

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by  
**CARTER FIELD**

**C. I. O. leadership doesn't want third term for President Roosevelt . . . There seems little likelihood of congress voting new taxes before election . . . The army and navy really get a bad break as far as appropriations are concerned . . . Both branches may have to curtail spending.**

WASHINGTON.—Anyone reading the newspaper accounts of the testimony before the special house committee investigating the National Labor Relations board would assume that the C. I. O. would be in the van of the parade clamoring for the renomination, and re-election, of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Especially in view of the vigorous support, and half-million odd dollar contribution of the Roosevelt campaign fund, provided by the C. I. O. in 1936.

Well, it isn't true. The leadership of the C. I. O. is distinctly not enthusiastic about a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. It may not play the active part in politics it attempted in 1936 (though of course it will most certainly be interested in individual congressional fights) but its present attitude is that it want the Democrats to nominate someone other than the incumbent.

This does not mean that John L. Lewis and his lieutenants have changed their economic views. Nor, for that matter, that Mr. Roosevelt has changed. What it really means is that there has been a parting of the ways, and that the C. I. O. leaders now believe that both the C. I. O. and the country would be better off with somebody else in the White House.



**John L. Lewis**

All sorts of things may happen between now and July. Some issue may arise of such supreme importance to C. I. O. that its leaders will again be for Roosevelt—always assuming he runs. It may be remembered that in 1934 Lewis and his coal-miner lieutenants were bitterly against the New Deal on water-power developments.

### New Deal's Debt to Lewis Rather Handsomely Paid

Obviously, every time a new hydroelectric development occurs there is less work for coal miners from then on, regardless of whether the hydroelectric development is sound or not, as the main element of expense in a water-power development is the first cost. Once that investment has been made, the project continues. There would be no economy in stopping its operation. The only thing to do is to kiss the money wasted good-by and salvage the rest by selling the current it can produce.

Notwithstanding this blow to his original labor group, the coal miners, this particular union was assessed in 1936 to help re-elect Roosevelt. It would seem to most Washington observers that the debt thereby incurred by the New Deal to Lewis has been rather handsomely paid. Most people have believed that for some time the special committee hearings are piling up more evidence of it.

It might be asked: What did Lewis expect? What on earth could the New Deal have given him that it did not?

So far as the writer can discover, this has nothing to do with the present attitude of the C. I. O. leadership. There may be something, of course, but whatever it is has not been disclosed, assuming there really is an answer.

On the other hand, the conversation of C. I. O. leaders among themselves and with their close friends, provides a theory which one can either accept at its face value, or regard as camouflage covering some affront which has not been disclosed.

### Not Likely to Pass Any Tax Bill Before Election

That additional tax bill, which President Roosevelt wants in order to make the budget picture a little less gloomy, will in all probability run into kind words but little action. Most of the Republicans, though clamoring for a balancing of the budget, prefer to take the line that economies, rather than new taxes, should be the program.

Loyal administration members of the house and senate are giving it lip service, but they do not want to vote for the new taxes. The old conservative line of Democratic senators and representatives are committed to a curtailment of spending. Any new tax seems to them to be opening the door wider to the spend-thrifts.

Altogether it works out that there is very little disposition in congress to pass any tax bill before election. There is the usual disinclination to saddle a new tax on the voters just before they go to the polls, but there are two other complications.

One is that debt limit, and, close-

ly related to it, the sudden public interest in the whole question of government spending, budget balancing, and the dire prospect of inflation eventually unless the budget is balanced.

There is nothing new about the danger of an unbalanced budget. The only thing new is that the public is for some reason suddenly seeming to take a real interest.

The only thing new about the debt limit is that now it is a vitally timely subject. During the fiscal year which congress is now appropriating for, which is called the fiscal year of 1941 and actually begins on July 1, 1940, that limit presumably will be exceeded.

### Might Scrape Through Fiscal Year Without Topping Limit

The legal limit, which it will take an act of congress to change, is \$45,000,000,000. If the new Roosevelt taxes are approved and yield the expected \$460,000,000, and if congress does not exceed the Roosevelt budget figures, the limit will be exceeded.

