

Weekly News Analysis New Lands for Germany, Italy Is Totalitarian Aim This Year

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.

International

More wars have been fought from the speaker's platform than on the battlefield. More wars have been averted the same way. When news first leaked out that Reichschancellor Adolf Hitler would celebrate Nazism's sixth anniversary with a speech, every able-bodied statesman in Europe hastened to speak first, because there was well-founded evidence that Hitler would announce a new program of German aggression for 1939. Since France is being hounded for territorial concessions by Germany's ally, Italy, and since Great Britain is France's friend, both London and Paris were



NO. 2 NAZI GOERING

"... stands erect amid the world..." discouragingly anxious that Hitler should speak no evil of them.

The situation was plain. Britain and France were ready to appease once more, because after each successive appeasement it becomes more difficult to resist. Boasted No. 2 Nazi Hermann Wilhelm Goering: "The greater Germany stands erect amid the world, firmly knit, a steel block of strength and cohesion. Free is the country... broken are the shackles of the reparations system. The honor and independence of the nation are safeguarded by the party and the new German defense power."

These were fighting words, but neither France nor Britain was willing to fight back. Two days before Hitler spoke, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave his speech, indicating that far from being stronger, Britain will resist dictators only under the most unlikely emergencies: "Peace could only be endangered by... a demand to dominate the world by force." This means that little by little Mr. Chamberlain is willing to concede to Italy-German demands. Completely ignored were the Spanish situation and Italian claims against France.

The same day, French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet hastened to make his peace with dictators: "Regardless of the violence of the Italian press campaign (for French Mediterranean territories) I have warm friendship for the Italian people." M. Bonnet practically accepted Mussolini's demands when he declared Italy had been treated badly during and after the World War by France and Britain.

Such tactics fell little short of an outright invitation for Hitler and Mussolini to make demands. By the time Der Fuehrer marched to the rostrum in Berlin's Kroll opera house every European ear was cocked. By the time he left, Europe and the world knew what to expect from Hitler in 1939:

On Colonies. Germany will demand that all her pre-World War colonies be returned, otherwise the Reich will "remain an explosive factor in Europe." Reason: Germany must have access to raw materials. The alternative is to force exports.

On Italy. "War against Italy for any reason whatever will see Germany and Italy side by side," said Hitler. This statement is expected to bring an immediate resumption of Italian claims against France, though France and Britain may interpret it with tongue in cheek. "War against Italy" means aggression against Italy, which is farthest from democratic thoughts. Though hoping Hitler meant to infer that he would not assist in aggression by Italy, London and Paris knew this was a futile hope.

On Other Demands. Allied reparations demands against Germany after the World War were "unreasonable and irresponsible." Hence Germany has been forced to make more competitive efforts in the world market. Hinting at almost anything, Der Fuehrer dropped the remark that "forceful redistribution" of the world's riches was inevitable from time to time.

On Internal Affairs. The battle to overcome the "extremely grave economic condition" has been won with a "terrific" fight but must go on.

From such a speech only one conclusion could be drawn: That the

Rome-Berlin axis will devote 1939 to pressing clearly defined demands against France and Britain, before the latter two nations have time to bring their armed strength up to par. After colonies have been restored, after Italy has won her claims against France, it will be time enough for Germany to turn attention to the project closest to her national heart, conquest of Europe's vast Ukraine.

Aviation

Production shortcomings of U. S. airplane manufacturers have bothered President Roosevelt all winter, especially since he discovered Germany's aviation industry was probably working at a much faster pace. To encourage air development as a defense precaution, the President's \$552,000,000 special arms request included a sizeable budget for army and navy planes. But congressional appropriations came slowly; the White House wanted to give aviation a more immediate stimulant.

Brought back from France last month by Ambassador William C. Bullitt was news that Premier Edouard Daladier's government would spend \$65,000,000 on American-built planes, provided the U. S. gave permission. Here was the immediate stimulant President Roosevelt sought, but he kept France's proposition a secret. First leak in the plans came when a new Douglas light diving bomber, scheduled for entry in army competition, crashed at Los Angeles. Test Pilot Paul Cagle was killed but congress evidenced far more interest next day in the news that an injured passenger was Capt. Paul Chemidlin, representative of the French air ministry.

