Weekly News Review-'International Lawlessness' Deplored by Secretary Hull By Joseph W. La Bine-

International

Last week as neurotic Europe jit-tered and shivered, Adolf Hitler led 1,500,000 troops through unprecedented maneuvers. In England, there were signs that Neville Chamberlain's "kid glove" policy toward Germany and England was breaking down. In Shanghai, Japan made bold advances on the International

Settlement. (See below).

Into such a troubled world stepped U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull to deplore once again the "tide of lawlessness." A good maker-of-points, Statesman Hull listed a seven-point international program to



CORDELL HULL

accomplish this aim: (1) economic reconstruction; (2) adherence to international law; (3) observance of treaties and their orderly modification when necessary; (4) abstention from use of force; (5) non-intervention with other nations' internal affairs; (6) disarmament; (7) collaboration for culture.

To America, Mr. Hull's speech was a warning that U. S. isolation is no longer possible. To European chancellories it was intended to be a pep talk for internationalism. But as comment drifted back home next day from London, Berlin, Paris, Rome and Tokyo, it appeared Mr. Hull had only made his friends dearer, made his enemies stronger.

Berlin spoke of his "narrow men-tal horizon," Rome called him "idealistic and impracticable," Tokyo said his speech was a "repeti-tion of his idealistic diplomacy which contains nothing not included in recent pronouncements." But from ally-hungry Paris and London came only praise.

Two days later Franklin Roosevelt found occasion to make another official U. S. utterance on Democracy vs. Dictatorship. At Ontario's Queens university, where he got an honorary degree, the President (1) extended the Monroe doctrine to Canada by promising that "the peo-ple of the U. S. will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by another empire;" and (2) took a slap at Hitler, Mussolini, et al, by remarking: cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality . . . undemocratic regimentation . . . misery inflicted on helpless peoples." To France this was proof that "the democracies of the world are standing together."

Foreign

Last February 20, dapper Anthony Eden resigned as Britain's foreign secretary because he didn't believe in consorting with dictators. But Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain set out to make friends with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Appointed as Eden's successor was Viscount Halifax.

Next came conversations at Berlin and Rome, a British-Italian friendship pact, a plan to take for-eigners out of the Spanish war, an avowal of peace from Hitler. Until last fortnight Neville Chamberlain was a success at winning friends and influencing people.

But a few days later his house of cards collapsed. Italy began anti-British propaganda despite "friendship" agreement. Hitler massed 1,500,000 men for war maneuvers despite his peace avowal. Generalissimo Francisco Fran-Spain's rebel commander, balked at eliminating foreign fighters, presumably on advice from Berlin and Rome.

What was still more disheartening, Viscount Halifax met secretly with opinionated Anthony Eden and was reported ready to resign. Some thought Neville Chamberlain might also resign, placing weather-beaten Sir Samuel Hoare in line for the premiership.

• At Cologne an anti-aircraft gun was planted in front of the U.S. consulate, barking every 20 minutes at an imaginary enemy in the sky. Throughout Germany, troop trains pulled reserves to the borders of France, Poland and Czechoslovakia for Adolf Hitler's 15-day war maneuvers. From many points, foreign observers sent word of wholesale rebellion among workers drafted for "state tasks."

Nowhere was this Nazi show of power more keenly felt than in little where 400,000 troops were secretly mobilized to

by Germany. Meanwhile, England's Lord Runciman made little progress in his mission to settle the scrap between loyal Czechs and pro-Nazi Sudeten Germans. As negotiations reached an impasse, Sudeten Ernst Kundt warned the government that the "gap is unbridge-

• Fortnight ago, Chinese nationalists in Shanghai celebrated the first anniversary of Japan's invasion by raising flags and waging guerrilla warfare. Result was an invasion of . Shanghai's International Settlement by Jap secret service agents who were promptly spanked and sent home. Last week two French soldiers were seized and taken to the Japanese embassy where they were held despite protests.

Though Shanghai itself now lives peacefully under Tokyo rule, the foreign-owned International Settle-ment houses 1,000,000 Chinese still loyal to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shanghai diplomats feared that Japan might attempt to seize the settlement, a move that would send U. S., Great Britain and France into an outraged uproar.

Meanwhile, Tokyo tightened its belt once more, taking more economy measures to speed up the war in China. Hankow, long-sought objective, still remained 100 miles away from war weary Nipponese.

Business

Last week Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported satisfactory progress with his reciprocal trade treaty program whereby the U.S. be-"most favored nation" with a host of governments. Then came a stumbling block, thrown in his path not by a foreign power but by Mr. Hull's next door neighbor, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wal-

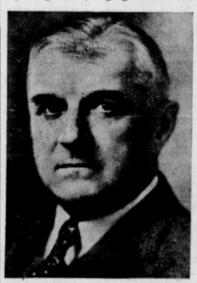
In all the world there are wheat surpluses of 975 million bushels. Of this the U.S. has 325 million, Canada 250 million. Easily the biggest competitors in wheat export business, North America's "good neighhave made price-cutting moves against each other to sell a major part of the 400 million bushels the world export market needs this year.