But the important thing that congressmen individually are noting is that the limit will not be exceeded before election. In fact it will not be exceeded, in all probability—assuming there are no extraordinary appropriations—meanwhile—before well after January, 1941.

So that technically, congress would not have to increase the debt limit, even if it did not vote new taxes and if it did not cut below the totals of the Roosevelt budget, until next session. It could postpone the evil day! And congress loves nothing better than to put off until tomorrow ills which do not have to be borne today.

So the chances seem to favor postponement of new taxes.

### Army and Navy Get Bad Break on Appropriations

The army and navy have had a really bad break so far as appropriations are concerned. Here the government was all set to be very liberal, to increase personnel, buy more guns, build more ships, and provide airplanes in profusion, when this budget-balancing argument became hot. To make it worse, right on the eve of an election, we have President Roosevelt advocating additional taxes and blaming them on national defense.

It's the worst bit of luck the oldest admirals and generals can remember. Normally they have to go through all sorts of gyrations to get congress sufficiently interested in their problems to give them effectual aid. Sometimes they have to work up a war scare.

This year no such gyrations were necessary. The war scare was there. The country had a better lesson in the danger of being weak—what with Poland, and the constant fears of Belgium and Holland that they would be trampled—than the most imaginative admiral or general could picture.

Not only that, but they had heads of their departments, in Charles Edison of the navy and both Harry H. Woodring and Louis A. Johnson, in the war department, who were big army and navy men. And to make the picture perfect, they had a President who was very naval-minded, and was friendly to the army.

But their very friends undid them! First some of their friends, last September, began talking war. With a view largely to strengthening the army and navy, and particularly the air arm, they told all and sundry that the U. S. would be dragged into the European war within maybe six months.

That started a war scare throughout the country. It built up sentiment behind the isolationist bloc in congress, and required a long extra session of congress to force the repeal of the arms embargo through the senate.

### Would Be Temptation to Use Strength on Rest of World

By that time the isolationists had sold a considerable fraction of the country on the notion that while being prepared might make this country so strong that nobody would want to attack us, at the same time it would be a constant temptation to use that strength to enforce our ideas on the rest of the world.

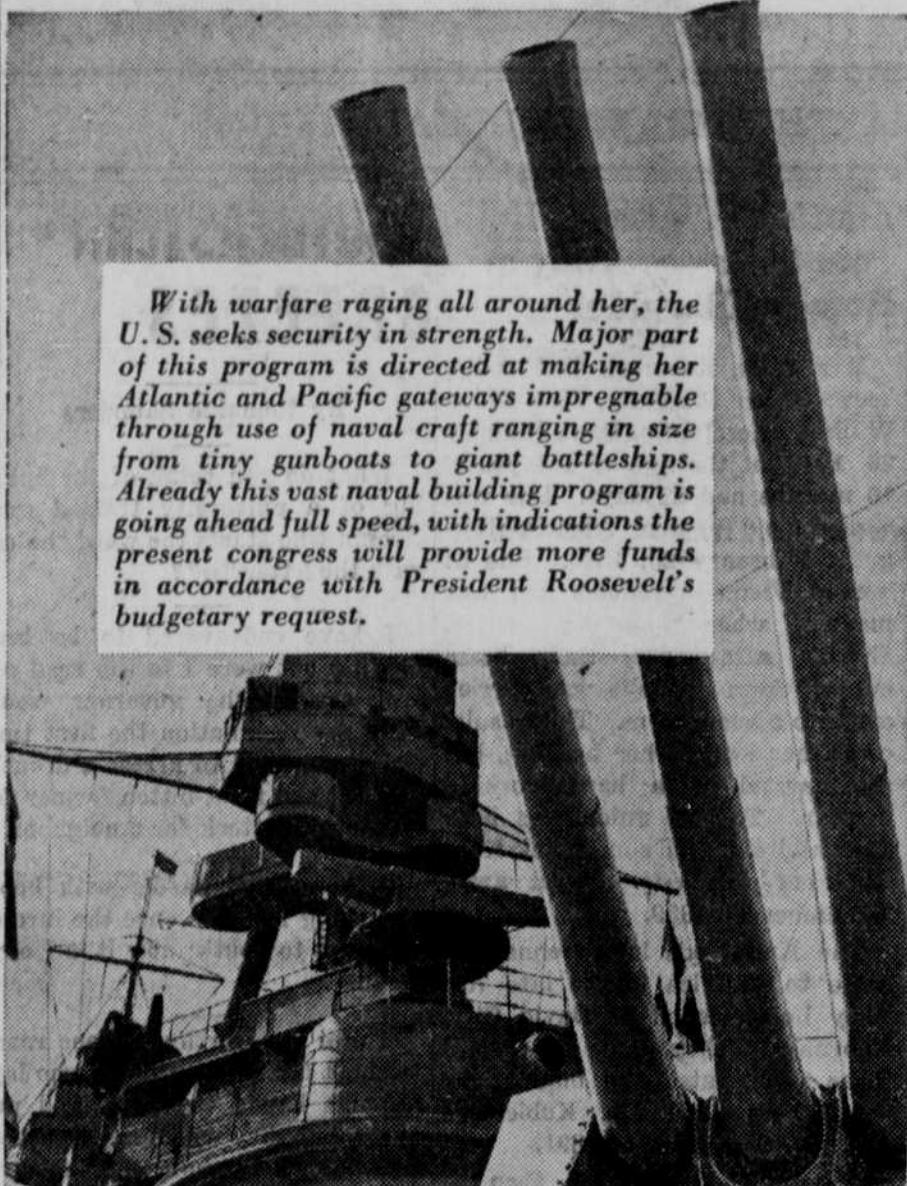
True, the isolationists have been proved wrong in their contention that to permit shipments of war supplies to the allies would lead us into the war.

