

Weekly News Analysis

Papal Election Thought Retort Against Dictator Interference

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.

Religion

As Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Pope Pius XII was Vatican secretary of state and an important mediator in many a European squabble. His two most notable achievements were (1) leadership in the World War settlement attempt of Pope Benedict XV and (2) consummation of the concordat that brought peace between the Vatican and Italy. His



POPE PIUS XII
Despite Count Ciano and Germany.

most difficult job was negotiating a treaty with Protestant Russia in 1929, a feat that won him the red cap of cardinal when Pietro Gasparri retired in 1929.

When Pope Pius XI died last February 9, Secretary of State Pacelli immediately became camerlengo, interim chief of the Roman Catholic church until the college of cardinals could name a successor. Internationally better known than any other potential candidate, Cardinal Pacelli's name was immediately bandied about as the most likely successor. This, despite his confessed longing to lead the contemplative life of a monk, despite rumors that his selection would be none too welcome by totalitarian Germany and Italy.

If Cardinal Pacelli had never admitted anti-dictator sentiments, Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo, lost no time pointing out that a Pacelli appointment would be unwelcome in Rome. In Germany another newspaper, Das Schwarze Korps, chimed in. At the Vatican, German Ambassador Carl-Ludwig Diego von Bergen told the college that his nation was "assisting at the elaboration of a new world," and that "the papacy without doubt has an essential role."

Though conceivably unrelated to these events, Cardinal Pacelli's elevation to the papacy might be in direct retaliation against two governments which saw fit to interfere with church-affairs. A further possibility is that the Rome-Berlin axis erred diplomatically to such an extent that the college of cardinals felt obliged to appoint an experienced statesman who could deal with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

Europe

Britain's chief reason for backing down at Munich was unpreparedness. Subsequent appeasements have grown noticeably smaller as rearmament was sped. In January, Prime Minister Chamberlain gave nary an inch at Rome. In February he openly announced plans to aid France in war and to win the new Spain away from Fascist domination. Shortly after General Franco's government was recognized the army, navy and air ministers stepped before parliament to outline how their share of Britain's largest budget since the World War (more than \$5,000,000,000) will be spent.

How army, navy and air expenses will mount is shown by the following estimated budgets, compared with the current fiscal year:

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Army	\$ 825,000,000	\$ 832,500,000	\$ 832,500,000
Navy	799,200,000	818,500,000	818,500,000
Aviation	1,163,133,000	671,615,000	
	\$2,787,133,000	\$1,822,600,000	

Not included is some \$225,000,000 going for civilian defense, bringing the total armament outlay to more than \$2,900,000,000, or more than the government will spend for all other purposes combined. Specifically: Army. Standing at \$65,700 (a new

peace-time high), various army units will be boosted by about 185,700 during the coming fiscal year. Increases are planned both at home and in colonies.

Navy. Fearing German U-boats, English, Australian, South African and Hong Kong ports will be secured against submarines and mine-layers. Canada may purchase a naval flotilla leader to head its fleet of six destroyers. Six new motor torpedo boats are being shipped to Hong Kong. Planned construction: 20 fast escort vessels, 20 battleships, one aircraft carrier, four cruisers, 16 destroyers, 30 smaller craft.

Aviation. Personnel will rise from 106,000 to 118,000, four times the 1934 total of 30,000. By March 31, a total of 1,750 first-line planes will be ready, with production paced at 500 a month against an estimated 600 in Germany.

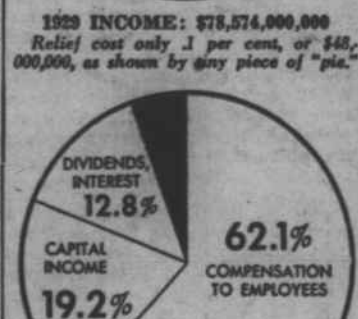
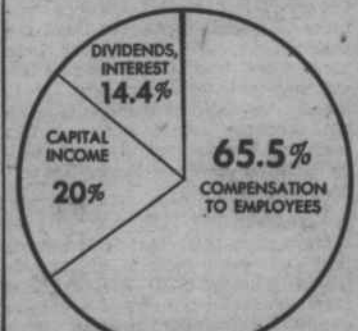
Civilian. Fifty million civilian gas masks, 1,400,000 "toy" gas helmets for babies and 1,300,000 masks for children are on the list. Some 127,000,000 sandbags are on hand, with 200,000,000 ordered. Special electrical equipment is planned and "crisis" organization is being completed.

