

War Powers Find Black Sea To Be 'Ideal' Battleground



MAP SHOWS how the Black Sea has become an important battleground of the present European conflict. Bordering it directly are six nations, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

With the toll of torpedoed ships mounting daily, the North sea has become an important battleground of the world's second great war.

Registries show that the lost vessels include not only many British and some French and German craft, but also much neutral shipping such as that of Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Today, as in the World war, seagoing nations not at war are paying heavily along with the belligerents.

How many peoples live by the North sea is apparent from a roll call of neighboring countries. Bording it directly are six nations, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium. At the southwest corner,

where the larger body of water meets the English Channel, is a bit of French shore. In the northeast, almost within touching distance, is Sweden, washed by the Skagerrak, arm of this same sea.

So closely clustered about the embattled waters are the various neutrals that from time to time many of them have reported hearing the gunfire of naval engagements. Both German and British fleets have been bombed within the general area. Britain's Scapa Flow and Firth of Forth bases on the east coast have been bombed by the Germans, with the British also making attacks on Germany's North sea bases of Emden, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

Mines lie now in patches off the British and continental shores, with others reported adrift in the narrow waters toward the English channel.

India, Patchwork of Conflicts, Is 'Problem Child' for British



Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

Geographic, racial, religious, cultural and political forces combine in India to produce a vast patchwork of loosely woven and conflicting human relationships.

In 1935, India received from the British parliament a new constitution which was for the first time to throw a single mantle over the varied peoples of that crowded peninsula. The 11 provinces of British India, together with the Indian states, were eventually to be joined in a federation which would administer the common affairs of both.

Two and a half years ago provincial autonomy in the British provinces was initiated, to give some 270,000,000 people a measure of self government. The organization of the federal government is still uncertain, however, various parties being opposed to it. Moreover, before going into effect it will require the consent of the princes whose domains include at least half of the total Indian states' population. At present, with the European war intensifying the issue, the India congress (Nationalist party) is seeking a still greater degree of independence.

Complex Geographic Nature. India's very size and complex geographic nature make for lack of unity. With 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of seaboard, it has an area of more than 1,800,000 square miles. Within its boundaries are found the highest mountains, the greatest rainfall, some of the hottest spots on earth, and one of the world's most extensive plains.

All India has a population of more than 350,000,000 people or roughly, between one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire human family. More than three-quarters of them live in British India.

India's millions present all shades of social and economic variation, from fabulously rich maharajahs to the poverty-stricken "Untouchables." With the blood of many races in their veins, they speak more than 200 languages and dialects, and practice innumerable religions, some of them bitterly hostile to each other.

India has a Moslem population of some 77,000,000—the largest in the

HISTORIC KHYBER Pass, the "Gateway to India" is the only pass through the mountain range between northwestern India and Afghanistan practicable for artillery and is thus of great strategic importance.

world. Yet this huge group is only a fraction of the still vaster Hindu group which counts nearly 240,000,000 adherents.

No less far-flung are the economic problems of this vast segment of the human race. Primarily the home of an agricultural people, with more than 100,000,000 of them making their living by the land, including forestry and stock raising, India is also one of the growing industrial regions of the world.



ADDING TO THE numerous and varied problems of India's administration are the followers of this man, Mahatma Gandhi. All-powerful with his cult he plays a major part in India's politics.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by **CARTER FIELD**

War is on again between the administration and the electric industry . . . President Roosevelt hopes to curb federal spending and cut down the deficit . . . Assistant Attorney General Arnold's anti-trust law drive against labor worries New Dealers.

WASHINGTON.—It begins to look as though the cruel war between the administration and the electric industry is going to start all over again, with David E. Lilienthal, of TVA, sounding the call to arms and Corcoran and Cohen, George W. Norris and John E. Rankin in the cheering squad.

All of which is mighty interesting if one traces the history of this campaign back for a year.