But the whole proceeding had impressed part of the country with the danger of bigger armaments, and this naturally led to the conclusion: "Why spend the money on them?" Then the President put on the finishing touch to the wave of enthusiasm, which was genuinely rising for better preparedness last autumn, by coupling up his request for new taxes with the statement that bigger defense spending required them.

"Why not postpone both?" demanded the isolationists, as with one voice. The net result is unpredictable at the moment. Probably the army and navy will get a little more than they had last year, but decidedly they are not going to get what they thought in September they would get from this session of congress.

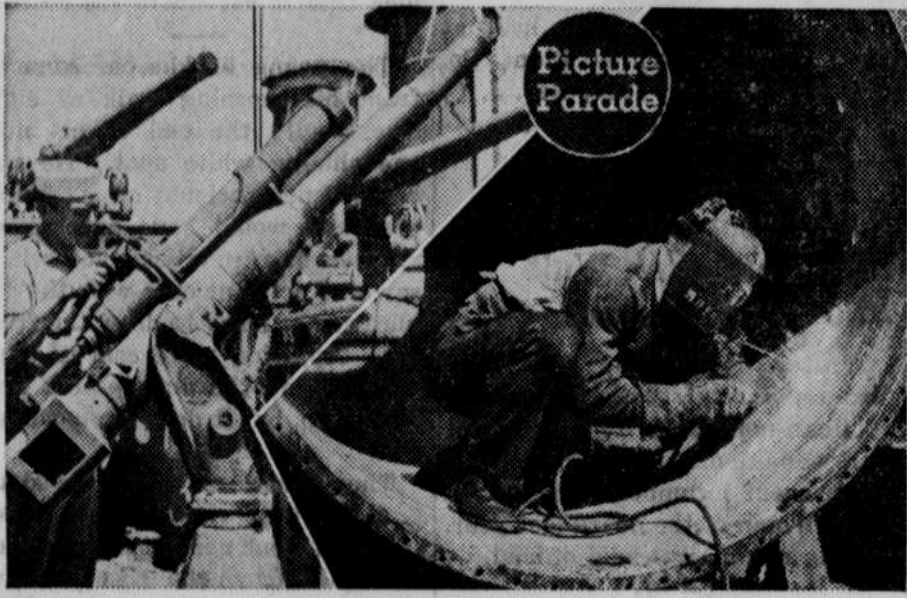
(Bell Syndicate—WNU Ser. 7, 5.)

