**WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS** 

By Edward C. Wayne

Pro-Axis Jugoslavia Rule Overthrown As 'Boy King' Peter Assumes Throne; Mediation Board Acts to End Strikes In Industries Delaying U. S. Defense

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



#### YUGOSLAVIA:

Joining the Axis powers by the government of Jugoslavia was one. thing. Getting the people to swallow this action was another.

The sign-up, following periods of governmental collapse and revivification, was the signal for demonstrations over the entire country, created and given its autonomy after World War I by the Treaty of Versailles.

Serbs, Croats joined in the out-Serbs, Croats joined in the out-burst, and there were parades through Belgrade with young fellows carrying what American and British flags they could find, vocally and loudly criticizing the government for failing the public in its hour of need. Then, two days after the signing of

Then, two days after the signing of the pact came the dramatic report of a coup d'etat by which the army overthrew the evident pro-axis government of Regent Prince Paul.

King Peter II, not yet 18 years old, assumed the throne and a government was sworn in which was pledged to defend Jugoslavia's independence. The nation's army was immediately massed and dispatched to battle stations along the country frontiers.

to battle stations along the country frontiers.

Britain and Greece hailed these reports as "great news" and Adolf Hitler immediately demanded a statement of the new government as to their attitude toward the pact the two countries had signed but 48 hours earlier.

But from Bulgaria came reports that the Nazis were not waiting for a reply to Hitler's demand. German forces in that country report-

a reply to fitter's demand. German forces in that country reportedly began a swift movement toward the Jugoslav frontier. General sentiment in Sofia, Bulgaria's capital, was that the installing of a pro-British and pro-Greek government in Jugoslavia would precipitate a several Balkan war. tate a general Balkan war.

As the war fever rose steadily in

Jugoslavia and as the people cheered the new regime that had its army lined up in defiance of the Axis, the ever-stormy Balkans took the spotlight of World war II. No matter what the outcome Jugoslavia had at least tendered a serious diversion. what the outcome Jugoslavia had at least tendered a serious diversion to the timetable of Adolf Hitler. Defeating Jugoslavia would be no simple task, many military experts predicted. It was assumed that the great northern plains of the nation would have to be abandoned as they would offer easy going for the swiftly moving mechanized Nazi legions.

Real battle would come, it seemed,

Real battle would come, it seemed, in the mountain terrain of central and southern sections of the country, Jugoslavia has a comparatively good army, and is considered the best of the small Balkan nations. It numbers 1,200,000 men.

The U. S. reaction to the new government in the tiny Balkan nation was immediately favorable. The state department assured Jugoslavia that it would assist that nation in resisting any aggression. resisting any aggression.

#### STRIKES:

And Night-Stick

And Night-Stick

The resumption of work at the Harvill plant, bottleneck of Pacific plane building, provided no respite for Uncie Sam's headaches in production spasms, for Washington frankly was expectant of strikes in 12 more vital plants.

No. 1 was not long in coming, for the main plant of the Bethlehem Steel company, in Bethlehem, Pa., was next. The big polls got busy and found that the public was con-



Here is Wendell Willkie (right) with MacKenzie King, Canada's Prime Min-ister, as the G. O. P. 1940 presidential candidate stopped in Toronto. (See below: Willkie)

siderably inclined to blame labor leaders rather than management for the enormous increase in strikes. The present strike held in its grip

The present strike held in its grip more than a billion in war orders, including a large percentage for home defense. Police nightsticks clubbed the strikers into submission at the outset, permitting non-strikers entrance through picket lines, but it was evident that this was only the start of the strike the strike of the strike the start of a widespread labor movement to fish for higher wages through the moment of public ne-

cessity.

Chief lack of sympathy with this attitude was seen in the ranks of relatives and friends of those taken in the selective service. These lads, most of them working for \$21 a month and food and clothing in Uncle Sam's uniform, were resentful of labor striking for increases from 50 to 75 cents an hour as at the Harvill plant.

