WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Sinking of 'Robin Moor' by Submarine Is Investigated by State Department: Byrnes, Jackson Named to High Court As Stone Is Appointed Chief Justice

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

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)



U. S. citizens are getting a first-hand look at the famous Nazi fighting plane, the Messerschmitt, now on display in a New York theater. Proceeds from the showing of this plane will go to buy "bundles for Britain." This is the first time that one of these aerial fighters has been shown in the

STRIKES:

A Formula

Ever since President Roosevelt's

fireside chat the nation had been

waiting for a strike-prevention for-mula, realizing that in the presiden-tial speech there had been a definite pledge to halt defense work stop-

pages in labor disputes.

It remained for the strike at North

leaders, inspected even the contents of lunch boxes of returning workers, and put the plant back into produc-tion within two days that were re-

apparently well.

But observers began asking them-

selves questions during the next few days when trouble of various types began to appear, not at North American Aviation, but at other

Several things bothered people who were wondering whether the use of soldiers to take over plants would be a workable system of

ond day of the army occupation they voted to go back in a body.

But the army wouldn't take some of them back, ordered others reclassified and shoved in the army at \$21 a month instead of \$20 or

One of the by-products of the Inglewood strike and its result was that the Dies committee findings

came to the fore and began to ren der some sort of answer to the popular controversy of the past two years, whether the C.I.O. is red,

white or just pink.

Rival unions used to call the C.I.O.

red-the C.I.O. maintained it was

pure white, and the Dies committee just hinted around that it might be

somewhat pink—that there were Communists in the C.I.O., but that

it was not proven that it was Communist-controlled or not. Then came a wide, serious series

of defense or partial defense labor troubles, most of them involving one

Alabama's Representative Starnes, active head of the Dies body,

promptly made public that each of the striking unions had a Commu-

nist or an ex-Communist as its ac

branch or another of the C.I.O.

C.I.O .:

Red or Pink

COURT:

Line-Up Changed

President Roosevelt's appointment of Harlan Fiske Stone to replace Charles Evans Hughes as chief jus-tice of Supreme court was announced at the same time as he sent to the senate the names of

sent to the senate the names of two new associate justices he had picked, Sen. James Byrnes of South Carolina and Attorney General Rob-ert H. Jackson of New York. A Republican, Justice Stone is 68 years old and was appointed to the Supreme court by President Cool-idge in 1925. His appointment as chief justice came as somewhat of a surprise for many sources in a surprise for many sources in Washington believed that Attorney General Jackson would get the nom-

Senator Byrnes, who has been a strong administration supporter in the senate since the early days of the New Deal, will succeed Justice McReynolds who retired some time ago. Jackson will take the place left vacant by Justice Stone's ele-vation to chief justice.

U. S.:

Ship Worry
The Robin Moor, sunk in the South
Atlantic well within the United
States neutrality zone, was declared by its few survivors to have been sunk by a German U-boat, the first in what most observers expected would be a series of international incidents, similar to that of the Lusitania in the last war.

The Robin Moor went to the bot-tom, bearing seven passengers in-cluding a little child, and the first lifeboat, the only one immediately found, contained only 11 survivors.

ors, authoritative sources in Washington indicated that work on a for-

mal note of protest to Germany was under way by the state department. It was pointed out that in such a note restitution for loss of Ameri-

can life and property was only what the Nazis could expect. While at first the White House had

announced that "judgment should be withheld" on the incident, later word came that there seemed to be "no

The state department's report was first made public by Sumner Welles at his press conference. He based his findings on the account of the sinking as it came from Walter J. Linthicum, U. S. consul at Pernam-buco, Brazil. Linthicum spent nearly five hours getting the stories of the DUCE:

Calls Names

Celebrating the year that Italy has been in the war, Mussolini made a speech to his puppet legislators in which he defied the United States to become more active in the war, after saying that this country is

"really in the war already."

He also likened President Roosevelt to Sulla, one of the bloodiest and most tyrannical of all the Ro-man dictators. A 'Hold-Out'



Days and weeks passed since the Nazi drice toward Egypt through Libya began and although Axis forces took many points beyond Tobruk they were not able to capture the besieged city itself. Here is British anti-aircraft posttion inside the Tobruk perimeter. Protion inside the Tobruk perimeter. Pro-tected by Ilalian ammunition boxes filled with stones, they provide ample protection from the splinters of bombs dropped by Nazi fliers.

SYRIA:

Gets in War

Names of the world's oldest towns, including such as Damascus, believed the oldest, and Tyre, considered its closest rival, got into the front page headlines as the British sailed on into Syria, following the expressions of supervisors of supervi

expectations of everyone.

Vichy dispatches told of resistance, but except in certain spots the resistance was of the "token" variety—a few shots fired and then the

ety—a few shots fired and then the French troops laying down their arms, later to join with the British passively, if not actively.