# THE NAVY U. S. Repairs Old Battlewagons To Bolster First Defense Line

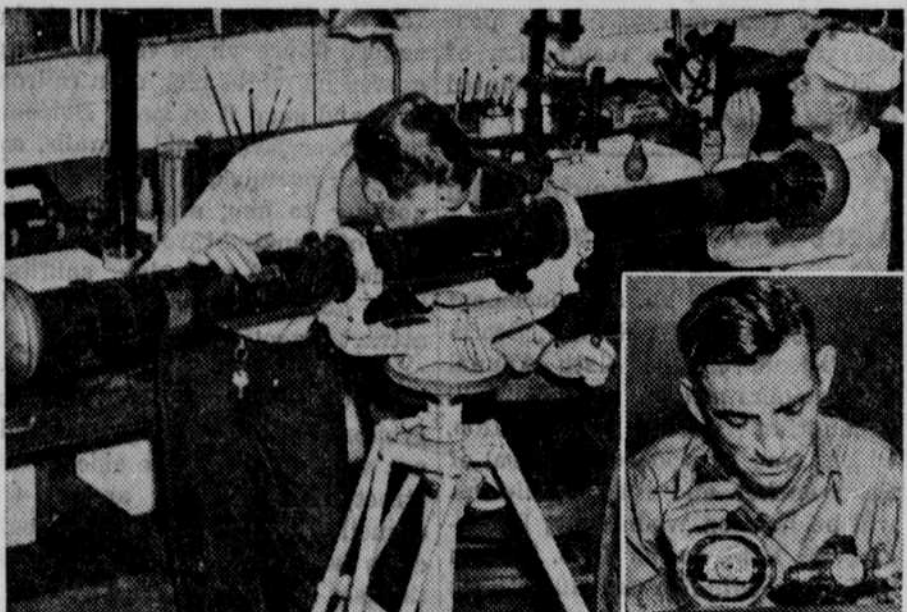


With warfare raging all around her, the U. S. seeks security in strength. Major part of this program is directed at making her Atlantic and Pacific gateways impregnable through use of naval craft ranging in size from tiny gunboats to giant battleships. Already this vast naval building program is going ahead full speed, with indications the present congress will provide more funds in accordance with President Roosevelt's budgetary request.

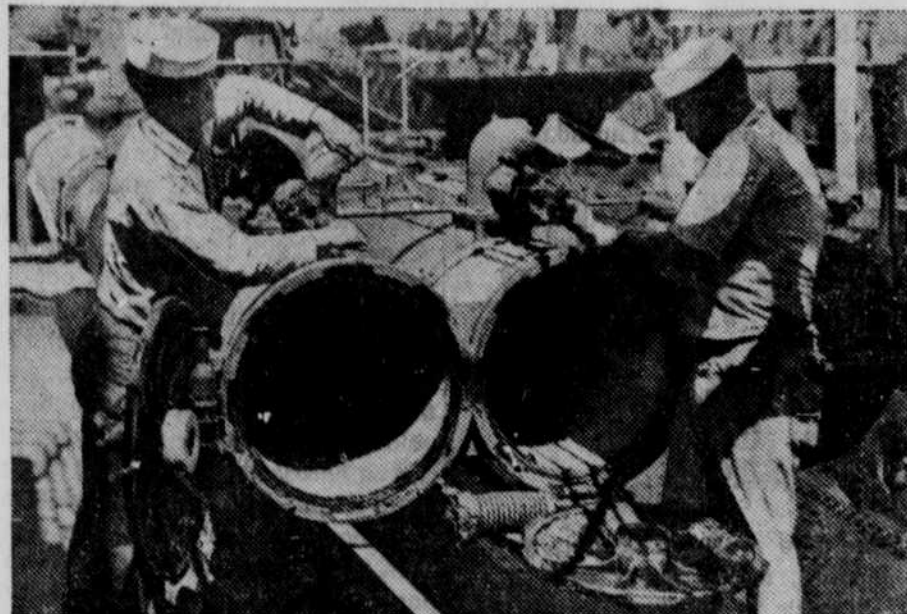
Giant ships like the Pennsylvania whose 14-inch guns are shown above, are one part of the program. Another, more economical part, is rehabilitation of old World war destroyers which have been harbored at San Diego for many years. Though rusty in spots, they've been kept in good shape for just such an emergency as this.