During that year there have been three moves calculated to give the impression that peace between the government and the utilities was at hand. These moves were:

1. Starting of the peace drive by Harry L. Hopkins. This began when Hopkins' name was sent to the senate by President Roosevelt to be secretary of commerce. Hopkins at that time talked to a number of senators and others with regard to his ideas about business. First and foremost he wanted peace with the utilities.

This does not mean that Hopkins was disloyal to either Roosevelt or the New Deal. But he was firmly convinced then, and every indication was that he had convinced Roosevelt, that something must be done to restore confidence in the electric companies, to get investors to putting their money in them once more, and as a result to start the utilities spending.

Investors Lack Confidence So Utilities Do Not Spend

Before this William O. Douglas, now a justice of the Supreme court but then chairman of the SEC, had been talking a great deal to the President, to Hopkins, and to others about this piled-up lack of spending by the utilities. Douglas estimated that for the three preceding years the utilities should have spent one billion dollars a year on improvements and expansions. He said they had not done so because their managements did not have the nerve. Heads of the utility companies admitted they had not been spending but said it was not so much lack of nerve on their part as lack of confidence on the part of the investors, and hence that no matter what they might be willing to dare, they had no choice but to defer expenditures they might otherwise like to make.

No 2 in the peace moves was when TVA bought out the properties of the Tennessee Electric company, thus apparently making peace between Wendell L. Willkie's Commonwealth and Southern and the administration. This is the peace just ended by Lilienthal's blasts.

No. 3 in the peace moves was the war resources board headed by Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson. This board discovered what it thought were some weak spots in the utility setup, looking at it from a strictly national defense standpoint. While these alleged weaknesses were hotly denied by experts of the private utilities, the electric companies were gratified that this board made no pretense of using national defense as an excuse to force further socialization of the industry.

Then that blew up—the board was disbanded, and its powers entrusted to a new body headed by Harold L. Ickes, who is second in utility baiting only to Senator George W. Norris.

So it looks like a long war!

President Roosevelt Hopes To Curb Federal Spending

President Roosevelt's hopes to cut the deficit next year by one billion dollars are based on two premises. One is that better business will largely increase federal receipts from taxes, and the other is the determination to cut federal spending.

If he should achieve his goal he will still be far from balancing the budget. There would still be a deficit of something between one and a half to two billion dollars. But at least it would be a step in the right direction—a step which might be highly important in keeping the budget-balancing and eventual inflation issue out of the 1940 presidential campaign.

It is true that this issue was raised with all the strength of the Republican party in 1936, and that it amounted to precisely nothing so far as affecting public opinion or changing votes was concerned. But the President realizes that the state of the public mind on this issue may be very different in 1940 from what it was in 1936.

will continue to improve during 1940, giving a comparable favorable position with the last campaign. There are some skeptics who doubt this, it should be stated. Many economists inside the New Deal fear a recession this coming spring. But the majority opinion is that there will be slow improvement, as war orders increase.

Customs Duties Decrease, But Business Is Improving

The difference between 1940 and 1936—assuming that the similarity of improving business during a campaign holds good—will be, as it is viewed now, that there will be more people worrying about where the continuance of the Roosevelt policies will lead. It was one thing to have the government spend vastly more than it takes in for a three-year period, with obviously improving conditions apparently resulting. It might be quite another to have eight full years (including the last year of Hoover) in which the government spent billions more every year than it took in, with recurring periods of recession and mild improvement. Especially as during the eight years the national debt had been increased until it is now dangerously close to the legal limit of forty-five billion dollars.

There seems to be every prospect that Roosevelt's hopes with respect to increased federal revenues will be gratified. It is true that customs duties are decreasing rapidly, and will continue to decrease if the war lasts. But it is also true that due partly to war orders, general business is improving. This will not only mean an enormous increase in corporation income taxes—the government takes 18 cents tax of every dollar any fair-sized corporation makes, and slightly less, down to 16 1/2 cents, for each dollar of the small concerns. It will mean also heavily increased individual income taxes.

