintaining the health of the poultry flock.

• • •

Nearly 180 billion eggs a day are produced on 5,500,000 poultry farms in the country.

• • •

More than 15,000 of Georgia's 250,000 farms now raise turkeys, most of them in small flocks.

• • •

Standards have been established by the department of agriculture for 55 fresh fruits and vegetables.

• • •

Many large South Louisiana sugar plantations have private railroads to haul cane to the mills for processing.

• • •

This year's world wheat crop will break all records, according to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

• • •

Oregon turkeys eat 15,000,000 pounds of corn a year.

• • •

Both alfalfa and corn silage are good sources of vitamin A needed by young cattle in winter.

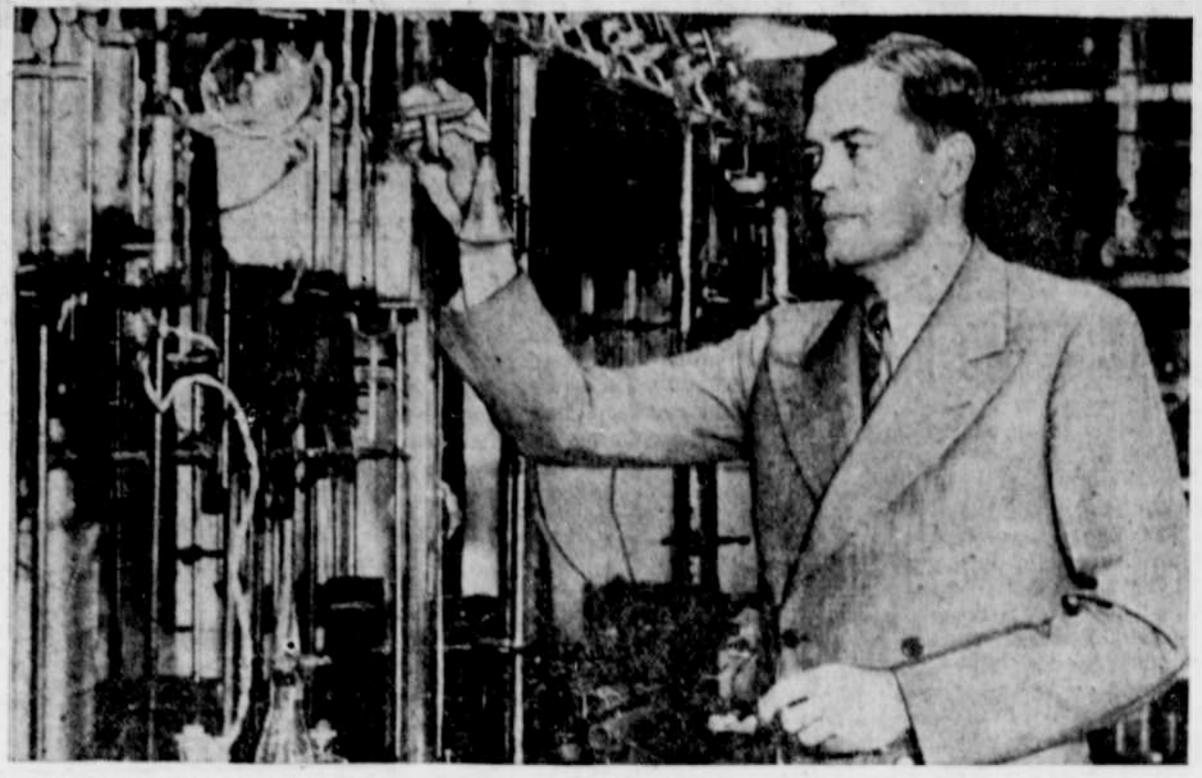
• • •

The female guinea fowl has a much stronger voice than the male but he is much more loquacious.