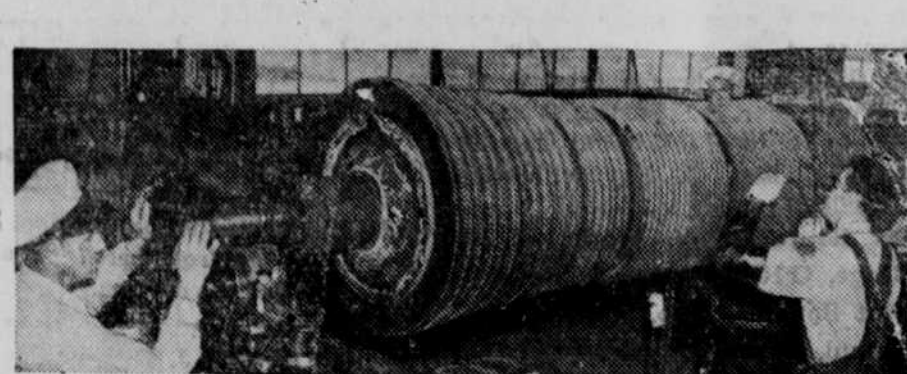
Left: A seaman chips preservative red lead from a three-inch anti-aircraft gun aboard one of these recommissioned destroyers. Right: A welder works on one of the huge smoke stacks removed from the USS Williams.



A range finder is given final inspection, while in the background another naval optical shop expert checks a sextant. Inset: Seaman working on a gyroscope, which governs path of a torpedo after it has been fired at a naval objective.



Seamen aboard an old World war destroyer are cleaning and checking newly-installed torpedo tubes. When the program has been completed, Uncle Sam will have powerful reserve equipment with which to defend his coastlines.



Repairing a turbine rotor, resting on a balancing machine.



# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By **LEMUEL F. PARTON**  
(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—The recent emancipation proclamation of Keweenaw Mountain Landis, freeing an oppressed minority of major and minor league ball players, reminded this courier of the big blizzard in Chicago, along about 1906. I was a new and bewildered reporter from the sticks, tossed into the maelstrom of a federal court railroad case because there was nobody else to send except the office boy. It was as intelligible as a squirrel cage. The defending attorney loosed a gas attack of statistics and my pencil dropped from my limp fingers.

The judge, a little, brown wheat-straw of a man with a chrysanthemum that, got me in the sharp focus of his bright agate eye. I hadn't been wrecking any trains or robbing banks, but I began to fear the worst. I wondered whether my elaborate ignorance of what was happening could possibly be construed as a federal offense.

Then the blow fell. The judge gavelled down the spouting lawyer and said the court would take a brief recess. Then he beckoned me into his chambers. He asked me to sit down.

Then he said: "I hadn't seen you at the press table before. This case is confusing. I thought I might help you in getting it straight. It's like this . . ." In a few concise sentences he brought the courtroom hub-bub into something understandable. I managed to write a story about it without breaking my arm and got my first pat on the back from a city editor who was no spendthrift with such gestures.

The voltairean little Judge Landis was like that, and any newspaper man who ever knew him will insist that his \$65,000-a-year honorarium as baseball commissioner isn't half enough. He was a corporation lawyer before he began calling strikes on big business, and was appointed to the federal bench by Theodore Roosevelt at the peak of T. R.'s trust-busting rampage. In his dual capacity he has punished two of the major institutions of America, the Standard Oil company and Babe Ruth, the former with a \$29,000,000 fine.

He was a newsboy in Logansport, Ind.; a semi-pro baseball player; a stenographer and court clerk at 18, and soon thereafter a law school graduate and practicing lawyer. His appointment as national commissioner of baseball grew out of the "Black Sox" scandal in 1919.

