WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Removal of Consulates From Moscow And Torpedoing of U. S. Destroyer Mark Important New Phase of War; Crisis Seen as Japan's Cabinet Falls

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



When the British and Free French took over mandated Syria from the Vichy French, they also took over the job of providing food for needy Syrians. Here is a typical scene at a food distribution center. Pails, pots and even wash basins are held aloft for offerings.

PRACTICALLY OVER:

From Hitler's camp the Russo

German war was over, militarily

over one another in their eagerness

nel with a land force, Berlin rapidly had told the world the following.

4,000,000, 6,000,000, figures given out within a 48-hour period.

Three, four-finally all Russian armies had been trapped in "iron rings," and the whole defense fabric of the country had been smashed.

All that was going on now was under the head of mopping up.

With the President committed to congressional action permitting the

arming of merchant ships—which many believed was Step One toward

a further request to permit them to run right into British ports, the expected bitter fight of the non-in-

terventionists against the adminis

tration's latest move had gotten un

Committee hearings started on the measure, which White House lead-ers had "timed" at three weeks to

passage. This was the signal for a

gathering of the anti-administra-tion cohorts, who were able to mus-

ter only a corporal's guard against the \$6,000,000,000 lend-lease bill which carried aid to Russia as a

The fight promised to be furious but brief, for few believed that the

11 senators and Hiram Johnson would put on the filibuster that was

staged just before the first World war by the "wilful twelve" which included Senators Vardaman, Bai-

Strikes and threats of strikes were

on the upgrade again, with one in

army of the United States and other

The C.I.O. workers of one plant

were refusing to handle parts made

by A.F.L. workers in another plant.
In a Cleveland factory making auto frames a strike went into its

third week, and at least one big auto factory engaged in turning out

Hudson and Buick factory officials

said they would have to slow down passenger car production if the Cleveland shut down continued.

mediation effort to prevent the walk-

out of a million and a quarter rail-

had been offered by a railroad man-

agement group.

At the same time a Mississippi

The first move in the strike-

cars was without frames,

"jeep" cars was with

ley, Reed, Watson and others.

Troubles Mount

Real Fight

Russian losses had been 3,000,000,

Say the Nazis

WAR: New Phase

Evacuation of the foreign consu lates from Moscow and the torpedoing of the U. S. S. Destroyer Kearney off Iceland, occurring as they did about the same time, were looked upon as two major events marking the entrance into a new phase of the war.

Immediate reaction to these re-

ports was noticeable in their effect ports was noticeable in their effect upon the congressional voting on changes being considered for the U. S. neutrality law. Effect of the news was also reflected in the prog-ress of the "aid for Russia" pro-gram in which the United States, Great Britain and Russia were

'On Patrol'

First news of the Kearney incident came from Washington when the navy announced that the destroyer (one of the newest types) had been torpedoed while on patrol duty off the coast of Iceland. This report indicated that the ship was able to proceed under its own power.

President Roosevelt on the same day issued a statement saying that the torpedoing was clearly in the American defense zone.

American defense zone.

Removal of the consulates from Moscow took place as the Germans, with their long range guns, began their "all out" campaign against the

JAPAN:

A Cabinet Falls

When news came from Tokyo reporting the fall of the Japanese cabet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye it looked like prelude to an Axis move in the Pacific.

Immediate speculation was that the fallen cabinet would be replaced by one more "warlike" and it was indicated that this change meant the collapse of the so-called "peace talks" between Japan and the Unit-

President Roosevelt conferred for two hours with top military and state department heads just following the announcement of the cabinet's fall. White House sources did not at once discuss the conference or issue a statement on the new threat in the Far Fare Other informed. in the Far East. Other informed quarters, however, viewed the situaon as grave and some forecast that the change in government in Japan came at a logical time for that to strike a blow against Russia to aid Germany.

RUSSIA:

Soviet Scene

As the German troops admittedly had smashed back the Russian defenders many miles from Smolensk past Bryansk and past Vyazma, the picture became one in which the Russians admitted setbacks but always spoke of "heavy losses" to the enemy. The Germans issued op-timistic statements so fast that the wires could hardly carry them.

