## Release of Polish 'Documents' Creates Furore in Washington; Hull, Bullitt Deny Nazi Charge

(EDITOR'S NOTE-When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

admiralty.

### HITLER SAY:

The Roosevelt administration indignantly denied spectacular charges by Germany. Herr Ribbentrop's aggressive Foreign Office charged that it had possession of 16 crucial documents, found in the Polish government archives at captured Warsaw. These documents had been turned in by Polish diplomats, so the accusation went, and concerned the activities of the American ambassadors to London and Paris. It seems that these ambassadors, Kennedy and Bullitt, had egged on England and France against Hitler, with the teeming promise that the United States would eventually come to the allies' help. It also was alleged that Bullitt held out false inspiration to the bellicose Poles. Unquestionably, these sensational charges were the news of the week.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and Bill Bullitt hastened to deny the accusations, as storm clouds gathered over America. Roosevelt talked about taking it all with "three" grains of salt. Hull made a flat denial. Bullitt and Potocki, Polish ambassador to the United States, both said no-no in



COUNT JERZY POTOCKI -Poland's ambassador to the U. S., whose alleged reports to Warsaw on conversations with William Bullitt, U. S. ambassador to France, were published in Berlin. Said Potocki: "I deny the allegations . . . I never had any (such) conversations . . "

unison. But Congressman Hamilton Fish and the hardshell isolationists were infuriated, asserting that where there is smoke, there is a fire or two. Fish demanded a thorough investigation, and others de-fied the President to laugh it off, salt or no salt. It was a bad thing to have happen in a presidential, maybe a third-term, year.

### ANGLO-FRANCE:

The allied war council met, somewhat bewildered by it all, in London. The French and English reaffirmed their unity, barred any separate peace by either, and aninced that their financial, economic and imperialistic co-operation would continue after the present war was over. They intended, they

### **NAMES** in the news

Congressman Hamilton Fish, who wanted Roosevelt's foreign activities investigated, himself led colored N. Y. troops in the last war. He fought with the French army, in the only American unit officially attached to the Gallie high command. Fish also was Harvard football captain, and a member of the Harvard crew. He is Roosevelt's unwilling fellow-townsman in Hyde Park,

CDr. Thomas Parran, surgeongeneral of the U.S. public health service, declared that cancer, which caused more than 140,000 deaths last year, is on the increase and ranks as second leading cause of

The Irish Republican army of wild men demonstrated against tall, calm Eamon De Valera, premier of Eire. "Val" was born in New York, with a Spanish father, and an Irish mother and sympathies. His American origin saved him from an English firing squad in

William Horlick Jr., 65, whose father started the multi-million dollar Horlick malted milk fortune, died at Racine. Wis.

William P. Buckner, who began serving a two-year term for mail fraud in the Philippine railway bonds scandal, was revealed to be the husband of Adelaid Moffet, night club singer and heiress to Standard

CHenry Ford II, grandson of the great Henry, is preparing to become a Roman Catholic. His grandfather comes of Irish Protestant stock. The boy's father is Edsel Ford.

d Harry Hopkins, secretary of commerce, sent his 120,000 census takers out to work with the admonition that their task is not an "inquisition" and that they should hance the people politely. Said he: will meet people who have been misinformed, who are con-Be polite and patient. Show your

eredentials willingly." @ Warren K. Billings, famous as Tom Mooney's political jail-mate in California, got married in Nevada experiment, retained control of Alto Miss Josephine Rudolph, who met | berta, but the Tories lost catas-

let it be known, to take a more

active part in pushing the war, and

there was a lot of gossip about

Chamberlain going the way of Dala-

dier-into the prime-ministerial dis-

card. Due to British naval losses,

there was also talk of the axe for

Winston Churchill, first lord of the

It appeared that the neutrals

would suffer, as the result of an in-

creased war endeavor by the allies

Germany must be shut off from oil

and iron, and if Norwegian, or Ru-

manian, or Russian neutrality suf-

fered in consequence, that could not

be helped. The special threat was

aimed at iron-carrying ships, from

Narvik, Norway, to Stettin, Ger-

many, which have the habit of plod-

ding safely along in Norwegian ter-

ritorial waters, free from the frus-

trated allied blockade. The allied

reasoning ran something like this:

No Swedish iron; no German steel;

But the neutrals were not too

afraid of the allies. The Dutch shot

down a British bomber that had vio-

lated their neutrality, and Rumania

appeared to be turning more and

more to the German camp. The

pressed rude opinions in a telegram

to Moscow, and the French kicked

him out on a variety of charges.