THE easy-going free-for-all of American journalism, in which public officials sometimes owe their high status to an understanding of newspaper men and how to get on with them, has given this country an advantage over Europe in wartime press relations. In the World War and now in the present war Europe has demonstrated the limitations of even the most intelligent of its bureaucrats in co-operating with the press. While England and France have, traditionally, a free press, the human contacts between the correspondents and high officialdom are still lacking, and both countries are snarled in censorship troubles.

### U. S. Has Edge On Europe in Press Relations

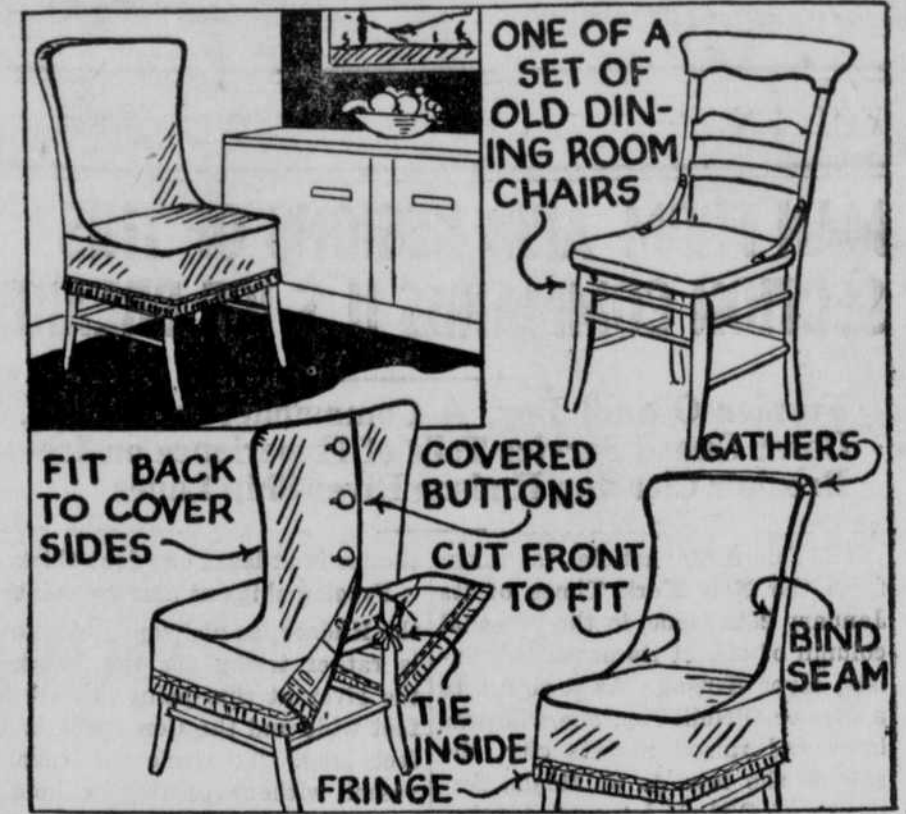
At the start of the war, liberal opinion noted with satisfaction that France and England had appointed, respectively, to their ministries of information, a distinguished literary man and playwright, and a leading scholar. It seemed to be an exemplification of their war aims. But, like the brass hats of the past, they didn't seem to understand newspapers or newspaper men.

The scholarly Lord MacMillan of England has faded into the background, and his press censor, Vice Admiral C. V. Osborne, is replaced by the clubby and gregarious Sir Walter T. Monckton. In France, Jean Girardoux, the playwright, is still minister of information, but his office inspires bitter stories in the American press about fantastic restrictions. The censorship tangle is an issue of daily mounting importance in France.

Newspaper men liked M. Girardoux tremendously when he was spokesman for the French ministry of foreign affairs a few years ago. He was perhaps, in Goethe's phrase, "all too human" for any careful grooving of public opinion—his own is ironic and whimsical—and has been surrounded with a bulwark of bureaucracy against which newspaper men are thrown for a loss. He is a charming, monocled gentleman of 53, who was severely gassed in the World War and so speaks in a husky voice. He did a short turn at Harvard before the World War.

# HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



New dignity for set of old chairs.