Admitting many of the Nazi claims, Russian sources were asserting that "fresh legions" were entering the fight, that the Nazi advances had been made in spite of terrific losses, that the invader had shipbuilding concern was tied up by a strike, while engaged in a \$150,000,000 contract to build the latest type of merchant ship—an all-welded vessel of odd design. been slowed, even halted and turned

The British, including Churchill, took a rather gloomy view of the Russian situation.

Warmth in Iceland



Newly arrived U. S. soldiers are shown in their "homes" in Reykjavik, Iceland, warming chilled hands. In co-operation with armed forces of Great Britain these troops are "on the alert" for the protec-tion of what has been defined as a Western Hemisphere defense out-

DRY DOCK:

News Stories

What had been, by navy censorship, mystery yarns, and very near-ly resulted fatally for one newspaper cameraman and a plane pilot, now has become regulation news stories, since the navy reversed itself and permitted the press to have access to British warships in drydock.

At one time or another docks in

almost every sizeable port had been occupied, and the Warspite, a big battleship, was at Bremerton, Wash., and a 24,000-ton aircraft carrier was In dispatches that had tumbled at Philadelphia.

And the skippers of these ships

to impinge themselves upon public opinion here and abroad, perhaps with the idea of frightening England from an attempt to cross the chanviews and pictures of combat, and the press cameramen were running wild with feature pictures taken on

board.

The change in policy probably had been engineered by the President, who was leaning over backward to preserve press freedom, and a general feeling that this sort of story was the type of thing that would bring home the reality of the war to fun-loving Americans.

NORRIS:

Has His Say

Senator Norris, the only man living and now in the senate who vot-ed against American entry into the last war, spoke his piece about the Russian situation, and had this to

If Russia loses to Germany, then Japan will become so bold that we are sure to become embroiled in

"Not that it would be so bad for us," he said, "in some ways it might be a very good thing."

The senator coolly and dispassionately revealed that navy men had informed him that the Japanese fleet couldn't hold out two against the American navy. He also pointed out that in a bombing war against Japan, Nippon was particularly vulnerable, as most of her cit-In fact, the opening strategy was planned at a meeting of 11 senators in Hiram Johnson's office.

The actions were built largely of wooden structures, which would go like tinder on a windy day, set off by a few incendiaries.

GOODWILL:

Visit to U.S.

The duke and duchess of Windsor, in paying their visit to Baltimore, the duchess' former home town, received an ovation which dwarfed anything seen in the United States surrounding any British visitor.

As a good-will ambassador, former King Edward had no rivals. A crowd estimated at 250,000 persons, one-fourth of Baltimore's defenseterunion dispute involving 100,000 automobile workers, most of them engaged in making tanks for the swollen population.

The duke played golf, and it took an army of Scotland Yarders, Gmen, even diplomatic corps repre-sentatives to keep the gallery away.

The duke and duchess went to a reception to which 800 were invited, while an estimated 80,000 gnashed their teeth because they were left out. Finally 1,200 jammed into the club, gaped, cheered, were won by the charm of the couple, and went home happy.

MISCELLANY:

New York: For the second time it had been testified by Nicholas Schenck, movie magnate, that Bi-off, labor leader, had demanded a "shakedown" price of \$2,000,000 not to wreck the movie industry by

New York: The B.B.C. radio stated that German losses (not giving the authority) since the start of the central offensive against Moscow, had been 160,000 killed and 450,000 wounded.

Washington Digest

U. S. Farm Aid to Britain Likely to Pay Dividends

Better Home-Consumption Market for American Farmer Is Cited as Post-War Period Goal: British Expected to Co-operate.

> By BAUKHAGE National Farm and Home Hour Con

WNU Service, 1343 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. After sitting down for an hour tailer and the other material to the

with the undersecretary of agricul-ture, Paul H. Appleby, on a quiet Saturday afternoon when only de-fense workers and newsmen have to labor, I walked back through the park with a feeling that perhaps some of the lease-lend bread which America is casting across the water might come back buttered, and

even with jam on it.