What Secretary Wallace suggested last week was an "understand-ing" on wheat export policy with the Canadian government which has pegged No. 1 wheat at a minimum of 81 cents a bushel and agreed to absorb losses connected with export business. After he reaches an agreement, Secretary Wallace hopes to make a similar provision for U. S. exports, subsidy money to come from customs receipts.

Determined to dispose of at least 100 million bushels on the export market this year, Secretary Wallace might easily disrupt the reciprocal trade treaty by underbidding nations now operating under agreements with Secretary Hull.

This year, more than ever, state primary campaigns have brought complaints of "dirty poker." In Kentucky, both Sen. Alben Barkley and Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler were accused of misusing federal and state funds to influence voters. Investigating such charges last week, Sen. Morris Sheppard's committee on campaign expenditures found a particularly juicy morsel.

Uncovered in Pennsylvania were letters carrying Sen. Joseph F. Guf-fey's signature, urging WPA work-



PENNSYLVANIA'S GUFFEY He wrote too many letters.

ers to contribute to campaign chests of Gov. George A. Earle, running for the senate, and C. Alvin Jones, running for governor.

Section 208 of the U.S. criminal code forbids solicitation by a federal officeholder of political funds from any person receiving federal compensation. Vehemently denying the charge, Senator Guffey's secretary nevertheless sped word across the Atlantic to his boss, who is touring Europe.

● In Wyoming, a quiet primary re-nominated Gov. Leslie A. Miller, naming Nels H. Smith as his Republican opponent next November. Also renominated was Wyoming's only representative, Paul R. Greever, who will face Frank O. Horton. forestall a sudden invasion move personal friend of Herbert Hoover.

In September, 1934, the body of a headless woman was washed ashore on Cleveland's Lake Erie front door. The next three and one-half years produced nine more headless ies, seven of them men, two of them women. In each case, clues were maddeningly absent; always the same mutilation and cleavage of bodies, always the papers and boxes into which the pieces were packed, always the hopelessness of identi-

Last week, rummaging around a lake front dump, police stumbled on an eleventh victim, headless like the rest. Four hours of patient examination brought no clues. A few hours later crowds swarmed over the dump, uncovered a twelfth tor-Both were women; one may have been a Negro.

As police continued to seek the 'mad butcher of Kingsbury Run" they knew only that he was a sur-gically skilled maniac who apparently has no other motive except a fiendish desire to dissect human

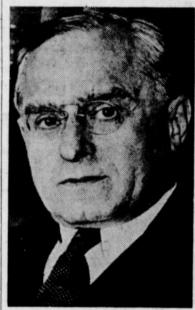
Sports

In New York's Madison Square Garden, 20,000 fight fans saw dusky Henry Armstrong enter a boxing ring wearing two crowns, world featherweight, world welterweight. In another corner sat Lou Ambers wearing one crown, world light-weight. For 15 rounds they fought at terrific pace as Henry Armstrong clearly held the edge. In the fifth, Ambers dropped under a crushing right. In the sixth he dropped again under a fusillade of rights. But in the thirteenth he fought Armstrong to a standstill.

At fight's end, Henry Armstrong left the ring wearing three crowns instead of two, the first man in boxing history to hold three titles at one time. But from the audience came jeers, boos, catcalls, straw hats, cigar butts and pop bottles.

"I am quite confident that he is su-perior in learning and ability to anyone else available and that his character is equal to his gifts. He has been a dear friend of mine for many years, but I am confident that the judgment I express is not the child but the parent of my affec-

Thus, in 1932, wrote the late beloved Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes regarding Harvard's Felix Frankfurter, whom he wanted appointed to the Massachusetts Supreme court. But famed Jurist Frankfurter declined the offer and



FELIX FRANKFURTER "He is superior in learning . . .

Justice Holmes died. So did another great liberal, Justice Benja-

To fill Justice Cardozo's post was a job confronting Franklin Roose-velt last week. Since the court already has a liberal majority he would not find it necessary to consider that factor. Some thought a westerner should have the job for reasons of geographical distribution. Others thought it should go to a Jew or Catholic for religious rea-

Though no appointment was expected before congress reconvenes, pro-Frankfurter sentiment was growing rapidly in Washington. First to climb the bandwagon was Nebraska's Sen. George Norris. observers thought Felix Frankfurter would make a good addition to the high court.

Army

Last week, as Adolf Hitler paraded his manpower before the world and England's Leslie Hore-Belisha began "streamlining" Great Britain's army, many an American wondered about his own national defense. To their surprise, investigators learned that U.S. army officials are placing an accent on youth, are moreover tightening efficiency strings.

New regulations require periodic reports on major generals and 12,500 officers below that grade. And, because a score of majors and brigadier generals reach retirement age this year, a wholesale reshuf-

But to Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, attending Third army maneuvers at Camp Bullis, Texas, officers were only part of the problem. Said he: "The No. 1 problem facing the United States today from a military standpoint is manpower, which is the worst in our history. There are five reasons, in this order: graft, crime, health, illiteracy and venereal disease."