Der Tag, whose fear is responsible for this preparation, meanwhile remains at flirting distance. Points of potential trouble between France and Italy over Mediterranean demands have grown more prominent. Italy has repatriated her nationals in France, ousted French newspaper men, won Polish allegiance away from France and hastened mobilization. One new garrison is reportedly established at Genoa, only 150 miles from Nice. Meanwhile Spain emerges as the new center of European balance.

Relief

Everyone knows relief costs much more today than in 1929. Everyone knows, too, that President Roosevelt's dream of an \$80,000,000,000 national annual income may mean little even if it does come true, since increased governmental costs would eat up the profits. How much relief costs have gained, how much national income has dropped, is shown in reports of the social security board. (See graphs).

But far more impressive were facts not shown in the report, namely, that a noticeable share of 1938's national income came not from private initiative but from government aid. For example, even the \$3,724,000,000 total relief expense was included, as was \$57,000,000 spent for war veteran payments. Emergency



subistence payments to farmers are also counted in.

Darkening the picture still more are estimates that total relief costs would have mounted to \$4,468,800,000 instead of only \$3,724,000,000 had federal, state and local administrative costs been included. Moreover, since 1938's national income was more than \$14,000,000,000 under 1929's, the growth of relief cost over this period was bigger than shown.

W O M E N In the News . . .

RUSSIA'S NADEJDA KONSTANTINOVA KRUPSKAYA, widow of Nikolai Lenin, early revolutionist leader and educational leader, died on her seventieth birthday at Moscow.

JAPAN'S EMPRESS NAGAKO gave birth to her seventh child, a girl, five days before her thirty-sixth birthday.

AMERICA'S MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution, reportedly because that organization refused Washington's Constitution hall as a site for the recital by Marian Anderson, Negro contralto.

ENGLAND'S DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, AMERICA'S MRS. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, discovered to be neighbors in an exclusive Parisian section just off the Bois de Boulogne.

Labor

For two years labor's ill-starred dove of peace has sought a resting place, hovering over the battleground of John Lewis' Congress for Industrial Organization and William Green's American Federation of Labor. This month, for three reasons, the dove hovers nearer earth. But there is still no indication that peace will come via mutual consent; a more likely solution is victory for the A. F. of L., thanks to its anti-C. I. O. sentiment welling up since Homer Martin split the United Automobile Workers during January. The three indications of a showdown:

Supreme Court. The much cursed national labor relations board, allegedly pro-C. I. O., was rebuffed



DANIEL TOBIN
The peacemaker eschewed peace.

in three Supreme Court decisions which effectively banned the sit-down strike. Specifically, the two major decisions ruled (1) that Chicago's Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation could not be compelled to rehire participants in the notorious 1937 sit-down, and (2) that NLRB has misruled in charging a Cleveland firm with unfair labor practices for dealing with one set of organized workers after failing to reach an agreement with another set.

Since C. I. O.'s most successful weapon has been discredited, C. I. O. itself is thereby discredited. But John Lewis' organization has already attained a big measure of success, so this effect is unimportant. Greater by far is the blow to NLRB's prestige.

Wagner Act. C. I. O. has stood pat against amending the labor act, and well it might, since most NLRB decisions have been favorable. Chief sentiment for change has come from A. F. of L., which lost prestige by NLRB decisions, and employers, who claim the act discriminates against them. Adding its voice is the public, which apparently dislikes the idea of giving NLRB jurisdiction which traditionally has belonged to the courts. Revision of the Wagner act is the No. 1 certainty of this year's congress, probably stripping NLRB of its power.

Feeses Talks. Encouraged by court rulings and public sentiment, A. F. of L. could afford to accept President Roosevelt's current labor peace bid, with reservations. Hope of the administration is that labor's two factions will settle their dispute in conference, precluding a fiery congressional debate over Wagner act changes. But Mr. Roosevelt had not counted on such independence as that of William Green and Daniel Tobin, A. F. of L. stalwarts. Appointed a delegate to the peace talks, Mr. Tobin refused to attend on the excuse that he had too much work. A more logical reason is that Mr. Tobin, famed as a peacemaker, failed to see a chance for harmony. It was recalled that at last autumn's Houston A. F. of L. convention he argued for arbitration "provided the points do not involve fundamental laws of the organizations."

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Small Telephone Companies Hit By Application of Labor Law

Again the People Are Made Victims of Too Much Government; Act Forces Small Industries Into Spot Where They Cannot Do Business or Hire Labor.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON. — On President Roosevelt's list of "must" legislation a year or so ago was a bill that, when it eventually became a law, was called the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938." It was made to apply to all business crossing state lines, or to products thus manufactured that went into channels of trade outside of the state where they were produced. It set certain rates of minimum pay and established a limitation on the number of hours workers could continue on the job. Everyone refers to it now as the wages and hours law.