• • •

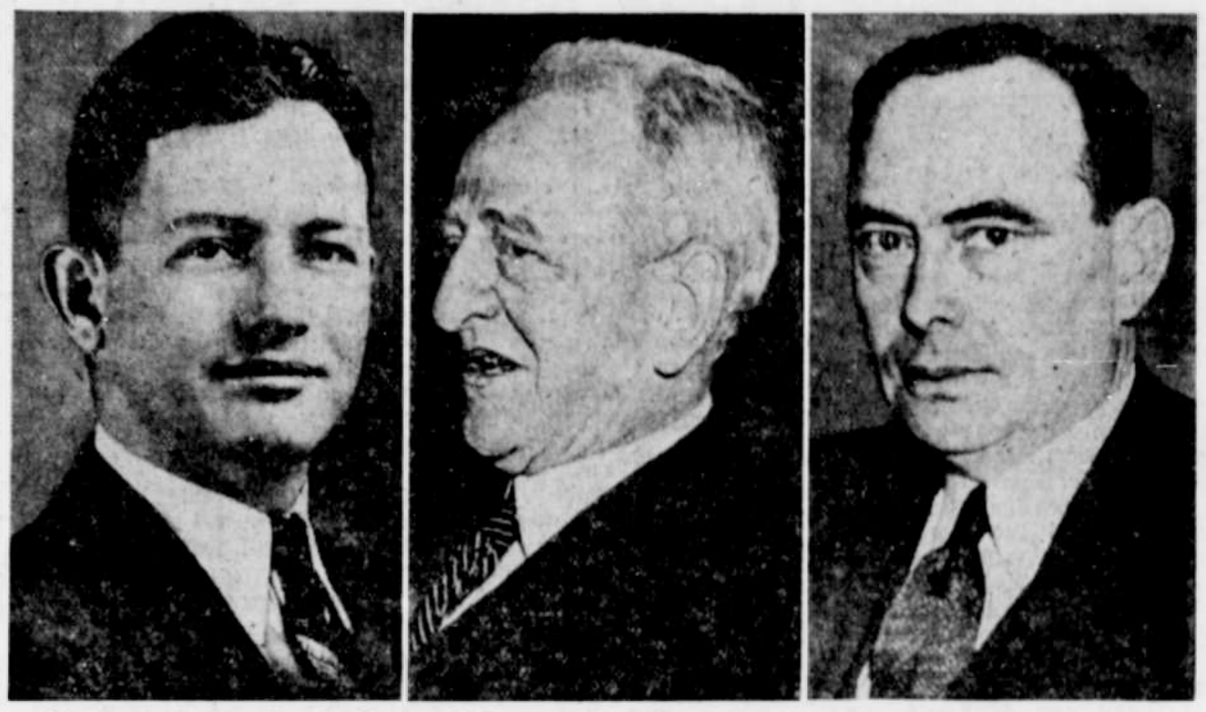
As feed for farm animals, corn is rated pound for pound the most valuable, then wheat, barley, and rye, and then oats.

# Reveals Process for Pumping Coal in Pipes



Dr. Robert E. Burk of Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio, recently disclosed a process which he said might revolutionize American heavy industry by enabling great mill furnaces to receive powdered coal piped direct from mines miles away. The powdered coal would be suspended in a soapy solution, pumped from mine to mill, and the soap removed by applying lime.

# As 76th Congress Prepares to Convene



Lindley G. Beckworth, left, 25-year-old Texan, will be the youngest house member in recent years when congress convenes in January. A former school teacher, he unseated Rep. Morgan Sanders, veteran of 18 years in the house, in the Democratic primaries. Carter Glass of Virginia, center, oldest senator, will celebrate his eighty-first birthday January 4. Rep. Joseph Martin Jr., right, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, is almost assured of election to the leadership of the minority in the congressional session. He will succeed Bertrand Snell of New York, who did not seek re-election.

## SERGEANT MAJOR

Sergeant Major Jiggs III, bull dog mascot of the U. S. marines, found everything to his satisfaction at the annual Philadelphia dog show held recently. Jiggs is a stellar attraction at all dog shows in which he is entered.

## GOLD MEDAL FOR HER


Miss Louise A. Boyd, explorer and geographer, who recently returned from her sixth expedition to the Arctic, received the American Geographical society's Cullum gold medal for 1938. She is the second woman to be so honored.

**Cleveland Vetoed Most Bills**

Grover Cleveland vetoed more bills than any other President in his two terms.

# Camouflaged Ferry Protects Loyalists

Two Spanish Loyalist soldiers prepare to cross the Serge river in an improvised ferry rigged up after all the bridges in the vicinity had been destroyed by the enemy. The camouflaged carrier prevents them from being detected by rebel airplanes.

# New Fishing Sloop for President

Captain Bill McCoy, a Palm Beach business man, states that he has been asked to supervise the building of a $20,000 mahogany fishing sloop to be presented to President Roosevelt by the Dominican Republic "to show its high regard" for the President. Captain McCoy has completed blueprints which have been approved by President Roosevelt, he said.