Harvill plant.
They said so, in letters home, and They said so, in letters home, and parents and friends joined enthusiastically in the protest. Many congressmen and senators reported receiving such letters and telegrams. Polls showed public sentiment almost unanimous against such strikes, and blaming largely the labor leaders rather than the plant owners.

The new national mediation board, headed by Dr. Dykstra, just moved to it from selective service, seemed to have the Bethlehem strike as the for have the Bethlehem strike as the first pitched into its lap, and what it would do with this situation challenged public attention from the outset. This board moved swiftly in the Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee which has been holding up much defense rearmament. It ordered the comment to the comment of the comment dered the company to summon its 7,800 force back to work immedi-

ately.
Chief public indignation over the ganizations, with Congressman Dies claiming that the labor troubles could be traced directly to "Reds." This also was the public focus after William Green, head of the A. F. of L. organizations, disclaimed any anti-defense attempts, and proved it by sending his men through C. I. O. picket lines in one instance.

#### WILLKIE:

Keeps Hand In

Wendell Willkie, avowedly keeping his eye on the next presidential race, was keeping himself before the public by making a personal goodwill tour of Canada.

He was greeted with wild enthusi-asn in Toronto and in Montreal, his

asm'in Toronto and in Montreal, his first two stops.

In the first he appealed for all American ships, naval and merchant, for Britain that can be spared, and "that means giving until it hurts."

This remark was cheered to the

This remark was cheered to the echo. In Montreal, the next day, he was showered with ticker tape and given a triumphal entry into the

city.

In Montreal his theme was simi-

in Montreal his theme was similar. He said:

"Give Britain ships until the airplanes start to roll and give Britain superiority in the air—then, good-by Hitler, you're on the way out."

He said further:

"This is a test as to whether the democratic enterprise system can outproduce the totalitarian enslaved method of production. Well, I put it up to you, now. I put it up to the business men of America to prove it. I think they can. If I did not think they could, I could not believe in liberty."

#### 'Femailman'



LONDON, ENGLAND.-This pretty London girl is wearing the no uniform of the British postomen. They used to wear skirts but the government has sanc-tioned trousers if the women prefer to wear them.

#### NAZIS: Spread Sub Zone

A spreading of the submarineactive zone to include Iceland and a
considerable portion of the North
Atlantic westward toward the shores
of the United States was another sensational announcement that caused
watchers on the "when shall we get
in" front anxious moments.

They started making maps of the
42-degree line of longitude, and
showed how close it is to the American neutrality zone area. It did not
touch yet, but was coming perilously close.

ly close. It meant that if American naval vessels took up the convoying of aid-to-Britain ships to the end of the neutrality zone, they would be within a very few miles (as oceans are reckoned) of the lines where they might expect action from German submarines

submarines.
One news analyst, after a tour of western plane factories, reported that heavy bombers, at the rate of four or five a day, were being flown across the continent and thence to Britain under the lease-lend bill, and that still more than these were being delivered to the army, but that it was thought a good portion of

ing delivered to the army, but that it was thought a good portion of these were going overseas as well. There was little danger to this type of shipment except from adverse weather and mechanical failures over the ocean. But Americans were concerned over what was going to happen to American shipping and to foreign bottoms carrying aid to Britain.

The British, losing heavily at sea, were issuing a request to the Nor-

were issuing a request to the Norwegian government to turn over to it about 100 vessels now plying American and Latin-American waters, so that they could be added to the transatlantic trade.

the transatlantic trade.

First ship to leave this country for Iceland following the announcement of the additional blockade zone was the freighter Godafos from New York. The New York-Reyjavik run was started after the German invasion of Denmark cut Iceland off small freighters and three small passenger steamers now operate on that voyage. Whether they would continue or not remained to be seen.

## DEFENSE:

42 Billions

With the passage of the \$7,000,-000,000 bill implementing the British aid bill by a vote of 61 to 9, total moneys allotted in one way or an-other for national defense or British and democratic aid in Europe reached the staggering total of 42

reached the staggering total of 42 billions of dollars.

Most of the floor debate (seven hours) on the seven billion bill was devoted to explanations by various senators of why they had voted against British aid and now were switching to vote for the bill giving the bill the funds President Roosevelt asked.