France appeared to want war with

the Soviets; England, most emphat-

ically, did not, as a number of sig-

nificant organizational elections

Meanwhile, the Germans and Nor-

A German U-boat wormed its

wegians scored off one another, 1 to

sinister way into Kirkwall, British

base in the faraway Orkney islands

north of Scotland, and "singed

Churchill's whiskers, if any" by

sinking a Norwegian freighter,

which was "safely" held there by

ered another maritime coup; but the

Norwegians countered by interning

a stranded U-boat in Norwegian wa-

ters, which aroused the customary

amount of furor Teutonicus. There

was sensational talk of a U-boat

base on the Pacific, at Whale bay,

southwest of Vladivostok, in the Si-

FORODDS & FORENDS:

d Tokyo, capital of the Japanese

empire of Nippon, claimed a popu-

minous Warsaw has doubled its

With the Spanish civil war a year

over, the grandees (noble families of rank No. 1) took stock. Dictator

Franco recently restored them their estates, confiscated by the late la-

mented republic, but still they had

paid a heavy toll. Records of the

DICTATOR FRANCISCO

FRANCO-A year after the

Spanish war ended his peo-

Council of Grandees indicated that

40 ermine-clad ducal ones had been

killed in the civil war, and that no

less than 116 more of them had been

ported that Spain was slowly gath-

ering momentum in reconstruction;

that her people and her leaders

were pro-German; but that her eco-

nomic life now was closely integrat-

ed with the fortunes of the allies. It is typically Spanish, that the His-

panic heart does NOT follow the

Q Pope Pius XII called for more

Christianity in all nations, and for

a rebirth of human decency in the

face of hell on earth, ill will to

men. He deplored the bombing of

civilians, the violations of treaties,

and the whole conception of power-

politics and super-tough Realpolitik.

The Mohammedans, in India, usu-

ally the fast friends of John Bull as

against Gandhi and his predomi-

nantly Hindu Congress party, de-

nounced British treatment of the

Mehammedan Arabs in Palestine,

thus complicating both the Indian

Canada rallied enthusiastically to

the war, by a landslide Liberal elec-

tion which sustained Premier Mac-

kenzie King. It meant another five-

year term for the Libs, all things

being equal and reasonably success-

ful. The King cabinet had pledged

itself most emphatically against

conscription for Canadians, which

satisfied the pacific French of Que-

bec and the polyglots of the western

provinces. Social credit, a radical

trophically, all along the line.

and Minor Asian toothaches.

'assassinated." It was further re-

ple took stock.

dollar.

population since the war began,

berian maritime province.

the British navy. This was consid-

across the channel showed.

Russian ambassador to France ex-

no Nazi mailed fist; no Hitler.



Woman-of-the-Week

MRS. HJALMAR PROCOPI

Uncertain of his nation's fate, Finnish Minister to the U. S. Hjalmar J. Procope kept mum about his marriage plans until Finland came to terms with Russia. After that he lost no time. Bundled aboard a 1. S.-bound steamer was Miss Margaret Shaw of Yorkshire, England. Minister Procope met her at the dock in New York. Next day they were married at the Fairfax, Va., home of R. Walton Moore, counselor of the U. S. state department, by the Rev. F. Y. Joki of the Brooklyn Finnish-Lutheran church. Ahead, before the Procopes settled down in Washington, was a southern honeymoon.

### MON-MON-MONEY:

The house slapped through a mere billion dollar Labor-Security appropriation, voted down about a quarter of a million for the ailing National Labor Relations board, which has been getting a panning on many fronts, and approved \$17,450,000 for the National Youth administration. The Civilian Conservation corps, one New Deal institution generally approved by Tories and pinks alike, stood in for \$50,000,000 worth of government gold.

The President got back to his office desk after a lengthy and fevered cold. He talked to Sumner Welles, fresh in from Europe, and gave out indications of pessimism as to any early peace abroad. Opponents of want peace abroad, until the allies denberg got off an epic: "Let's swap horses, and stay on this side of the stream." Senator Taft hinted that the New Deal was heading toward with which many calm political scientists, who neither like nor dislike fascism, tend to agree.