The invading armies were made up of British and Free French under DeGaulle, and seemed to be moving more or less unchecked into the chief and most important parts of Swright territory.

American Aviation's plant at Ingle-wood, Calif., where 12,000 men en-gaged in building \$196,000,000 in warplanes, to provide the answer, and the United States to wonder what kind of an answer it was. Swiftly, methodically, the troops moved in and took over the plant, began weeding out the union's labor leaders, inspected even the contents of Syrian territory.

Chief work of defense was being done by Nazi warplanes, said to be based on northern Syrian airdromes like Aleppo, principal air center of the country.

the country.

Britain was not referring in her dispatches to the Syrian advance as a victory, but was rather regard-ing it as simply a tactically impor-tant move to circumvent an expectported to be "approaching normal."
Within 24 hours planes were rolling off assembly lines into test flights, and on the surface all was ed German move, or at least to meet it on a battleground farther removed from Palestine and Iraq oil fields. It was obvious that the big Syrian

airfields were the prime objective, and that if Britain could get hold of them and defend them with resident assistance, a good battle might be put up on Syrian soil, and protect the "backdoor" entrance to Suez and Alexandria.

But the serious resistance near the coastline, and in southwestern Syria made it look as though Brit-ain's success in this objective would not be won without a good deal of

In general, however, the first advances were meeting with a good deal of resident approval, and with some defections of French colonials to the DeGaulle standard.

would be a workable system of strike-ending.

Some wondered if perhaps the strikers at Inglewood weren't a bit too willing to have the plant taken over. Others wondered if, perhaps, the strikers' demand of the government that the pay be raised to 87% cents an hour, or 12% cents an hour more than they were asking of pri-

com, bearing seven.

Inding a little child, and the first lifeboat, the only one immediately found, contained only 11 survivors. The other two boats, according to the evidence of Brazilian ship people who went in search, showed on the surface of the sea some evidence that they had been lost.

The first notice of the loss was given as "the result of a storm at sea," but the survivors told their rescuer that they had been tormost part on deaf ears, and the second day of the army occupation they to the survivors and on the editorial pages of British newspapers as Churchill defended his program.

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The British leader was holding firm—refusing cabinet modification or any step that would even look like an admission that the Churchill government was a flop at handling

Criticism of Churchill was far less bitter than that which was directed at Chamberlain, but it was still far

stronger than anything which had previously been leveled at him.

Much of it came from Leslie Hore-Belisha, deposed minister of war. And Churchill turned on this former cabinet member and prac-tically told him to hold his tongue and to recall that the war ministry was in a "lamentable condition" when he laid it down.

Summing up the Crete disaster, he laid it to inadequate control of the air, said the battle was "worth having fought," that it cost the Ger-mans a major effort, and resulted in the loss of 17,000 men and 180 planes, not to mention many surface

ships.

Answering the "why" of not enough planes, he said "they were not to be had" unless Britain had been willing to denude the island itself, and that he did not believe it and the said to the said the said to be a good policy to try to be safe every-where at the cost of being strong noWashington Digest

General Seeks to Relieve Drain Upon Farm Labor

Urges Draft Boards to Consider Deferments; Lack of Boats Limits Shipments Of Foodstuffs to England.

By BAUKHAGE

military service."
When Lewis Hershey talks about

When Lewis Hershey talks about trying to replace a man on the farm he knows what he is talking about. He still owns a farm—his share of what is left of his Mennonite grandfather's original 360 acres in Steuben county, Indiana.

Grandfather Hershey came to Steuben county from Pennsylvania whither his ancestors had immigrated from Switzerland in 1708.

Twelve hundred men out of Steuben county, Indiana, left the plow to go to the Civil war. One out of six came back to the farm. It was natural that young Lewis Hershey, back

came back to the farm. It was natural that young Lewis Hershey, back in 1911 joined the national guard. You may remember the national guard went to the Mexican border in 1916 and it was only a jump from there to France. That jump took young Lieutenant Hershey away from the farm but his roots are still there and he still talks the language.

there and he still talks the language. He knows the farm is a vital part

Another problem of the emergen-

cy is feeding the British.

There was some consternation ex-

pressed in the department of agri-culture when it was learned that the

Radio Artist Works

Information grows in the strangest places in Washington. The other day I learned a lot about moles and how to feed yourself from your own farm from Bud Ward. Of course, the information did not cover sugar and coffee growing, nor, in this case, meat, though Bud tells me he will have plenty of pork by spring besides

have plenty of pork by spring besides what he is going to sell.

I forgot to say who Bud is. Well, I will tell you later. He has a farm over in Virginia. It's the kind

of a place that people stop to look at when they are out driving. Bud does all the work with the help of Mrs. Ward and the baby,

Amelita.