OPM the Office of Production

velt asked.

OPM, the Office of Production Management, furnished the figures. The direct government outlays, including the seven billion, reached the total of \$39,100,000,000. In addition came British orders of more than three billions, bringing the grand total to past the forty-two billion mark.

mark.

Of these huge sums not more than 3½ billion actually have been spent. But an enormous part of the whole has been contracted for, and factories the length and the breadth of the land were being built or were "tooling up" to carry out the contracts.

tracts.

In fact, of the 42 billions, OPM says that nearly 30 billions already have been appropriated or contracted, and that nine billions represents the budget allowance for 1942.

## Salt Mine Is .. Ideal Refuge

Catacombs Beneath Detroit Could House City's Entire Population.

DETROIT. — Industrial Detroit, center of defense production, has a huge, ready-made air-raid shelter.

Hidden 1,100 feet beneath the busy streets of the nation's fourth city are 20 miles of crystal catacombs which could house the entire population of 1,600,000.

tion of 1,600,000.

These catacombs—little known to the average Detroiter despite the fact they are located within the city limits and only a stone's throw from key manufacturing plants—serve today as a great sait mine, second largest in the United States.

One vital problem would have to be solved if the mine—a glittering, white-walled mineral palace—were converted to defense purposes. Although it is so large that automobiles drive down its corridors and 40-ton power shovels tear giant mouthfuls from its sides, at present there are but two shafts to the depths, and only 85 men descend in the cable elevators each day.

Makes Ideal Shelter.

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If additional entrances solved the problem of transporting large numbers of persons into the mines, however, it would make an ideal shelter—one which experts say no high explosives could penetrate. Workers report living conditions would be pleasant below: ventilation is excellent, crystal floors dry, the salt air healthy and the temperature permanently at 58 degrees.

The story of this mine and codium

The story of this mine and sodium chloride deposit under South Detroit near the Ford River Rouge plant goes back 400,000,000 years, scientists declare.

"Geologists say this was part of a tropical sea," explains Foreman Norman M. Laidlaw, 34 years in the salt business. "Gradually the water disappeared and salt became increasingly concentrated. When all water evaporated this rock salt deposit was left, evidently in the sea's deepest section.

deepest section.

It was in 1904 that workmen began digging the mine shafts and five years later production began. Today the International Salt company takes 350,000 tons out annually—from 1,200 to 1,800 tons a working

Fabulous Experience.

A visit to the depths provides a fabulous experience. Descending 1,137 feet in an elevator normally used to bring six-ton salt loads to the surface, the visitor comes out in a brightly lighted machine shop cut from solid salt. Bustling workmen repair equipment as if unaware they are a fifth of a mile below the earth. Beyond the machine shop are underground corridors lighted only by occasional overhead bulbs. Fifty feet wide and 23 feet high, the corridors were blasted from 96.3 per cent pure salt. Their walls are white but for occasional streaks of impurity—calcium sulphate.

Other corridors open at right angles from the main roadway, separated by salt pillars left intact to support the rock and earth above. Down the key passages stretch eight miles of electric railway track, used to carry salt to the cable elevator. Regularly trains laden with tons of salt rumble past. Occasionally one of the two automobiles drives past on the salt roadbed, creating an eerie sensation so far under the ground.

Beyond the worked-out portion are

Beyond the worked-out portion are sections where production is now under way. There workmen, carbide lamps attached to their caps, do the actual mining.

#### Semibombproof Home Is

Set Up in 23 Minutes NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.— Semibombproof houses of three rooms and bath that can be set up in 23 minutes are being demon-strated here to defense housing au-

The walls, partitions and roof are prefabricated and trucked to the desired site. There the foundations and floor have already been poured in 15 minutes or so. A huge truck crane lifts the upper pieces into place, with welders sealing up the corners and partition connections a few minutes later.

#### Church Isn't Dormitory,

Dean Tells Congregation BOSTON.—Dean Edwin J. van Etten of the Cathedral Church of St.