But, despite Vandenberg and Taft and others, Secretary Hull succeedlation of 7,000,000. This is said to ed in beating the Pittman amendmake the Jap-cap the world's second ment to the Trade Agreements rescity, with New York first, and Lonolution, which would restore to the don third. London, formerly first senate the power to ratify all future reciprocal trade pacts. Vanden-berg, at this point, declared that the in population, has been reduced by wholesale evacuations, blackouts, and utter boredom, so the story Roosevelt-Hull trading system would a close senatorial vote: 44 to 41. The New Deal tide was promoted by three anti-Roosevelt Democratic senators, who evidently preferred Hull, whom they consider One of the Boys. It was a lucky thing for the White House, that it had not succeeded in purging these three, way back in pre-war 1938.

> SUPREME THE COURT: Our top tribunal found guilty the Ethyl Gasoline corporation, in an anti-trust case. Ethyl, despite her attractive name, was accused of licensing jobbers in a way contrary to the public weal. At the bottom of the case was an anti-knock compound . . . Also, according to the court, the Federal Communications commission may license new radio stations freely, without bothering about the weal of other radio sta-. . . Also, Judge Gordon, of Washington federal district court, declared that trade unions were just as liable as anybody or anything else, under the Sherman anti-trust law, including the serious charge of criminal conspiracy. This decision was good news to capital-

#### ists the country over. **MURDER DE LUXE:**

It is hoped that the English and Nazi newspapers do not go to town on tidings from Brooklyn, N. Y. There the mass-murder racket investigation continued under District Attorney O'Dwyer. It turned out that the mass-murdering outfit maintained branch offices in various cities, on a truly national scale. Kid Twist Abe Reles told astonishing details; one poor music publisher had been shot down on the erroneous suspicion that he was a Dewey witness. Three important Brooklyn witnesses were held at \$100,000 bail apiece, "for their own safety." One gangster was arrested; he had given Scarface Al Capone that famous scar. His name was Frank Galluc-

### UP ABOVE:

The American airplane transport system is fast becoming one of the nation's good boys. We point with pride: Once we viewed with alarm. A full year has just passed without a single death or serious injury to any passenger, pilot, steward, or innocent bystander on the U.S. airways. This encouraging figure takes in well over two million travelers, and nearly 90 million aerial miles. The statement came from the Civil Aeronautics authority,

## which has no axe to grind.

NICKEL SUBWAY: The end of the famous five-cent subway fare in New York city was and music enabled him to revive predicted! The state senate and the music for himself and to introassembly both passed the Moffat- duce the new musical strain to his Coudert bill, taking away control of adopted land. the City subway-fare system from the legislature, and turning it over dition furniture in a Middletown to the city board of estimate. Spe- store. But after hours at home he cial gloom was registered by the designs and builds cimbalons as nickel-minded subway Democrats. well as violins. He has made five Among city proletarians, the five- cimbalons and introduced them to cent fare has been always a fetish. musical groups. Many local Republicans have long considered it a nonsense.

## U. S. Farmer Puts Money in the Bank While City Folk End Up Behind 8-Ball

By OSCAR REGAN

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.) WASHINGTON.—Though his source of income is constantly threatened by natural and artificial disasters and he must support the nation's largest family, Mr. Average American Farmermanages to save more money than any other average man in the United States. What's more, technological trends will probably enable him to better his record for economy in the next few years-and get fat doing it.

A house-to-house survey of more than 1,000,000 farm, village and city families by the department of agriculture reveals that 42 per cent of the nation's farm families consist of five or more persons. Only 26 per cent of the village and city groups are that large, the average being slightly under three. Yet where income is from \$1,000 to \$1,250 a year, a farm family ends the year with a saving of \$26 up, while city families of the same level wind up in a deep financial hole. Let a farmer get his hands on as much as \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year and he'll save almost half of it, the survey dis-