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Explains the Causes of Food Allergy

Well-Known Food Authority Names the Foods That Cause Trouble

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

6 East 39th Street, New York City.

NEW phrase has crept into daily usage in recent years, A NEW phrase has crept into daily and has in fact become so common that comedians use it in jest and draw laughs from their audiences when they mimic, "I'm allergic!" But the words have deep significance for perhaps 30 to 60 per cent of the population who have cause to agree with the old saying that "one man's meat is another man's poison."

They are victims of the curious phenomenon known as food al-lergy and have an abnormal reaction to the proteins in certain sitive to a number of foods. It has foods and other substances. As a been found that the foods most freresult, foods which are beneficial quently causing allergic sympin themselves and which usually have an important place in a normal balanced diet, cause a variety of unpleasant effects.

These may range from hives or a skin rash to a gastric disturbance with spells of nausea. The

individual may suffer from migraine headache or an attack of hay fever or asthma; or he may have a tendency to what appears to be bronchial or head colds. It has been de-termined that these

symptoms in an in-

dividual who is al-

lergic are due to intolerance of certain proteins. Even when the offending foods are fruits and vegetables, it is the protein that is responsible. It has been suggested that the sensitization results because at some previous time, an unsplit or undi-

gested protein in some way passed through the membranes lining the digestive tract and entered the blood stream. This acted very much like a foreign substance and sensitized body cells in some way so that whenever the same food is eaten, the disturbing symptoms occur as a sort of defense mechan-

Heredity a Factor

A tendency to allergy seems to be inherited. But the substances which cause a disturbance differ with each individual, and the type of reaction also differs. For example, a mother may be allergic to milk; her child inheriting the tend-ency may be allergic to fish. Drinking milk may give the mother an attack of asthma; eating fish may cause the child to break out with hives.

It is difficult to generalize re-

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• The bulletin will be especially The bulletin will be especially belipful to those who must avoid cer ain foods, as it offers a wide choice of foods containing each vitamin

tized, and often one person is sen-

toms include wheat, milk, eggs, chocolate, pork, fish and shellfish, tomatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, strawberries and oranges. Skin rashes are believed to be caused most frequently by hypersensitiveness to milk, cereal or pork. Hives are reported to occur often from eating strawberries, chocolate, fish and tomatoes. Wheat is frequently an offender in migraine headaches. Asthma seems to be common in persons

who are sensitive to milk, eggs and butter. Other Offending Substances

Foods are not always responsible for allergy, and the symptoms may be produced by contact with wool, feathers, dust, pollen, dander from horses or other animals; or even the sting of a bee.

Discovering the Offenders

The ideal procedure for the al-lergy victim is to find out the of-fending foods or substances and avoid them. For early recognition of a tendency to allergy may prevent discomfort and trouble.

There are two ways to discover the trouble makers. One is to

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FOODS THAT OFTEN CAUSE TROUBLE

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learn by experience, either by keeping a record of the foods eat-en and noting the appearance of symptoms, or by eliminating from the diet, first one and then another of the foods that are suspected of causing difficulty. The other is to let your doctor conduct simple skin tests. Small scratches are made on the arms and legs, and each scratch touched with a solution made of the protein of a food or substance known to cause trouble. If a person is allergic to that substance, the skin around the scratch swells and becomes in-flamed. The inflammation disappears after a few hours and causes no pain or inconvenience.

Other Foods Must Be Used Once the offending food or foods are determined, they should be eliminated either for all time or until the individual becomes desensitized. If the trouble maker is an uncommon food, such as lobster or clams, the allergy presents no great problem, but when children react to necessary foods such as milk, eggs and wheat, the homemaker faces a difficult task.

When milk is the offending food, it must be avoided, not only as a beverage, but in bread, cakes and puddings. Sometimes dried or evaporated milk, goat's milk or soy bean milk may be used instead. When wheat is the trouble maker, the alternatives include cornstarch, rice flour, potato or rye flour; rice and corn cereals; tapioca or barley. When hen's eggs are injurious, duck's eggs can sometimes be used with suc-cess, or meat or fish may be sub-

Sometimes after a period of exclusion, an immunity is built up so that later the foods may be reintroduced gradually into the diet.

Don't Jump to Conclusions It must be borne in mind that

many of the symptoms produced by food sensitivity may also result from other causes. For this rea-son, it is unwise to decide that one is allergic without due investigation. Nor must the imagination or the current widespread discussion of the subject be allowed to cause adults or children to mask their unwillingness to eat certain foods with the false notion that they are unduly sensitive.

On the other hand, homemakers should be sympathetic with both children and adults who say with good cause, "I can't eat that!" And it would appear that there may even be some compensation in this unpleasant situation. For a group of scientists who have studied the subject announced a few years ago that those who belong to the allergy group appear to have a definite capacity for be-coming intellectually superior. Thus, the child who suffers from a skin rash or stuffy nose today, due to food sensitivity, is apt to be full of energy when he reaches manhood and exhibit unusual ability for cultural leadership.

• WNU—C. Houston Goudiss—1:

UNA and INA and the Twins' Birthday Party...