Missouri's Sen. Bennett Champ Clark demanded all information about French plane purchases be made public. His complaint: "I am interested in ascertaining whether the French government is being permitted to obtain options on latest-type planes which have not been available to our own army." Barked North Dakota's Sen. Gerald P. Nye, the nation's No. 1 pacifist: "The airplane deal with France... constitutes, in my opinion, a military alliance."

But as facts were produced at the inquiry, Senator Clark's fright seemed far out of proportion. No secret army aviation devices had been carried on the ship. More important, the bomber was not an army order, hence there was no violation of the rule forbidding foreigners to see or buy airplanes designed for army use. Nevertheless the plane could not be replaced by March 1 when competitive U. S. tests are scheduled. Since the Douglas bomber was undoubtedly the fastest ever developed army chiefs could rightfully be angry. But what made them hopping mad was the fact that France's plans had been discussed not with the war department, but with the navy.

President Roosevelt commented that it would be fine for French orders to be filled here, thereby ex-



SENATOR CLARK
No secrets were revealed.

panding U. S. plane plants immediately. To expand them still faster he asked congress to appropriate the first \$50,000,000 of his emergency army fund immediately, to be used buying 565 new army combat planes.

Siding with the White House on plane sales to foreign nations were the civil aeronautics authority and the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Their program: To combat subsidized aircraft sales to Latin American nations by Germany and Italy, thereby protecting the substantial leadership enjoyed by U. S. plane manufacturers last year.

Miscellany

Invented, a telephone which gets power solely from the speaker's voice. Method: Impact of sound waves on the diaphragm generates power which carries signal to the receiving device.

● Scheduled, by Soviet Russia, the most gigantic development program in national history by the third five-year plan's end in 1942.

● Lifted, a ban on smoking during sessions of New Hampshire's legislature, on motion of a non-smoking woman member "in behalf of the woman members."

Congress

Last autumn's election showed the new congress would be conservative. But no real test of President Roosevelt's power was expected until debate began over the 1939-40 budget, scheduled to boost the U. S. public debt by \$3,326,000,000. More-over congress was apparently willing to give the President his \$873,000,000 deficiency relief appropriation immediately, leaving debate over politics-in-relief to a later date.

But all such forecasts are now disproved. In the relief deficiency request (designed to carry WPA expenses from March 1 to June 30), congress saw a symbol of continued big U. S. expenditures. First the house deducted \$150,000,000. Next the senate approved the reduced appropriation, sending it back to the house with amendments to curb politics-in-relief. Thus a showdown between White House and congress has been precipitated unexpectedly, but observers could see far more than relief entering the picture:

Left vs. Right. Apparently ignoring last November's election results, President Roosevelt has given important posts to such alleged left wingers as Harry Hopkins and Frank Murphy. Latest appointment has been that of Thomas R. Amle, former Wisconsin congressman, as a member of the interstate commerce commission. Amle's advocacy of "production for use" and government ownership irks congress.

Defense. The White House has shown several signs of combining foreign policy with the new defense program. First evidence was the plan to fortify Guam, apparently to force Japan into peace. Second evidence was the French plane deal (See AVIATION). Many isolationist congressmen feel these incidents show a growing presidential tendency to forge entangling alliances with other powers.

Bridges. Impeachment proceedings are being considered against Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for failure to press deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges,



KENTUCKY'S BARKLEY
Mr. Harrison won revenge.

west coast labor leader and alleged Communist. Congress' unfavorable opinion of Madame Perkins reflects against the President.

Barkley-Harrison. In the senate, the relief vote gave Mississippi's Pat Harrison a chance to settle an old political score with Kentucky's Alben Barkley, who won the majority leadership from him two years ago. Sincerely economy-minded, Senator Harrison worked desperately for the smaller appropriation while Senator Barkley stalled the showdown vote one week in hope of gaining strength.

Significance. Leading the economy forces was Vice President John N. Garner, who by his victory won a personal advantage over President Roosevelt. This means that Mr. Garner now wields more power in congress than Mr. Roosevelt.