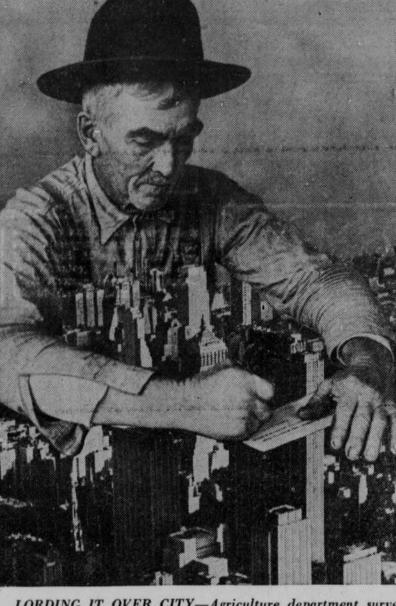
#### His Diet Is Better.

While watching his pennies, the farmer manages to eat more good things than other groups. His brood of five consumes 60 per cent more milk, 16 per cent more butter and 25 per cent more fresh vegetables than city families. Village families, incidentally, are shown by the survey to be the poorest fed in the land, some almost to the point of malnutrition, though an abundance of fresh and nourishing food is usually available nearby.

In fairness, however, the survey discloses that farmers do not have as many incidental expenses as their urban brethren. Less than half those questioned had electricity, while 98 per cent of city and village dwellthe President hinted that he did not ers get monthly power bills. Only 52 per cent of the rural families won by a knockout. Senator Van- had installed telephones as compared with 60 per cent for village and urban families.

More than 94 per cent of city homes were billed for running waa totalitarian state; a statement ter, while in the north-central region of the United States ony 24 per cent of the farms paid for that convenience. Furthermore though 94 per cent of the farmers own automobiles as compared with only 70 per cent of the others, the agrarians buy three-fourths of their cars from the used-car market while more than half the city families buy

However, from one point of view, rapid spread of rural electrification. Within the past decade the benefits of electricity, according to the Rural Electrification administration, have been extended to 700,000 farms. In addition, the hard-surfacing of approximately 85 per cent of the nation's primary and secondary highways has brought the costly attractions of the city-beauty par-



LORDING IT OVER CITY-Agriculture department survey shows farmer making \$1,000 to \$1,250 a year will save a little of it; city families with the same income wind up in a deep financial hole.

lors, theaters, shops and department | pneumatic farm tires, points out stores—closer than ever to the farm. However, it is pointed out, such threats to farm bank balances are more than offset by technological advances which have cut farm production costs. Chief among these are small low-cost, all-purpose tractors which owe much of their time and fuel savings ability to the pneumatic rubber farm tires on which they have attained speeds comparable to those of the automobile. Designed specifically for work on the typical American farm of 100 acres or less, these rubber-shod machines have been found to cost a maximum of 34 cents an hour to operate on regular farm work, including depreciation, upkeep, interest, taxes and all other charges.

Replaces the Horse. With government figures placing small rubber-equipped machines replace four draft animals which would cost a total of 61.6 an hour to work. Each hour, then, the tractor is saving at least 27.6 cents or \$2.76 every 10-hour day, a sizeable addition to farm savings. Furthermore, P. W. Stansfield, farm service manager of the B. F. Goodrich company

that the saving of approximately 24 working days on a 150-acre farm by the faster machines enables farmers to cultivate approximately 33 additional acres with resultant increases in income up to \$600 annually. Thus, it is presumed that farm thriftiness, despite rising prices, will increase during the next few years. Statistics on the cash income of

farm families are peculiarly relevant to modern American problems. In New England, average net cash income for the group of farm operators' families studied was \$789. In the central region, the average net cash income for the families studied extended from a low of \$518 in Iowa to \$1,202 in Illinois. Dust and drouth disasters are reflected still in figures for the mountain and the cost of working one horse or plains regions where the lowest net farm savings are menaced by the mule at 15.4 cents an hour, the cash income was \$207 for families was \$874 in Colorado, Montana, and

#### South Dakota. New Englanders Need More.

In the Southeast, white farm families in Georgia fared worst with an average net cash income of \$449 for the year. Mississippi white farm operators fared best with an average net cash income of \$1,566.