ANY dining room may be made fresh and smart with built-in cupboards, a little paint and inexpensive curtains. But what may be done to bring a set of outmoded chairs up-to-date? The one sketched at the upper right is typical of many that are substantial and sturdy though scarred by long use. All that they need is an up-to-date frock to make them perfectly at home in that modern dining room.

If your chairs do not have the supports shown at the sides of the seat they will be even easier to slip-cover. This cover is of medium blue cotton rep with darker blue for the bias binding and the cotton fringe around the bottom. Large button moulds are covered with the slip cover material for the button-up-the-back opening. If you are not expert at making bound buttonholes, snaps may be used under the buttons. The narrow ties sewn to the corners of the inside of the seat cover hold it neatly in place.

NOTE: Mrs. Spears' Sewing Book No. 3 contains six other in-

## Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

### The Questions

1. What is the expansive force exerted at the moment of freezing of water?
2. Why is the Latin language used in the medical field?
3. What is the origin of the bugle call, "Retreat"?
4. Who invented the zipper?
5. Which country is the largest in the world, and which has the largest population?
6. How many popes has England provided?

### The Answers

1. Probably not less than 30,000 pounds per square inch.
2. Because of its unchangeableness, it is an old language and the most universal, Latin is used in the medical field.
3. It is of very ancient origin and is one of the few known to have been used by the Crusaders.
4. The hookless fastener was invented by Whitcomb L. Judson in 1893.
5. Russia (8,144,228 square miles) is the largest country. China (over 400,000,000 people) has the greatest population in the world.
6. England has provided only one pope, Nicholas Breakspear. As Adrian IV, he held office from 1154 to 1159.

### Power to Do!

O do not pray for easy lives; pray for tasks equal to your powers; pray for powers equal to your tasks; then the doing of your work will be no miracle—but you will be a miracle.—Phillips Brooks.

## Constipation Relief That Also Pepsin-izes Stomach

When constipation brings on acid indigestion, bloating, dizzy spells, gas, coated tongue, sour taste, and bad breath, your stomach is probably loaded up with certain undigested food and your bowels don't move. So you need both Pepsin to help break up fast that rich undigested food in your stomach, and Laxative Senna to pull the trigger on those lazy bowels. So be sure your laxative also contains Pepsin. Take Dr. Caldwell's Laxative, because its Syrup Pepsin helps you gain that wonderful stomach-relief, while the Laxative Senna moves your bowels. Tests prove the power of Pepsin to dissolve those lumps of undigested protein food which may linger in your stomach, to cause belching, gastric acidity and nausea. This is how pepsinizing your stomach helps relieve it of such distress. At the same time this medicine wakes up lazy nerves and muscles in your bowels to relieve your constipation. So see how much better you feel by taking the laxative that also puts Pepsin to work on that stomach discomfort, too. Even finicky children love to taste this pleasant family laxative. Buy Dr. Caldwell's Laxative—Senna with Syrup Pepsin at your drugist today!

### Lack of Imagination

The absence of a poetic taste is a sad indication of a lack of the imaginative faculty; and without imagination what is life?—Richardson.

## In LOS ANGELES



## It's HOTEL CLARK

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WITH the movie capital of the world and western America's radio city within the borders of Los Angeles, entertainment reaches its zenith. Gay nights, laughter and life; sunny days filled with thrills and excitement. In the center of everything is situated the HOTEL CLARK at Fifth and Hill Streets. A hotel where you will enjoy hospitality to its fullest extent; where you will find your every wish anticipated. Whether you stay in Los Angeles for a few days or a month, choose Hotel Clark, downtown in the heart of things.

555 Rooms with Baths from \$2.50

Personal Management of F. G. B. Morris

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... doesn't cough in public. Smith Bros. Cough Drops relieve coughs due to colds—pleasantly. Two kinds:—Black or Menthol, 5¢.

**Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A**

Vitamin A (Carotene) raises the resistance of mucous membranes of nose and throat to cold infections, when lack of resistance is due to Vitamin A deficiency.



## Advertised BARGAINS

Our readers should always remember that our community merchants cannot afford to advertise a bargain unless it is a real bargain. They do advertise bargains and such advertising means money saving to the people of the community.