At the time of the appointment of Elmer F. Andrews, as wages and hours administrator, I discussed the potential success or failure that lay ahead for such a law. In looking over my files of the time, I found that I wrote, concerning the law, that "Mr. Andrews can either make or break it" by the policies he adopts and the interpretations he makes of the law's provisions. I said also that he must use great care in the selection of subordinates.

All of which leads into discussion of a situation that has arisen respecting application of the law to several industries. Generally, too, it forces a conclusion that here is just another law under which government is interfering in the normal living of people. As usual, the people are the victims of too much government.

While there are several lines of industry about which I want to write in this analysis, the most flagrant misgovernment and the most damaging result, as far as I can see, is the application of the wages and hours law to the little known, but widely used, small independent telephone companies. I am referring to that type of telephone company which serves the small towns and villages and the farmers who live around those small, yet very essential, trading centers.

Nearly 30,000 Independent Telephone Companies in U. S.

When I heard that some of the subordinates in Mr. Andrews' agency were determined to apply the provisions of the wages and hours law to the independent telephone, I began to dig around for information about them. I am acquainted with those units of service. I know what it is to turn the crank on the big box that hangs on the wall in order to ring a neighbor on a party line; it is not an unfamiliar fact either to hear of how the switchboard, located in somebody's home in the village, closes down at nine o'clock at night, and no one is supposed to ring unless it is a case of sickness or other emergency.

I was stunned, however, to realize that there are nearly 30,000 such companies in the United States. Nor was I prepared to understand, at once, that there are approximately 4,100,000 "stations" or subscribers to those companies. If we figure an average family as five, we arrive at the conclusion obviously that nearly 21,000,000 persons depend upon that type of service.

The wages and hours administration does not propose to apply the law to all of these; it eliminated more than half of the total, but a bunch of the smart boys under Mr. Andrews have decided the law should apply to 12,461 such companies are entirely within the confines of a county, in most instances, because the little switchboards are able to make a connection with "long distance" companies. It may not happen more than five times a month, but the little company is doing "interstate" business. Hence, your Uncle Sam, acting through the bureaucrats, proposes to tell the local companies they must pay the wages designated by the federal law and limit the hours of those who earn their living that way.

Would Force Companies to Increase Their Rates

Now, I am thoroughly familiar with the limitation of opportunities of employment for women and girls in the small towns. I know that the small telephone companies employ them as operators, or they employ somebody not physically able to do other types of work. The pay is small, but it provides a comfortable living in most cases. Perhaps, the pay ought to be higher, but if the pay is higher, the town and country subscribers will have to pay more.

Speaking of Sports

Jacobs Brings Farm System To Fight Game

By ROBERT McSHANE

UNCLE MIKE JACOBS, who hasn't exactly grown poor in the boxing business, has decided to borrow an idea from baseball and bring his farm system to the big league fight game.

Of course Uncle Mike will be superintendent of the cauliflower farm, but will be aided and abetted by none other than Benny Leonard, who will serve as chief scout, coach, ear and general organization man.

It wasn't so long ago that Benny was commander in chief of the light-weight division. He's a bit larger around the middle now, but still has an eagle eye for ring talent. And once the talent is unburied there'll be minor league training and the promise of promotion to big-time for the leather-tossers who come through in the chain system.



Benny Leonard

The setup will be practically the same as in baseball, except there will be no Judge Landis as final authority.

Benny's job will be to scour the hinterlands in search of promising youngsters and bring them to New York to get their start in a couple of "minor league" fight clubs that Jacobs plans to open in the near future.

Jacobs' move, on the surface, at least, seems logical. If the present crop of hothouse heavyweight contenders had come up through ability instead of publicity, interest in the game would be much greater. His farm system, if properly conducted, should eliminate the misfits and give real fighters a chance.

He has promised that any young unknowns discovered by Leonard and sent to New York for try-outs will not have to make the usual concessions. It will be possible for them to get their chances without signing over to anybody's auspices. Jacobs emphasized the fact that he seeks no new monopolies for himself, and if the kids make good they will not have to fight exclusively for him.

The greatest slugger in heavyweight history came from the crossroads. Jim Jeffries from Carroll, Ohio; Jess Willard from Pottawatomie, Kan.; Jack Dempsey, Manassas, Colo.; and Joe Louis from Montgomery, Ala.