Many oddities were brought out in the survey. Despite their traditional thrift, New England villagers required an income of from \$1,750 to \$2,000 before substantial savings were made. The expenditures of low-income Southern farm wives and daughters for cosmetics and beauty parlors almost equalled those of the Pacific coast group where net cash incomes were highest. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, the farmer spent more on clothing per year men spent more in barber shops than their wives did in beauty par-

## U. S. Watches Azores As Possible Threat To Atlantic Security

NEW YORK .- Direct flight of commercial airplanes between New York and the Azores islands, a distance of 2,000 miles, has again focused attention on the Azores as a potential aerial threat to American

Beginning this spring, two American transatlantic air services are making the 2,000-mile trip in a single hop, carrying mail and passengers. Military men see no reason panded by his father, Alexander, He why invading bombers could not make the same trip.

Thus the dreamy Portuguese islands in mid-Atlantic have assumed tremendous significance within a few short months, after 500 years of isolation and loneliness. They have moved within 15 hours of the Atlantic seaboard.

The islands have belonged to the Portuguese since their discovery in 1444. The United States holds no fear of invasion from the Azores so long as Portugal owns them, for the friendly relation of these two nations has continued unbroken since Colonial times. But it is not implausible to assume that an aggressor power may some day seize them.

Several military men have expressed this fear openly. In 1938, Rear Adm. Yates Stirling, former navy chief of staff, expected Franco Spain to capture Portugal.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot treats the same subject in his book, "The Ramparts to Watch." He says: "For these islands to pass into German control, either directly or by means and the radio are subject to severe of a Portuguese puppet government dominated by Nazis and Fascist influence would be a matter of such grave concern that it's a question whether we ought not to resist."

Aerial experts point out that enethe government has enlisted the aid Newfoundland. Thus an air base in of census information, "even to the of experts from finance, industry the Azores would be considerably justice department." closer to our coast than Hawaii.



# WHO'S **NEWS** THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK. - Paul Reynaud, who was asked to form a new French cabinet, and successor to Premier Daladier, put through the French - Brit-Premier Desires British-French Monetary Union

and, even before the start of the war was an advocate of a close financial union between the two countries as the first bulwark of their joint defense. For several years, he has been studying English finance and history, insisting that both nations must abandon their old plan of remaining apart in the matter of monetary and economic

He is a lawyer, financier and economist, minister of finance since October, 1938. In the chamber of deputies, he represents a "big business" section of Paris and has contended vigorously against "governmental meddling in business." In 1935 and 1936 he made a courageous fight for the devaluation of the franc, an issue which is always loaded in France and always sidestepped by more cautious politicians. His business sagacity was demonstrated in the summer of 1929, when he warned all and sundry that a big smash was coming, and withdrew all of his securities from the mar-

He is as direct, decisive and flery as Daladier is ponderous and meditative, and for many years has been making prophecies more gloomy than cassandra's foredoom of Troy. as he urged France to prepare for the worst. He parts his hair in 'ac middle, strings with the Alliance Democratique, a center group, and has never been classified as either right or left. He is said to be "too intelligent to be liked," and does not seem to mind. He is small and alert, only slightly gray at 60, carefully groomed and the master of a verbal short jab which seldom invites a return engagement for anyone inclined to mix with him.

He was a holdout on Laval's deal to give Mussolini a green light in Ethiopia and in this connection warned France that it had better be looking to its empire. It politics since 1919, in the chamber since 1928, he was previously minister of finance in Tardieu's cabinet. He comes of a family high in the me which has extensive holdings in several foreign countries, including Mexico.

BUILDING more stately mansions for his soul, Fritz Mandl, the Austrian munitioneer, runner-up for Zaharoff, was interrupted by Adolf New Arms Plants Hitler. In a Are Being Built municipal By Fritz Mandl court, an Austrian architect sues Mr. Mandl for payment. for designs for a new wing on his-Alpine castle, when he was married to Hedy Lamarr, the screen star, now the wife of Gene Markey, Hollywood producer. The castle and the plans were a war casualty, but Mr. Mandl is sitting pretty in Argentina, the hidalgo of a great estate, and than his wife, while in the Midwest getting a fast running start with new steel and munitions plants in the land of the pampas.

> He fooled Hitler. His great arms plants, including the Hirtenberg plant, were supposed to be worth about \$60,000,000. That was a nice, fat grouse for the Nazi nimrod, but when Der Fuehrer moved in, he found the great plants just a hollow shell, the securities long since liquidated and Mr. Mandl at a safe nose-thumbing distance with his former fortune remaining more or less intact.