She is not a baby any more, the way I first knew her. Now she is a young lady and pretty enough to make any star of stage or screen

Bud says the family had a surplus of fruit and vegetable and chicken to put up over 500 cans—that is glass jars—of food last year.

"Sometime," Bud told me the oth-

er day, "we put up 25 or 30 cans in the evening, after we get home from the studio."

And that reminds me. I was go-ing to tell you who Bud is. Well, he and Mrs. Ward and Amelita run

one of the most popular weekly programs in Washington. In fact they have two, and one annual, international blue network show, "Congressional Children."

"National Children's" pro-

His Own Farm

of our defense.

Food for England

Waits at Docks

WASHINGTON. — You would be surprised at the people in Washington who are worrying over the farmer's worries which have been increased by the emergency. The chief worries are two: The drain of farm labor caused by the draft and the demands of the defense industries; the inability, because of defense priorities, to get the laborsaving devices which the farmer needs to replace human hands. In a top-floor office of a converted apartment house overlooking the Potomac I found a sandy-haired Hoosier who is doing some of that worrying. He is concerned with the problem of "maintaining an ade-

problem of "maintaining an ade-quate supply of farm workers for production of essential foods re-quired for national defense."

He did not write those words just quoted. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard wrote them. The sandy-haired gentleman is not even in the department of agriculture. He is a general in the army. What is more he is head of the organization which has been drawing "heavily upon the supply of farm labor." He is Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, acting di-rector of the Selective Service sys-

But that is only half the story. Lewis Hershey is farm-born and farm-bred and although his official duties are concerned only with the selective service, he is unofficially



BRIG. GEN. HERSHEY familiar with the other problems

The draft is his business and he has told draft boards all over the country to give "serious considera-tion to individual claims of men en-gaged in agricultural pursuits for occupational deferment from mili-tary training."

Farm Workers Important.

"One reason why so many young fellows are in the army today instead of working in the fields," said General Hershey to me, "is because even the farmers on the draft boards, when a husky lad comes along and says he is willing to join the army do not realize how hard it will be to replace him.

"It is a lot easier to teach a young town boy the skills so he can replace a man taken away from the production line in a factory than it is to teach him how to farm," said the

"You can't just tell a green hand to hitch up the wagon and go down and get a load of corn. You know yourself that a farmer can do in three hours what it takes a green hand 10 hours to do.

"It's hard enough to keep the boys on the farm anyhow these days," the general went on. "They don't like to stick their noses into the hot side of a cow in July when they can get a job in a factory, work until five o'clock, and then get off and go to the movies. They soon get enough cash to make a down payment on a car and the first time they come home in it to see the folks they take two or three other young fellows from the neighborhood back with

But somebody has to feed the fac-

gram is weekly and it consists of children—and I mean children—little tory workers and the soldiers.
"We have got to have food," General Hershey concluded, "and the draft boards will have to learn to answer the question: Where can we get another man to replace the farm

States Take Up Defense Plans

Most of Them Have Acted to Provide for Home Guard Units.

NEW YORK. — A majority of states already have taken precautions to protect their populations and vital industries against sabotage, espionage and shortages of skilled manpower, a survey of the 48 states revealed.

Legislatures of 29 states have established or planned home guard organizations replacing National Guard units called to service with the regular army; 13 have enacted, or have pending, bills providing for rigid anti-sabotage restrictions; 11 have passed bills, aimed at saboteurs, restricting use of explosives; and at least 15, acting in collaboration with the federal government and local authorities, have organized special training classes for defense workers. Legislatures of 29 states have es

Women, too, have been included in the states' defense plans. One hundred volunteer women are on call in Massachusetts to assist as air raid "spotters" as they did re-cently when the entire northeast conducted aerial warfare games.

No bills have been passed out-lawing strikes in defense industries but Michigan, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma have strengthened legis-lation to curb such strikes.

All of the states have set up defense councils to co-ordinate activi-ties with sectional and federal organizations. On recommendation of these councils at least 30 states have passed or are considering bills which would:

Authorize slum clearance projects to provide safe and sanitary housing facilities for workers engaged in defense industries (Iowa, North Dakota and Tennessee); protect tax exemption rights of citizens called into the armed forces (Iowa); strengthen a criminal anarchy law strengthen a criminal anarchy law to include radio speeches and pam-phlets (Washington); curb Nazi, Fascist, Communist and other sub-versive activities (Arkansas, Ne-braska and Washington), and pro-vide for supervision of zoning regu-lations around defense industry

Provide for Home Guard.

Provide for Home Guard.

States with new home guards are Michigan, Rhode Island, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North and South Carolina, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Nebraska. and Nebraska.

States which have enacted or have States which have enacted or have pending anti-sabotage legislation are Iowa, Washington, Ohio, Connecticut, Nebraska, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont. Those with new legislation on control of explosives are Iowa, Rhode Island, Ohio, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont and Washington.

