

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY HENRY W. PORTER

Roosevelt Appeals to Germany And Poland to Try for Peace; England and France Mobilize

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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In a desperate effort to avert the holocaust of war which threatens to engulf Europe, President Roosevelt appealed directly to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and President Ignace Moscicki to refrain from hostilities for a "reasonable and stipulated period" and attempt to settle their difference by

1. Direct negotiation,
2. Submission of these controversies to an impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence, or
3. Agree to the solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation, selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the traditionally neutral states of Europe, or a national of one of the American republics which are all of them free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

EUROPE:

Near the Abyss

Through the doorway of historic 10 Downing street stepped Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of Great Britain, dressed in somber black and more grave-faced than he has been for months. Not even the cheers of the crowd which lined the streets as he made his way to the Parliament building, drove the gloom from his features.

Standing in the house of commons, called in emergency session for the eighth time since the World war, the premier, twisting his hands and speaking in a strained voice, made a speech, heard by millions of listeners all over the world. No longer an "appeaser," Neville Chamberlain told the members of Parli-

ament that Germany was "in a condition of complete readiness for war," that Great Britain found itself "faced with imminent peril of war," and that a German attack on Poland would mean certain and immediate war.

The understanding we gave Poland was given before any agreement was talked of with Russia, and it was not in any way dependent on any such agreement being reached," he said. "How can we, with honor, go back on an obligation which we had so often and plainly repeated?"

As he went on in a cold, firm voice reviewing the treaties which "formally define our obligations but do not in any way alter, add to or subtract from obligations of mutual assistance which have already been accepted" his listeners realized that he was telling them that Britain would go through with the present crisis to the bitter end, even if that end meant war. And the men who heard him, "appeasers" who had cheered his other "crisis announcements" that he was flying to Munich to talk to Adolf Hitler, now cheered his pledge that there would be no "appeasement" now.

Meanwhile the ominous tramp, tramp, tramp of armed men was sounding in other countries directly involved in the crisis. In Poland 500,000 more men were mobilized, bringing the total force under arms up to 1,700,000. In France 2,000,000 men were called to the colors.

On this side of the Atlantic President Roosevelt cut short his North Atlantic fishing cruise and hurried back to Washington to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles. His first step was to send a personal message, via Ambassador William Phillips, to King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy expressing the hope that the king would find some way of

exercising his influence in behalf of the maintenance of peace.

Five hours later Pope Pius XII, supreme head of the Catholic church, went on the air with an urgent appeal for peace.

Twelve hours before Great Britain's parliament met in emergency session to give Neville Chamberlain dictatorial and wartime powers, another meeting was held in the massive-walled Kremlin in Moscow. Its purpose was to put the finishing touches on an act which had brought Europe to the brink of the abyss of war.

Chief figures at this meeting were Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet premier and foreign commissar. They were there to sign and seal in the presence of Dictator Stalin the non-aggression pact between their countries, a secretly negotiated agreement which provided one of the most sensational political developments in Europe since the World war. Under its terms, these two nations which have been bitter enemies for years, have agreed not to go to war against each other for at least 10 years.

Not only did it free Germany from fear of having to fight enemies on the eastern as well as the western front, as she did in the World war, but it put an end to British and French hopes of getting Russia to join them in a tri-power alliance to "stop Hitler." Instead it gave him the "go ahead" signal for his plans for the dismemberment of Poland and it meant that if England kept her pledge to defend Poland, she and her ally across the English channel would have to do it without the support of the Soviet's 2,500,000 soldiers and thousands of planes.

That is the unmistakable meaning of Article 4 of the non-aggression pact which stated that "Neither of the two contracting parties will participate in any grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is pointed against the other party to this agreement." Little wonder, then, that Germany should hail this coup as the greatest in a series of diplomatic triumphs by Der Fuehrer.

PAN-AMERICAN: **Argentinian Trade**
To compete with the trade of "certain European countries" which have been "developing at our expense" and to remove the greatest single obstacle to a united front in the Western hemisphere, the United States will soon sign a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina. Announcement of this plan was made in Washington this week by Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, who said that the negotiations would begin at once. Characterizing this as "a welcome constructive step in these unhappy times," Diplomat Welles let it be known that preliminary discussions, which practically guarantee the agreement going through, have been completed. When it does go through Uncle Sam will have offered his strongest inducement, the enlargement of mutual trade, to conciliate a nation which had stood at the other extreme of Latin America in policy as well as geography.