It is on the spending side that real difficulty impends. It will be simple enough to cut the budget estimates. That has often happened, even under Roosevelt. Notably in the first fiscal year of his administration. But it is dangerous to rely on that. The key will come not when the first appropriation bills are passed, but when the last deficiency bills appear on Capitol Hill.

Arnold's Drive on Labor Is Worring New Dealers

Probably as left wing as any one in the administration, Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold is nevertheless the most unpopular of all New Dealers among labor leaders. The answer is his determined drive against certain labor practices, and especially his proposed application of the anti-trust laws to labor unions.

Reports from American Federation of Labor circles indicate that word has reached the office of William Green that President Roosevelt is not in sympathy with Arnold's policy in this particular. But, reassuring as this may be in certain quarters, there is no sign that the White House intends to pull Arnold off.

Indeed there are some who suspect the President would be very loath to take this action, and might be very uncertain as to what course Arnold might follow if he should.

Whatever the President may do, it is now apparent that Arnold's policy on the application of the anti-trust laws to labor unions still has to face a court test. This policy boils down to the proposition that union activities are legitimate only when directed against employers. This is the essence of his declaration that jurisdictional strikes resulting from union rivalry violate the anti-trust laws because they do not concern wages, hours, health or safety conditions, etc., or an employer's refusal to bargain collectively.

Arnold's doctrine is that a union, which has a contract with an employer, is entitled to the same protection afforded by the anti-trust laws as a business man who is the victim of a combination in restraint of trade by other business men. Department of justice officials won't go so far as to say that sympathetic strikes are outlawed by their interpretation of the anti-trust laws. They say, indeed, that where one union is striking for a legitimate object a sympathetic strike by another union is legitimate.

Stand on Non-Union Goods Not Restraint of Trade

In taking a stand against strikes, boycotts or coercion by unions which have no "reasonable" connection with hours, etc., Arnold does not classify refusal of union labor to handle non-union products as an illegal restraint of trade. As for refusal of one union to handle the products of another union, Arnold's lieutenants will not peep now but admit they may have to face that question eventually.

Arnold and his staff are counting on their anti-trust drive in the building industry to get them more money for law enforcement from congress next year.

Just recently, giving no sign of its own view, either collectively or individually, the Supreme court heard Arnold expound his belief that state fair-trade acts, plus the Miller-Tydings act, do not give manufacturers and distributors free license to do what they please in the way of price fixing. He insisted that if they overstep the somewhat nebulous bounds of "reasonableness" they can be prosecuted for violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

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WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By **LEMUEL F. PARTON**

NEW YORK.—In the light of continuing difficulties in establishing a safe and comfortable world order, it is interesting to recall that Rousseau "copped the bet" after he had set up his "social contract" and his nicely behaved "natural man." When he considered his paragon in the light of international relations, he counseled for the world "a general league, fully armed," the last two significant words implying quite a considerable qualification of all he had written before.

Lord David Davies, president of the University of Wales, out for a federated Europe, makes a similar concession to eternal cussedness, having first given his heart to the hawks in his advocacy of a league of nations staked mainly on human brotherhood. Now he calls for the police. His views are relayed to this country in a letter to Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota. They are new only in that he is now narrowing them to a European federation rather than a world state.

Now, as for several years past, he insists that the most urgently needed arrangement is for a world police force, in the form of an international navy, and land forces if necessary. The lack of power to enforce decrees is what he thinks killed the league. Last year, he formed the new commonwealth society, with Winston Churchill heading it in England. He says it is established and progressing in 14 countries. A federated Europe would be the first step toward a federated world.

Lord Davies is not only a University president, but an industrialist, a director of the Great Western railway and the Midland bank and chairman of most of the great colliery enterprises of Great Britain. He was in parliament for more than 20 years. He was a leader in the early campaign for a league of nations union and is now a trustee.

His proposal, like the several other plans for continental unity, is sharply at variance with Clarence Streit's "Union now." In Lord Davies' plan, the state, backed by force, would be the unit in the co-operative endeavor; in Mr. Streit's plan, the individual is the unit and force is repudiated.