Undersecretary Appleby was fresh off the Clipper from Europe where he and AAA Administrator Rudolph M. Evans had been talking food with the British.

Three things came out of my

Three things came out of my queries of the undersecretary as to

his experiences.
First: Thanks to the United States, the British have passed what looked like a crisis in their food

going to get a little extra gravy for the extra sweating he is going to do to produce more "food for free-

Third: (and this is what I meant by the butter and jam on the lease-lend bread) Appleby believes, and he told the British so, that the Unit-ed States has a post-war goal in its extra-production efforts. That goal is to build up a better home-con-sumption market for the American farmer—and all farmers—and the British are expected to co-operate. British are expected to co-operate.

As to the first point, Mr. Appleby

was chary about giving out facts and figures. He did assure me, however, that quantitatively the United States is now delivering at British ports an amount of food sufficient to take care of the basic needs of the population, civil and military. That means there are enough ships to handle and deliver, taking sinkings into consideration, this minimum tonnage. So if the present amount of tonnage is limit-ed and the type of food required for a balanced diet is raised in the United States, the islands will not starve. Although the British will be getting on with a lot less than they are used to, they will have enough of the right kind of food to do the job they are expected to do. Complaining 'Wasn't Done'

According to Appleby, even when the pinch was at its worst early last spring, popular opinion in England was such that morale was not affected seriously. Complaining sim-ply "wasn't done," as the English say. In other words, if somebody sounded off about what he was not getting to eat in a public place, he would be reproved in short order by

his listeners.

The British food ministry and the department of agriculture officials now understand each other, according to Appleby, and each fied as to the other's efforts, and those efforts have been co-ordinat-

Specifically, Undersecretary Appleby and Administrator Evans received suggestions as to improved packaging — for instance, minor changes in the content of a canned product, the kind of cartons that product, the kind of cartons that best protected a certain commod-ity. You see many of these prod-ucts, in fact most of them, the United States had never exported at all before and American officials did not have experience in the best packaging methods. For instance, there were lessons in packaging and labeling to be learned about cheese.

The Americans suggested to the British that it would be easier to arouse the sympathy and co-opera-tion of people in this country if they knew just what this food was being used for—say, one thing for school children, another for babies, some-thing else for workers.

The British showed a break-down in the statistics was impossible be-

in the statistics was impossible because of exceedingly abnormal conditions of transportation. There is, for instance, uncertainty as to where a given ship is going to land, what railroad will be available for shipments. Then, too, there are many difficulties of administration which make it impossible to chan-nel special shipments to special points or assign them to special

Distribution Control

Another thing the Americans examined thoroughly was the control by the government of distribution of the products. All food belongs

wholesaler. The Americans say they were convinced that no profiteering exists in this procedure.

Although we have been able to bring lease-lend shipments up to 8 per cent of British food consumption in tonnage, and 20 per cent in value, that does not mean that our value, that does not mean that our problem as far as production goes is solved. It is easy to provide a lot of things the British do not need, and hard to get some of the things they need most. For example: The British wanted 30 per cent of our whole navy bean crop. Navy beans were encouraged and American farmers produced 35 per cent more navy beans than normal. But a cow can't act that quickly when you ask for more calves, and when you ask for more calves, and when you get the calves it takes them longer to produce a quart of milk than it does for a garden to sprout

Cheese is another product that

Cheese is another product that does not leap out of the ground. In some places you have to plant, not only the cow to produce the milk but you have to produce a factory to process the milk into cheese.

Now, as to point No. 2: What the American farmer is going to get out of all this. Mr. Appleby—expressing, I take it, the opinion of the department of agriculture and the department of agriculture and the government—feels very definite-ly that the American farmer must have a profit motive to bring about this extra production and likewise a profit when he has produced it.

a profit when he has produced it.

What About 6 Per Cent?

"Mr. Morgenthau," I said, "believes that business ought to be allowed to make only 6 per cent on its investment in the emergency."