Next to Canada, Argentina was the most important trade outlet for the United States in the Western hemisphere during the past year with its imports from this country valued at more than twice its exports to its northern neighbor. No less important than enlarging this trade outlet is the fact that this new agreement may forge another link in Pan-American resistance to totalitarian doctrines.

AGRICULTURE:

Milk Strike Off

New York city housewives are getting milk again for their children after a nine-day "drouth" but they are paying 1/4 of a cent a quart more for it. After two days of negotiation brought about by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, the strike of the upstate dairy farmers came to an end when the C. I. O.-supported Dairy Farmers' union voted at Utica to accept the compromise offered by the New York Metropolitan Distributors organization.

The compromise provided for a blended price to farmers of \$2.15 per 100 pounds (47 quarts). The dairymen's union originally demanded \$2.35 a hundred-weight instead of the \$1.50 they had been getting.

Two increases in price already had been made since the recent restoration of federal-state marketing control under orders set up by Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

FAR EAST:

Japan Says 'No'

Insisting that the economic questions at Tiensin are "purely British-Japanese," the Japanese foreign office has rejected a British suggestion that other powers be called in to discuss the question. This rejection was Nippon's answer to British rejection of the Japanese contention that Chinese silver deposited in foreign concession banks should be turned over to Japan and that British support of Chinese national currency be withdrawn. The British had advanced the view that since economic questions concerned other nations, "all parties to the nine-power and other treaties must be given an opportunity to express their views."

Although the Japanese statement rejected this suggestion, it was careful not to close the door to further discussions of issues growing out of Japan's blockade of the Tiensin concession. Meanwhile the killing of two pro-Japanese Chinese policemen and the wounding of six others by a British policeman in Shanghai threatened to develop into another major incident in Japanese-British relations. Announced the Japanese embassy: "We take a grave view of this affair."

DOMESTIC:

Silver Shirts on Parade

A tale of visits with German and Italian embassy officials in Washington, of conferences with Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, of making arrangements with a group of Arabsto picket a Washington hotel where a Jewish meeting was being held was unfolded this week before the Dies committee investigating un-American activities in the United States: It was told by Henry D. Allen of Pasadena, Calif., formerly active in the Silver Shirts of America and one of the sponsors of the American White Guard, short-lived successor to the Silver Shirts in southern California.

More dramatic than the appearance on the witness stand of the Californian, who testified that the purpose of the organizations he represented was to "fight Jewish Communism," was the threat of the committee to prosecute 37-year-old Fraser Gardner of Washington whom they accused of seeking a job as a committee investigator in order to spy on its activities. Gardner first denied that he had any connection with William Dudley Peiley of Asheville, N. C., leader of the Silver Shirts, but when confronted with evidence that he was receiving \$50 a week from Skyland Press, Peiley's publishing house, he cried: "As God is my judge and may I never leave this seat, the Skyland Press, Peiley or any of the people connected with him know of my application to this committee." Unconvinced, the committee asked for action by the United States attorney.

Let us look at the thing, however, from a practical standpoint: Mr. Roosevelt made his announcement without consulting the state department. If he had sought advice there, he would have learned that a presidential proclamation can be enforced only in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States. No state needs pay any attention to a White House proclamation unless it desires to do so. Hence, the declaration that Thanksgiving day shall be November 23, 1939, is binding only upon us folks here in Washington, and those in Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

There are 11 states that have laws fixing Thanksgiving day for the last Thursday in November of each year. Their legislatures are not in session. They will not be called into session again before the forthcoming Thanksgiving day. Which day will they celebrate and praise God for the blessings He has given them? There is no national statute fixing the date. It is a traditional ceremonial day, a day which, to Americans, means actually the connection between our economic life and the Almighty Power that guided our nation from its inception, the link between material things and religion.

Arouses Fear That All Our People Are Being Regimented
Mr. Roosevelt surely could not have guessed the repercussions, the backfire, that has greeted his an-

Bruckart's Washington Digest

President Hits Top in Precedent Breaking in Thanksgiving Change

Stirs Up More Comment Than Any Statement Ever Emanating From a Chief Executive; Element of Uncertainty Injected Is What Makes It Harmful.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt's ability to keep things stirred up has been demonstrated numerous times since his accession to the White House. He seems to have a highly developed penchant for doing the unexpected. He calls it "precedent breaking." The results have been varied, although it strikes me that more of the "breaks" have been against him in recent months than when he first began to break precedents as President in 1933.