People

Canada may ask visiting King George to adjourn its parliament at Ottawa this spring, necessitating purchase of a special Canadian or dominion crown.

● Glenn Scobey ("Pop") Warner, famed one-time Stanford football coach and later with Temple university, may return to Stanford as "advisory coach."

China

To establish peaceful sway over China, Japan must win the assistance of at least one influential Chinaman who can serve as chief puppet. Late last year Japan thought she had such a puppet in Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese premier who broached peace terms but was subsequently booted out of the powerful Kuomintang (nationalist) party.

Like Wang Ching-wei, most Chinese whom Japan would utilize against China break down in the final analysis, succumbing either to Kuomintang or Communist pressure. But Tokyo has located a new would-be puppet in old Marshal Wu Pei-fu, North China's war lord. Soon to be offered the job of heading Japan's new central Chinese government, Marshal Wu is by far the strongest candidate yet to bite on Tokyo's lure.

Outdated, sluggish and unpolished, Marshal Wu nevertheless has a highly respected name. His job: To pacify China by organizing a native army with Japanese financial assistance. This done, he must defeat combined Communist-Kuomintang opposition before his job can be called a success.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the iron chancellor of prohibition, goes into action again, with Sen. Morris Sheppard of Texas and Mrs. E.A. Boole Girds Sword in Dry Comeback

several other famous old-time dry leaders who think they see a new and arid day dawning. A friend of this writer, scouting material for a magazine article on a trip through the Middle West, says the dries are coming back like an army with banners. Too many saloons, too much educational elbow-bending, too many tangles between barleycorn and automobiles, too much cutting of corners to meet heavy tax and license costs—all this, and more, is rallying the dries for a return engagement, say the above and other detached observers.

The massive and deliberate Mrs. Boole is 80 years old and looks much less. In New York, she addresses the luncheon of the state W. C. T. U., commemorating the centenary of the birth of Frances E. Willard, founder of the W. C. T. U. Her firmly set spectacles with gold bows, her crown of abundant white hair, the stern godliness of her features all are as they were. Nothing whatever has been revealed in Mrs. Boole's person or ideas.

For more than 50 years she has been fighting alcohol. With her husband, the late William H. Boole, pastor of the Willett Street Methodist church, she waged war against the Bowers dries, away back in the eighties. She had come from Wooster, Ohio, an alumna of the University of Wooster, where, immediately after her graduation, she had taken up her life-work for prohibition. From 1909 until 1919, there was no important piece of anti-liquor legislation in which she did not participate.

In 1925, she became national president of the W. C. T. U., and, in 1931, world chairman. During the prohibition years and in the preceding years of strife, she was the head of the combined prohibition board of strategy, shrewd, resourceful, tireless. Fittingly, her citadel is still a little Van Wert, Ohio, hedge-bordered house, set down in Brooklyn, holding its middle-western ground far in the enemy territory. As does Mrs. Boole, still standing firm and unshaken in her flat-heeled shoes.

IN THE last 14 years, Dr. Donald A. Laird of Colgate university has written 14 books and 500 articles, but has inspired many more than that. He has been heaven's blessing to the make-up man, needing a snappy little box to dress a page. As Dr. Laird retires, to engage in research at the callow age of 41, here are just a few of his stimulating findings:

Novel Ideas of Dr. Laird Rate Display

Horizontal thinking is best. It is quite possible that a new stage of evolution is setting in which will take us back to all-fours.

When you feel jittery, snap up some red meat.

Some cases of second sight are explained by an odorless scent which almost, but not quite, wells up into consciousness.

If you feel rotten today, you will be happy in just 28 days, as that is the life-ordained cycle of hope and despair.

The Dionne quintts are in danger of growing up to be man-haters—on account of women nurses and governesses.

Brains are sluggish in summertime.

Eat candy to fight off sleepiness at work.

Never count sheep to put yourself to sleep. It doesn't work.