Perhaps another Dempsey will be uncovered in the far-flung search for talent. If so, Jacobs and Leonard should be allowed to congratulate themselves.

The Duke Returns

DUKE KAHANAMOKU, lord high sheriff of Honolulu, most beloved man in the islands, will return to the United States this summer to manage a team of Hawaiian swimmers on a tour which will take in both San Francisco and New York World fairs.

The most interesting man of his race, Duke, at 47, is in as good physical condition as when he was breaking world records. And that's been quite a while ago. He came to the United States for the 1912 Olympic trials, and began a career that lasted 20 years and took him to all parts of the world as a champion.

"As the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm," said Duke, "in his high sheriff's office in Honolulu, 'the king of Sweden insisted upon treating me as royalty. He made the mistake so many have done, he assumed that 'Duke' indicated that I come from Hawaiian royalty. 'Duke' is my name and has nothing to do with titles. In all my trips abroad I've met the same thing. I spent hours trying to explain the thing, but Europe didn't want to believe it, so I finally gave up trying."

That Duke is an able politician was demonstrated a few years ago when he was elected sheriff. He is in somewhat of a spot, being a Democrat with Republicans in a distinct majority. His opponent, a Republican, was running for re-election, and was a good officer. Duke realized this, and in his speeches promised if they would elect him, he'd name his opponent chief deputy. The Republicans roared their protests, but Duke stayed by his guns and was elected. He kept his promise, and today his deputy is still the same man. Both seem set for life.

Winter Winner

E. J. (DUTCH) HARRISON, leading money winner of the winter golf circuit, is one champion who will keep both feet on the ground.

The Arkansas-born lad, who just a few years ago was caddy for a \$1 per round, has picked up \$3,000 since the first of the year, to make him top winner among the touring professionals.

Horton Smith brought Dutch to Chicago after spotting his ability on Arkansas courses. He eventually became assistant pro at Horton's home club in Oak Park, Ill.

His Arkansas background gives him a level head. After arriving in par by 13 strokes to set a competitive record of 271 in winning the Texas Open at San Antonio, he was asked what he would do with the prize money. His reply was: "That'll help to feed the hogs."

It took him quite a while really to get up steam. In the 5th of the Open he led the field with a 60 the first day, only to have the officials cancel all the first round scores due to a thunderstorm. The next day he chalked up a bad round, well behind Sam Snead's winning total. His 67 tied Hagen's competitive record of 11 years standing.

Since January 1 Harrison has scored victories in Bing Crosby's tournament and the Texas Open. He lost a playoff to Dick Metz, another Chicagoan, in the Oakland tournament, and finished third at Phoenix.

Monarch of the Mile

SELDOM does an athlete so far surpass his contemporaries that he is looked upon as an almost-certain winner as soon as he enters an event.

Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis is one. The issue is very seldom in doubt when he steps into the ring. Glenn Cunningham, the tireless Kansan, is another. When he stretches out in the mile race his



GLENN CUNNINGHAM

opponents are automatically classed as also-rans.

Cunningham seems invincible in the mile race. Of course, he has his off days, but whether he is in the best of form or not he manages to break the tape with remarkable regularity. As milers go Glenn is practically perfect. That's the trouble. He's too perfect. And perfection does get monotonous.

Not long ago John Borican, Elberon (N. J.) Negro, beat Cunningham in a special 1,000-yard run. Borican staved off a famous Cunningham sprint to win in 2:14.3. Glenn, however, previously had run the distance in 2:01.1, a record.

A short time later the Kansan got revenge. In a mile race in Boston, Cunningham defeated the five man field without a great deal of trouble. The race found his 1,600 yards counterpart, Borican, in last place.

How long he can continue winning is problematical. Soon some barrel-chested youth will beat the veteran, and interest in the mile run will grow. There certainly is no blame to be attached. Cunningham gives the best he has every race, and is a true sportsman. But competition for him is lacking, though several promising milers have their eyes on his record. It will be a strange, somewhat sad day when the old workhorse is definitely unseated as reigning monarch of the mile.

Sport Shorts

Ciencia, filly who won the \$50,000 Santa Anita derby February 22, comes from the vast King ranch in Texas. The ranch embraces about 850,000 acres of Texas' finest terrain . . . Dixie Dean has finally confessed that he was not born in Oklahoma, but in the hills of Arkansas, some three miles from Lucas . . . Only major league baseball team to change training camps this year was the Phillies, having shifted from Biloxi, Miss., to New Braunfels, Texas . . . A Henry (Neb.) basketball player scored a basket for the opposing quint recently. His name was Corrigan. . . .