Another possible defection from the prevailing European power complex appears in the apparent political drift of handsome young Prince Humbert of Italy.

He has held sharply aloof from the Fascist political regime, and there are persistent reports from many observers, journalistic and others, that he and the king are taking the play away from Mussolini.

With the powerful Marshal Badoglio, also a hold-out against the Fascists, he has been somewhat less than lukewarm, about the axis and overtly opposed to joining Germany in the war. He is 35 years old, personable and popular, the master of five languages, trained in the army since he was nine years old, with a strong army following behind him. His wife was Princess Marie Jose of Belgium. They have a small son and daughter.

The important assignment of delivering arms shipments from this country to Europe is handed to a man who is somewhat of a specialist in that line. He is Sir Ashley Sparks, K. B. E., who was director of the British ministry of shipping in the World war. Then as now, he was resident director of the Cunard line for the United States, having taken this post in 1916, after 19 years' previous residence here.

Get War Goods Across the Sea, Is Sparks' Task

His new responsibility, as head of the United States branch of the British ministry of shipping, ready when needed, he is in all else a New Yorker, entertaining lavishly at his beautiful estate near Syosset, Long Island.

Sir Ashley was first here in 1897 in an office job with the shipping firm of Shawan, Tomes & Co., of Hongkong. An outpost of empire, readily when needed, he is in all else a New Yorker, entertaining lavishly at his beautiful estate near Syosset, Long Island.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT



ribbons instead of braid for trimming. Pattern No. 8587 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch fabric for the dress; 3/4 yard for panties. To trim with two rows of braid or bias fold requires 8 1/2 yards.

Send your order with 15 cents (in coins) to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1324, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. (Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Declined High Office

Since 1789 the office of the chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States has been accepted 11 times and declined six times. Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry and William Cushing refused it from George Washington; John Hay refused it from John Adams; Roscoe Conkling refused it from Ulysses Grant, and John Schofield refused it from Grover Cleveland.—Collier's.

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Evil Habits

Where evil habits are once settled, they are more easily broken than mended.—Quintilian.



Great Unknown

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Sir Henry Taylor.

BE SURE YOU CAN GET THROUGH IF IT SNOWS

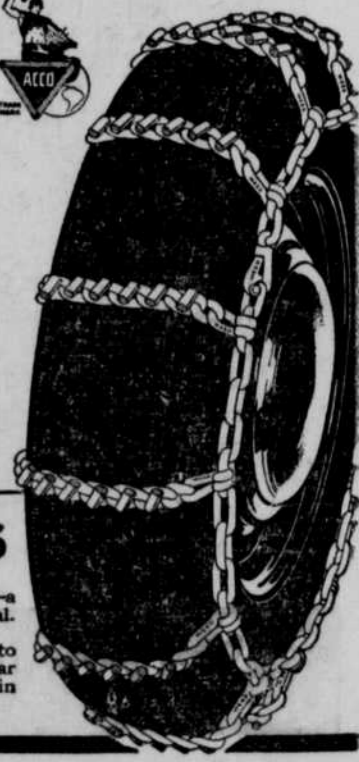


Don't Take Chances!

● Don't get stuck in drifted snow, nor in mud when it thaws. Don't skid and crash when the going is slippery. These hazards cost vast amounts—cause thousands of injuries—take too many lives. Snow and ice are treacherous. You should be ready for emergencies—protected with the gripping traction of tire chains that will not fail in that split second of danger to lives and property.

Use WEED American Bar-Reinforced TIRE CHAINS

Equip your car and truck with Weed Chains. You'll feel safer. You'll be safer. And you'll get more than double mileage. Ask for the chains with red end hooks. American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., also makers of tractor chains and chains for all farm uses.



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1. Bar-reinforcements on cross links more than double the mileage.
2. Made of Wedalloy—a stronger, tougher metal.
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(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)