It appears, however, that Mr. Roosevelt reached a new peak in precedent breaking when he changed the date of our annual Thanksgiving day. Probably no statement ever forthcoming from a Chief Executive stirred up as much comment—unless perhaps it was the famous statement by Calvin Coolidge that "I do not choose to run." True, Mr. Roosevelt moved the date only one week, making this year's Thanksgiving day, Thursday, November 23, instead of November 30. The effect was the same, however, whether the change was one week or one month. Next year, he proposes that the date should be moved forward another week so that thereafter the date upon which we pay homage to God, as a nation, will be the second Thursday in November, instead of the last Thursday of the month.

In announcing his plan, the President said he was desirous of rearranging the November holiday so that "holidays will be more evenly spaced." There is Labor day on the first Monday in September; there are no national holidays in October; Thanksgiving day in November and Christmas day near the end of December. So, Mr. Roosevelt said it seemed better to move Thanksgiving day a bit forward. His action, he explained, was taken after many business men had urged it as a means of giving more time for Christmas shopping. It is well known that shoppers do not really get going in their Christmas buying until after Thanksgiving day, and Mr. Roosevelt said the change might spread out the usual rush.

Thanksgiving Day Change Stirs Up Unusual Comment
Whatever the reason for the change, the announcement broke out all of the hissing steam that was pent up. Business interests here and there tried vainly to show a united front. But that was impossible because retailers disagreed as to its possible benefits. There was no disclosure by the President of the identity of those business interests he had consulted. Some lines of trade felt that terrific damage had been done them and their shouts were angry. Religious groups have remained silent, as organizations, but their individual members have had unpleasant things to say about the change. Altogether, the picture seems to show a bad reaction throughout the nation.

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Our nation has grown up, not in one piece, but in many pieces, each one fitted to another as smooth working as the gears of your automobile. When the engine turns over, it exerts pressure on the clutch, then on the drive shaft, then on the gears and then on the wheels, and the car moves. When any one unit of industry in America—any one phase of life—is changed suddenly, the clutch and the drive shaft and the gears and the wheels of others are affected.

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Speaking of Sports

Tension Eased As Managers Sign Contracts

By ROBERT McSHANE

MANAGING a major league baseball club used to be a job that made football coaching seem like a civil service appointment. Managers shifted as rapidly as the Cub's standing in the National league.

Now, however, it begins to look like the fellows in the managerial positions are going to have a chance to unpack their traveling bags.

Not long ago, during a lull in the pennant race, the sudden signing of Oscar Vitt by the Cleveland Indi-

ans and Del Baker by the Detroit Tigers was announced by the powers that be.

Prior to that, Jimmy Dykes had agreed to a new two-year contract with the Chicago White Sox and Fred Haney was given a vote of confidence by the St. Louis Browns. McCarthy and the Yankees are one and the same. Connie Mack will be in Philadelphia for as long as he wants. Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox is safer than a government bond. Which, in the American league, leaves Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators as sort of an unknown quantity. Observers are looking for his retention. After all, he didn't have another Zeke Bonura to bat in more than 190 runs.

In the National league things are much the same. Bill McKechnie is already under a long-term contract to the Cincinnati Reds. "Memphis Bill" Terry and the New York Giants are closer together than Siamese twins. When the St. Louis Cards climbed to second place they assured Ray Blades of another term. Doc Prothro has made more than a satisfactory start at Philadelphia. Casey Stengel will probably stick around the Boston Bees and play out a poor hand. "Lippy Leo" Durocher, cordially disliked by fans and players alike, is nevertheless doing a bang-up job with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

That leaves two managers in the National circuit. Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs and "Pie" Traynor of the Pittsburgh Pirates. The wolves, of course, have been after both of them. But it wouldn't be too surprising to see both of them back in the same position for the 1940 season.

Hard Luck King
Hartnett has been managing a team of crippled old men. The Cubs' outstanding pitching and defensive power evaporated this year. It would be next to impossible to list all the misfortunes the Cubs have encountered since the beginning of the season. Hartnett has done a good job considering the playing material at his disposal.

Traynor survived the 1938 season when his team blew a pennant. This year the Wabners have slipped a long way, Johnny Rizzo collapsed, and his pitchers haven't been of much help. So he should get another chance.