"Well," said Mr. Appleby, "if the farmer got 6 per cent and wages for his own labor and management, I think he'd be satisfied. Anybody ought to be satisfied with that in time of crisis."

And this factor—giving the farm-

And this factor-giving the farmer some assurance that his plant expansion, as they call it in indus-try, necessary to produce the things Britain needs, will not be a white elephant when the war is over, I mentioned-namely, the attempt to assure some universal benefit out of the whole lease-lend food efforta benefit deriving from increased consumption in peace-time which the farmer as well as the rest of the nation would share.

The farmer does not want to have

a new lot of surpluses on his hands when the war is over. He and the department of agriculture want to understand that the new production they are now building can be do-mestically consumed after the war

Such consumption seems a long way off but it is a star worth following-once there were three wise men who had the faith to follow a star.

'Deep Satisfaction'

The other day a friend of mine went into a famous Washington res-taurant. When he was seated a tall man strode in and took his seat alone in a corner. He is a wellknown figure in Washington and my friend watched him. He took out friend watched him. He took out the evening paper, opened it with a flourish and began to leaf through it. Suddenly his face lit up with a smile of deep satisfaction. He folded the paper carefully, set it up against the water carafe and began to read.

His smile spread.

My friend wondered what he was reading and since he had a copy of the same paper and could see the lower half of the page the tall one was reading with such gratification my friend turned to that page in his own paper.

his own paper.

It bore a large picture of John Llewellyn Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and former head of the C. I. O.

The tall man looking at it was John Llewellyn Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and former head of the C. I. O.

De gustibus non est disputandum.
 The brilliant editor of the Farm
 Journal, Wheeler McMillen, says he

U.S. Active in Newfoundland

American Workmen Making Rapid Strides on Naval Plane Station.

ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND.

—A huge United States naval air station has begun to emerge in the last two months on this lonely shore, last two months on this lonely shore, a third of the way from New York to London. A corps of more than 1,000 American engineers and workmen is rapidly building the base, one of the eight in the Western hemisphere which the British leased to the United States for 99 years.

The base already is the center of extensive United States naval operations. On one day this summer there were 60 war craft in the har-

there were 60 war craft in the har-bor. Three were troopships, and submarines and supply ships were among the rest. American freighters and airplanes also were present in large numbers.

Recreation for the Men.

Work of building the base began in earnest eight months ago, but the greater part of the first six months had to be given over to housing and otherwise providing for the workmen and to preparations for permanent construction. permanent construction.

Barracks had to be erected. Mess Barracks had to be erected. Mess halls, laundry, shoe shop, food refrigeration plant, bank, newspaper, compressed air-power plant and even a post office had to be put up. A theater, too, was built. Recreation for the men in this far-away spot was a serious problem.

Dredging and the removal of the layer of peat which covers this part of the Newfoundland coast also were necessary preliminaries. In

were necessary preliminaries. In some places the peat is 20 feet deep, and there were times when the great shovels removing it were out of sight in the holes they were ex-

cavating.

As the base begins to take shape, more measures of secrecy are being taken.

Now Part of U. S.

Under the agreement with Great Britain this little part of the Newfoundland coast has become a part of United States territory for all but a year of the next century. The American flag flies here, and American stamps are used at the American post office. Imported materials from continental United States

als from continental United States come in duty free.

Despite this, many of the workmen have become homesick for the States and have left, to be replaced by others from the United States or, in a few cases, by Canadians.

The weather has been one cause of grumbling. It was still snowing in mid-June and not until mid-August did the temperature creep above 60.

Cabbage appears to be the only vegetable that grows on these peaty shores. Flowers are scarce, too, al-though one workman found seven or eight varieties, including white and deep-pink mountain laurel, but-tercups, moss tulips, wild pansies, dandelions and rush flowers. These were put on display in a beer bottle, the first flowers many of the work-men had seen since leaving the United States. Balancing such drawbacks is the

fact that there are no mosquitoes, black deerflies, snakes or reptiles of any kind. The climate is supposed to be good, too, for sinus trouble and hay fever. Salmon fishing also is good here.