Etten of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal) complains that some persons come to the church to get out of the cold, others to set their lunches and some to find quietness. Chiding his congregation, the dean said the cathedral "is not primarily a lunch counter and a dormitory."

### Indians Volunteer For Defense Army

For Active Service.

WASHINGTON.—Hundreds of Indians from every part of the United States are voluntarily joining the armed forces of the country, according to reports received by John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs. In addition to these, many others are preparing for defense service in technical capacities.

A typical incident reported is that of nine young men of the Sloux, employed as carpenters on a government building project in their reservation. They heard an announcement of the draft. They snorted derisively and one said:

"Since when has it been necessary

"Since when has it been necessary to conscript the Sioux as fighters?" Whereupon they laid down their saws and hammers and reported at once to the nearest recruiting office. They are now in training with the hospital detachment at Hamilton Field Air Base at Ross, Calif.

In Oklahoma, 30 Comanches were selected from many applicants to selected from many applicants to form a unit apparently unique in military history. They are to be part of a special detachment to make use of the Comanche language, because it is so little known, for code purposes in communication.

The idea for this unit was suggest-

The idea for this unit was suggested by an experience of the A.E.F. A front-line artillery unit, which was having difficulty in preventing the enemy from intercepting and decoding its messages, used two Indian operators. They spoke in their own language and the enemy never succeeded in decoding the unintelligible sounds which came over the wires. The device was used effectively in last year's war maneuvers.

#### 2,350,000 Babies Born in

United States Last Year WASHINGTON.—An estimate that 2,350,000 babies were born in the United States last year, the highest number since 1930, came today from the census bureau.

This was approximately 100,000 greater than the 1939 total and lifted the national birth rate from 17.3 to 18 for every 1,000 of population. The rate was the lowest in 1933, when it stood at 16.5.

Nevertheless, the bureau said that the long-range birth rate trend still was downward. It attributed the 1940 rise largely to the fact that persons born of marriages during the immediate post-World war period—which saw a sharp upturn in weddings—had reached the reproductive ages.

Another possible factor, the bu-reau said, was the increase in mar-riages which normally accompanies better economic conditions.

The increased birth rate was accompanied by a decrease in the infant mortality rate from 48 to 47.9 deaths for each 1,000 births. However, the overall death rate increased from 10.6 to 10.8 deaths for each 1,000 of population.

### Editor's Hobby Yields

Profit in Autographs JEFFERSON, OHIO.—The autograph collecting hobby of E. C. Lampson, Jefferson editor, has taken on the aspects of big business.

On the other hand, George Washington's letters have sold for as lit-

# Washington Digest

## Members of Tribes Enlist National Gallery of Art Is New Capital Attraction

Wide Array of Great Works Placed on Display; Late Andrew Mellon's 'Dream' Realized In Recently Opened Exhibit.

By BAUKHAGE

WNU Service, 1343 "H" Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON.—A slight, whitehaired man walked into one of the
marrow little houses that line the
west side of historic Lafayette
square opposite the White House and
which he had just rented for himself and his staff. He looked it over
from cellar to attic, indicated where
he had planned to sit and watch the
dream of a lifetime come true.

His staff moved in and worked
there for four years. A few days
ago they locked the door and moved
into a \$13,000,000 building, which the
man who had dreamed about and
paid for, as a gift to the nation, never lived to see.

The building is the National Gallery of Art. The man was Andrew
Mellon, who died only a few months
after the ground for his "dream"
was broken. He had hoped to sit at
a desk in Lafayette square, only a
few blocks from the art gallery,
with his son, Paul Mellon, and with
David Bruce and Donald Shepherd,
directors of the trust which turned
the gallery over to the government.
Congress accepted the gift and established it as a bureau of the Snithsonian institution, the other great
museum which was turned over to
the government by an individual.