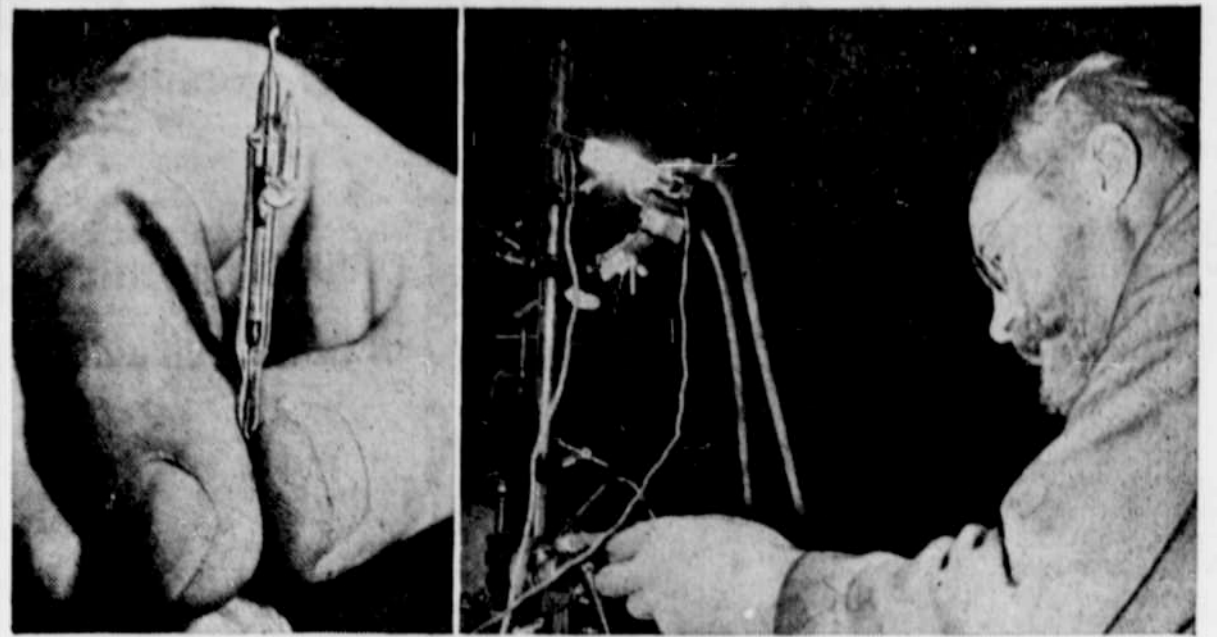
Noise makes city people smaller than country people.

Women employees are more adaptable than men and stay longer on the job.

Many of these discoveries have been made by Dr. Laird in his research as a consultant for concerns in heavy industries, in which field he has been busy and distinguished. He is a world authority on noise and sleep. Farm-reared in Indiana, he was educated at the Universities of Dubuque and Iowa and taught at many universities before joining the Colgate faculty 14 years ago. He has been out in front in the above novel ideas, with the exception of the one about our getting back to all-fours. That has been evident for at least seven years, as revealed by prevailing trends in world politics.

Consolidated News Features. WNU Service.

Tiny Mercury Arc Lamp Will Light Airport



A new mercury arc lamp, about the size of a kitchen match, which alone will light an airfield, being demonstrated by Cornelius Bol, research scientist at Stanford university, Palo Alto, Calif., who developed the light. It is in a tiny mercury vapor tube of quartz, and is encased by an outer tube containing water at high pressure to keep it from bursting. The light generates a temperature within of 4,000 degrees greater than the sun's surface in an interior pressure of 15,000 pounds per square inch.

CLAM CHOWDER PURIST Paralysis Victims Open Co-Operative Shop



Rep. Cleveland Sleeper Jr., Rockland, Maine, presented a bill to the state legislature that would make it illegal to add tomatoes to Maine clam chowder. He stated that "the union of tomatoes and clams is an unholy one." He said that "the infiltration of foreign ideas of cookery will throw chowder from its pinnacle and doom it to mediocrity."



Fourteen young men, all of whom were crippled by the 1916 infantile paralysis epidemic, have opened a multigraphing shop in New York, where they plan campaign letters, make layouts and do address work. All are high school graduates, and several have college educations. They obtained capital for their enterprise by forming an orchestra and playing for dances. Due to their physical condition they were forced to provide jobs for themselves.