Jail Trusty Celebrates With Unusual III Luck

PAINESVILLE, OHIO. — It was "in-again and out-again" of jail for a local youth.

The young man, a trusty at the county jail, was sent to the bakery on an errand for the sheriff's sister. Several other prisoners' wanted some errands performed. In all

the young prisoner had \$3.

With the money in his pocket, he decided to pay a visit to near-by Cleveland and see a movie. As he was coming out of the theater he was much surprised to meet the sheriff, who was in Cleveland on

The young man went back to his jail cell.

Portable Bar Dispenses Food for Tourists' Dogs

CLIPPER GAP, CALIF. - Fido has come into his own at Clipper

Old Town Well Now Spouting Gasoline

No Leakage or Seepage Is Found in Checkup.

TAYLOR, MISS.-Threats of a gasoline shortage are not worrying citizens of this community since the old town well, after more than a century of loyal service as a thirst-quencher, suddenly began producing gasoline.

All efforts to explain the enigma have failed

All efforts to explain the enigma have failed.

First indications that all was not right with the old well came when an unmistakable odor of gasoline was noticeable. "Some boy playing a joke," residents said. But the gasoline odor kept getting stronger and stronger.

A Negro was lowered into the well to investigate the trouble and the fumes were so strong that he was overcome. When he was revived, he reported gasoline was two feet deep in the eight-foot depth of water.

It was decided to experiment fur-ther by tossing a lighted match into the well. The result was an ex-plosive roar and a tower of flame that surged high into the air. Buck-ets were lowered, and when brought to the surface, were filled with fire.

Members of the state geological survey were summoned and after an investigation, they reported the fuel was seeping into the well from a nearby filling station. The filling station owner, however, said a three weeks' check on his tanks revealed no shortage.

Once' more the well was emptied once more the well was emptied and a thorough check was made on the walls of the 50-foot shaft. The second report declared there was no seepage of "gasoline or anything else" through the walls.

"Whatever is in the well is either coming in from the top or bottom, Mayor J. E. Walker said.

'Death Ray' Proves Able

To Cause Brain Fatigue BERKELEY, CALIF. - A death ray developed by an American naval officer—it kills bacteria at a distance of six inches—can cause mental fa-tigue in humans, it was revealed.

It is a magnetic device which produces 9,300 vibrations a second. This frequency is just within the upper limit of human hearing. It produces an extremely high-pitched shriek which can be heard a block away. There are several other types of vibrator which can kill microscopic life at short distances. life at short distances.

The machine was built by Com-mander A. P. Krueger, head of the navy's first mobile medical research

Individuals who stand close to the machine longer than a few minutes at a time become mentally weary, Commander Krueger said. They lose some of their ability to do mathematical problems. This effect persists for several hours.

State Will Buy Fulton,

Boone Historic Sites HARRISBURG, PA.—The histori-cal value of Pennsylvania has been increased considerably with the pur-

chase of the homestead and birth-place of two famous Americans— Daniel Boone, and Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat—under legislation enacted by the 1941 ses-

sion.

Gov. Arthur H. James approved a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of Robert Fulton's birthplace, which still stands in Fulton township, Lancaster county. Another \$3,000 was appropriated to the Pennsylvania Historical commission for administration and maintenance of the 127-acre site for the next two

The other bill appropriates \$35,000 for the purchase of the Daniel Boone homestead near Birdsboro, Berks county. Roads leading to the site will be constructed by the state highways department.

New Zealand Army Chief

Minimizes Nazi Forces WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand's new chief of the general staff, Maj. Gen. Edward Puttick, who is back here after commanding a brigade in Greece, described the Greek campaign as "pretty easy going."

CLIPPER GAP, CALIF. — Fido has come into his own at Clipper Gap.

Resort owner Robert White, noting that many tourists stopping at his Sierra place left their dogs in their automobiles while they had refreshments, set up the Clipper Gap dog bar.

On a shady lawn he installed a portable bar dispensing canned dog food, pup biscuits, fresh milk and cold spring water, without charge. In a 45-day period 378 dogs were served.