A situation so favorable to incumbent managers practically is without precedent in the big leagues. It's a rare year when all 16 managers in the two leagues get through intact, let alone be awarded new contracts.

Oscar Vitt had been long rumored on his way out. Alva Bradley, president of the Indians, re-signed him as manager as an answer to what he considered unfair criticism of Vitt by fans and even players.

The best managers need time to build championship ball clubs. None of them can take a weak, faulty team and win pennants. To build for the future takes time. It can't be done in one or two years.

Luckily, club owners realize that. And in re-hiring satisfactory managers they're showing sound, logical judgment.

Even though the wolves do howl.

Sport Shorts

THE St. Louis Browns, after being offered a bonus of \$10,000 if they finished sixth, \$15,000 if they finished fifth, and \$20,000 if they finished fourth, dropped the next nine games. . . . Gus Dorais, who recently lost on a technical knockout to Billy Conn, weighed 230 pounds when he was 15. . . . Jack Dempsey

fought in two of the five heavyweight championship fights which have been held in the U. S. on July 4. . . . Notre Dame has lost but one opening football game since 1890 when the Chicago Physicians and Surgeons college carved out a 4 to 0 victory. Texas won, 7 to 6, in 1934. . . . "Dizzy" Dean has earned about \$150 a day, based on a two-year salary of \$40,000. . . . Umpire Bill Klein has worked 17 World Series. . . . The Cincinnati Reds, who recently paid \$40,000 for Vince DiMaggio of Kansas City, could have had him for \$7,500—waiver price—last year.

What's in a Name?
SOME day an enterprising, ambitious individual is going to think up a bookful of new names for race horses—and thereby make a fortune.

Naming a racehorse isn't as simple as it sounds. No two can have the same names, and to make it even tougher, the name can't be longer than 15 letters, including dashes, spaces and all forms of punctuation marks. You can't name a horse after a public enemy and you can't be sacrilegious or obscene. To name a horse after some real person you must secure that person's permission.

The 15-letter rule was made because 15 units are the minimum which can be handled in a racing chart without getting the typographical layout out of kilter. Before this rule was adopted a horse named Battle of Killiecrankie used to cause a lot of trouble.

Owners of thoroughbreds have so many difficulties finding names that haven't been used that they often send in a list of a dozen or more for each arrival, and the Jockey club uses the first original one.

Earl Price Hinesley has a good stakes winner named "Memon." Hinesley had named horses for every member of his family but himself, so he figured it was "memon" about time to name a horse after "me." So it was Memon.

Gridiron Topnotchers
This is the first in a series of articles featuring outstanding football players from schools throughout the nation. Watch their records during the coming season.

He's a throwback to the halcyon days when Minnesota teams were dubbed the "Giants of the North," but he's an indispensable cog in Bernie Bierman's streamlined 1939 Gopher machine.

His name is Win Pederson and his football story reads a little bit like a Hollywood scenario. It goes back five or six years ago when Big Win was a student at Minneapolis West high school. Fellow students questioned his courage because the big, rangy kid did not go out for football, a sport which held little interest for him.

That hurt, and to redeem himself he donned football tugs for the first time during his senior year. At the end of that year he was named all-city tackle and one of the greatest linemen in West high history.

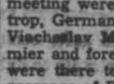
He fully demonstrated his courage last season when he played 620 out of a possible 480 minutes—a playing time equal to seven complete games. And football in the Big Ten isn't a cream-puff affair. His reward came in being named captain of the '39 squad.

The past summer, determined to make a successful bid for the tackle job left vacant by the graduation of Lou Miller, Pederson found a job unloading farm machinery at a warehouse. He topped the day's work off with a three-mile run around a nearby lake.

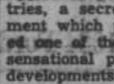
The result has brought the husky Minnesotan the coveted first-team assignment with the Golden Gophers, and—almost as important to him—has answered his schoolmates who thought he lacked courage.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

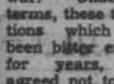
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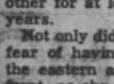
Molotov



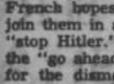
Chamberlain



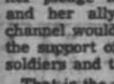
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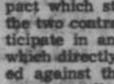
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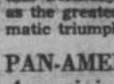
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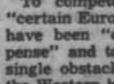
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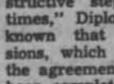
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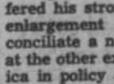
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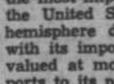
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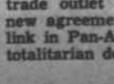
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