You're Seeing It for the First Time



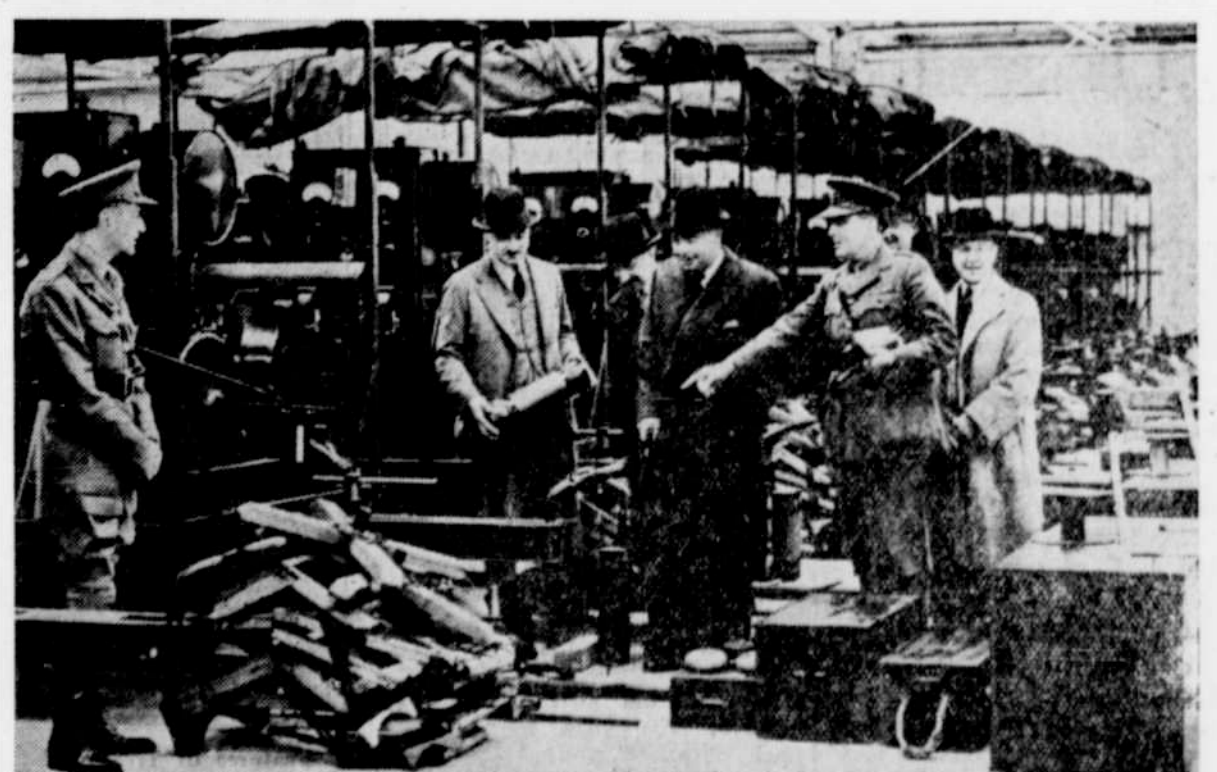
Charlie Peterson of St. Louis, Mo., fancy billiard shot champion of the world, after trying for two hours, balances three billiard balls atop one another on a billiard table during a New York exhibition. He claims he is the only one to do this trick, and admitted that this was the only photograph ever made of him performing it successfully.

TO LECTURE IN U. S.



Dr. Eduard Benes, former president of Czechoslovakia, arrived in the United States recently to give a series of lectures at the University of Chicago. The political science lectures, beginning February 20, will continue for 10 weeks. At least three of his lectures will be open to the public.

British War Minister Inspects Mobilization Stores



Horne-Belisha, the British Minister of War, fourth left, and his aides inspect one of the many mobilization stores of the first London anti-aircraft division. This particular store, located at Waverly Barracks, Essex, contains complete equipment for a searchlight battalion and two anti-aircraft brigades.