The day after the President of the
United States dedicated America.
And from other places, ito. As
I stood there on the marble foors
that are like black mirrors, I heard
to woman whose eyes spoke
spontaneous tribute to the beauty
at looked at her and saw a refined
renath the rotunda on the first floor.
About me moved some 2,000 other
visitors who came from towns and
cities and villages, all over America.
And from other places, sto. As
I stood there on the marble floors
that are like black mirrors, I heard
to woman whose eyes spoke
spontaneous tribute to the beauty
and the control of the thing of the control of the services of the sit is
that "Winged Victory" and its smiling
"Mona Lisa"; the Luxrembourg with
its masterpieces of Rodin. But here
were the priceless paintings and
sculpture of the old and the new
world in a temple, which, despite
its shining corr ums of the old world, it seems as hospitable as it was spacious. Even its size, by the clever design of the architect, has been disguised with interrupting archways, with gently sweeping lines which give its classic dimensions a warmth and intimacy. The visitor feels at home. The pictures on the walls are less exhibits than a part of the decoration of a beautiful living room.

There are uphoistered couches in the galleries. There is a smoking

room and even (shades of Raphael and Rembrandt!) a very modern cafeteria.

and Rembrandt!) a very modern cafeteria.

Lampson's attic-rummaging has yielded him as much as \$750 in a single afternoon. He earned this amount when he found a bundle of letters written by John Brown of Harpers Ferry fame.

He specializes in Presidents' autographs, however, of which his collection now has 31.

According to Lampson, letters written by Benjamin Harrison are among the most valuable. Depending on subject matter in them, prices range from \$10,000 to \$30,000. A letter from James Buchanan, written while he was postmaster at Baltimore, also is highly valued.

On the other hand, George Washington's letters have sold for as lit-

Baltimore, also is highly valued.
On the other hand, George Washington's letters have sold for as little as \$2, Lampson said.

Surprised Sheep Herder

Learns About the Draft
GLOBE, ARIZ.—"The draft? I never heard of it," said Sylvester P. Voll, 29-year-old sheep herder when he returned to town for the first time in many months.

Voll explained to the Gila county board of supervisors that he had been herding sheep on a ranch near Hayden and had not seen a paper or listened to a radio in many months.

Voll not only had never heard of selective service but he doesn't even know whether he's an American citizen.

After the Selective Service act was explained to him, Voll said he guessed he'd register "right away."

gan planning the gift of the gallery to to the nation. Mr. Finley believes that the National Gallery of Art will become a powerful force for bringing about a love and an understanding of art among all Americans, not merely because it belongs to the people of the nation, but because it is located in the national capital. New York, he pointed out, has its fine galleries, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but because it is located in the nations, but because it is located in the nations, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but because it is located in the nations, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but because it is located in the nations, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but visitors to the metropolis go there chiefly for amusement. People come to Washington to see the historic spots of the nation, but be

This is the story of a poor boy, a dead poet and a black stick. I first saw the boy wh was half a century young a that time a veteran newspaper

And the white rose breathes of

O'Reilley, a wild Irish lad, was born in County Meath, Erin, a hundred years ago. He came early to America, fought his fights, burned with his love for the Ould Sod, and wrote his poems. Today he stands, immortalized in stone by the famous sculptor. Daniel Chester Frenchin Boston, his adopted city.

The year the poet died, or thereabouts, a little fellow in a Texas village saw a toy balloon and coveted it as only youth can yearn for a bauble whether it be a plaything, a maiden's heart or the moon. But toy balloons cost 10 cents and pennies were few for Texas farmboys. Years passed, the desire for that balloon faded but the wound for its lack lingered. The boy grew up, sometimes lonely perhaps, for he never married, but never alone. Never very long alone, for "Bish" loves dogs, children, people.

He also loves walking sticks and is never without one. But he never owned a blackthorn. This morning one of those many friends of his brought this fine old heirloomblack, powerful, sprouting its strong thorns like Ireland aroused, its head worn smooth and gentle as an Irish heart, by the hand of John Boyle O'Reilley, who carried it for many years.

The friend laid it affectionately in

O'Reilley, who carried it for many years.

The friend laid it affectionately in Bishop's hands.

And then "Bish" told us, with a reminiscent twinkle in his eye but a note in his voice that belied it, about the balloon and the age-old sche. "Now," he said, caressing his new prize, "John Boyle O'Reilley's cane has more than made up for it."

I think the poet looked down and smiled.