Money Troubles Foremost

In Florida Divorce Cases MIAMI.—Money, or rather the lack of it, is the most common cause of marital troubles, according to Circuit Judge Paul D. Barnes of Proper Food for Deer Miami, and he should know, for last

Miami, and he should know, for last year he handled 4,000 divorce cases. "Willingness to live within income is the most important thing I can say to young married couples," Judge Barnes Baid, "The tendency to exceed income seems to be a fashion of the times, but it's probably the most disastrous habit married couples can fall into."

Indee Barnes said he believed

Judge Barnes said he believed Florida's five-year-old 90 day residence law for those seeking divorces had made Miami "a southern Reno." Figures bear out his belief because divorces filed in Miami during 1940 outnumbered those in the Nevada

Florida Law Provides

For Drastic Conscription TALLAHASSEE, FLA.-Residents of Florida have been living under a conscription provision of the state constitution far more drastic than

the Burke-Wadsworth act.
Article 14 of the state constitution reads: "All able-bodied male
inhabitants of the state, between the

ages of 18 and 45 years that are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become citizens thereof, shall constitute the militia of the state."

State Rep. William J. Ray of Bradenton pointed out that the article says "all" and not "some" ablebodied citizens, and says "shall constitute the militia," not "may."

Mock Battle Is Set For Record 400,000

Maneuvers in Fall Include All Types of Forces.

RALEIGH, N. C .- Lieut. Gen Hugh A. Drum, commander of the First United States army, stated that the largest army maneuvers in peacetime history of the United States, involving 400,000 men, would be held in this area in the autumn. The maneuvers will be held in a

A,800-square-mile area along the North Carolina-South Carolina border in October and November, General Drum said in a statement issued jointly with Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina.

The rolling terrain of the section The rolling terrain of the section, the general said, is almost ideally suited to the type of maneuvers planned, mass movements of all types of land and air forces. The 400,000 troops, he said, include complete mechanized divisions who will put into practice lessons learned from the European war.

Two armored divisions will be test-ed over the sandy terrain, which en-compasses the Peedee and Wateree rivers. General Drum said that the two principal streams were a major factor in choosing the site.

The area extends from Fort Bragg, N. C., largest artillery training post in the world, to Fort Jackson, S. C. The two posts will be bases for opposing forces.

bases for opposing forces.

The area, nearly half of which is in each state, is a roughly oblong stretch of territory running parallel to the coastline and about 100 miles inland. It is about 90 miles wide at the widest point and 140 miles long.

The border of the area follows the North Carolina-South Carolina border for about 40 miles at the western end of the area in order to avoid the heavily populated industrial sections around Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C.

Farm Population of U.S.

Farm Population of U. S.

Found Almost Stationary
WASHINGTON.—The census bureau estimates that 30,475,206 persons lived on farms when the count was taken a year ago. This represented an increase of only 29,856, or 0.1 per cent, since 1930, while the population as a whole increased 8,894,229, or 7.2 per cent. Thus the farm population in relation to the total dropped 1.7 points to 23.1 per cent.

The bureau made its est from a 5 per cent cross-section check. It attributed the failure of the farm population to keep pace with the general population to increased efficiency in farming and a decline in exports of certain agricultural products.

The number of farms declined 3.1 per cent during the decade, so that the average number of residents on each farm increased to 5, as compared with 4.8 in 1930.

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The Pacific division—Washington, Oregon and California—showed an increase of 10.5 per cent in its farm population since 1930, but the dust-bowl area fell off sharply. The West North Central division reported a decline of 354,725, or 7 per cent, and the West South Central division dropped 254,423, or 4.8 per cent. The only other geographic division to show a decline was the mountain states, which dropped 19,808, or 1.7 per cent.

Goal of Michigan Tests SHINGLETON, MICH.—Michigan conservation officials are hopeful that feeding experiments now being carried on with domestic sheep at the Cusino wild life experiment station may produce needed nutritional knowledge that can be used in maintaining the state's growing deer hards

taining the state's growing deer herds.

The sheep are being fed the natural foods on which deer subsist in the woods and it is hoped that the effects of the diet may supply a yardstick that will allow experiments to apply the findings of research experts to the problems of supplying adequate diets for Michigan's herds.

Diving the less form minters the

During the last four winters the state conservation department has sponsored the largest deer feeding experiments in the world at the Cu-

Favorite Horse in Race

RANDWICK, AUSTRALIA.-Some RANDWICK, AUSTRALIA.—Some hearts were saddened and some were gladdened—according to how bets were laid—when Reston, a favorite, suddenly left the race course, jumped the fence and went home.

Jockey Thompson had been obliged to give it that alternative to a head-on fence crash and the herse rose magnificently to both the secasion and the fence.

Jumps Fence, Goes Home