Now 40 years old, round-faced and merry, he was a playboy in his youth, but stayed on the job in his later years. The munitions works were a family holding, founded by his grandfather, Sigmund, and exwas an associate of the fallen Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg in the Vienna putsch of 1934-not at all interested in political ideologies, and smarter than the prince in both making a get-away from Hitler and from Germany aswell as being able to save his for-

NOT a refugee fortune, but the makings of a new one appears in the operations of Arnold Bernstein, who also found a hole in the Nazi line. A freighter of the Americanized Arnold Bernstein shipping lines burns at Baltimore, but it was insured and his newly recruited ships are running cargos to Europe and his fleet is expanding. He came here last October, from a Nazi jail, where a tangle over the mysterious blocked marks had landed him. At 51, a tall, pale, thoughtful man, he gets a new start.

WILLIAM L. AUSTIN, director W of the census, was born on "Hurricane farm" in Mississippi. He is an easy-going citizen, in the census bureau 40 years, and hasn't yet headed for a cyclone cellar as the extraordinarily prying 1940 census heads into a low barometer. He has been extremely tight-lipped about census data. In 1936, he remy bombers from the Azores would minded some persistent reporters have to fly only 1,170 miles to reach that the law did not allow the release

## which pioneered the development of Canada Fights 'Strangest War' With Industry Instead of Guns

L. Mackenzie King won a vote of confidence in his special "war mandate" election in late March, it unleashed forces which permit continuance of the

strangest war any nation

has ever seen. Having straight - forwardly declared war against Nazi Germany, Canadians find themselves forced to fight but at home. Their weap-

not on the

western front PHILIP STEGERER

U. S. Volunteer. ons are industry and agriculture,

not guns. To be sure, one division of troops has already been sent abroad but this was more to pacify the Canadians than because Great Britain wanted them. There are already too many men on the western front and the allies are in greater need of economic resources.

To make it even more unusual, a large number of the Canadian

### Ohioan Makes Cimbalons For U. S. Music World

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO. - John Farkas, robust cabinet maker, has dedicated his spare hours and woodworking talents to the mission of supplying cimbalons to the American musical world.

When Farkas arrived in Middletown in 1922 from Hungary he missed the harp-like lyrical music of the native Hungarian instrument. and thus began his hobby.

His knowledge of fine carpentry Farkas' daytime job is to recon-

A cimbalon looks like a rectangular box on wheels. It is strung with 124 wires, zigzagged across three

OTTAWA. — When Cana-dian Prime Minister W. troops sent abroad or held for train-ing are American volunteers, of ing are American volunteers, of whom between 10,000 and 15,000 are said to have crossed the border since war began. Unlike 1914, when hostilities brought feverish recruiting of men for cannon fodder and women for nursing and bandage-making, the

> war of 1940 finds Canada going along lors. much as usual. Only a few select troops are accepted and they must pass rigid examinations. Women, no longer needed for bandage-wrapping and sock-knitting, are concentrating instead on saving food and working in offices and factories. Nor is Great Britain demanding huge quantities of foodstuffs as in

1914. Canadian farmers, who expected such a rush, are left with bulging granaries. As a source of war supplies and

a training ground for allied aviation Canada is rapidly becoming so important that many believe it may be the British empire's most important industrial center when the war is over. Some 15,000 pilots from England, Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the empire are being given their final training in Canada.

The dominion is also manufacturing planes, shells and automobiles. Battleships may also be built there eventually, for Canada is now making smaller naval vessels.

As never before, Canada at war is emphasizing her financial independence from England, acting almost as a separate nation. Canadian securities held in England are being repatriated and \$1,500,000,000 worth of Canadian-held American securities are being sold back to the United States.

The dominion is financing all munitions manufacturing herself, granting credits to Britain and earmarking her gold for Britain. When peace finally comes she will not only be independent of London but may actually be a creditor nation.

But Canada's nonparticipation in hostilities does not mean that life goes on minus wartime restrictions. Exports of war materials to neutral nations are prohibited. Newspapers censorship.

Industry has been placed largely

under government control, yet Prime Minister Mackenzie King has pointedly assured the people that he does not intend to keep it there. As a reassurance on this point