

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY JOSEPH W. LaBINE

Russia's Ouster From League Is Empty Victory for Finland Because Geneva Is Powerless

(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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They Figured in the Battle of Nations



JOSEPH AVENOL
Secretary-general of the League, he called the special session at Finland's behest after the little Baltic nation was invaded by Russia. Purpose: To win League condemnation of Russia, possibly her expulsion, and the support of other League nations for Finland's cause. When the assembly agreed unanimously to offer its mediation services, Avenol sent the bid to Moscow.



VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV
Premier of Russia, he replied bluntly by referring Avenol to an earlier Soviet message which said Russia considered Finland's appeal "unfounded"; that Russia did not consider herself at war with Finland; that Moscow was maintaining "peaceful relations" with the Soviet sponsored Finnish "people's" government; that the regular Helsinki government no longer had authority.



KARL HAMBRO
League assembly president and representative of Norway, he was among leading pro-Finnish workers who argued for Russia's expulsion following receipt of Molotov's message. Rudolphe Freyre, Argentine delegate, threatened to leave the League unless this action was taken. Finally such a resolution was passed. Avenol was ordered to give the Soviet its walking papers.



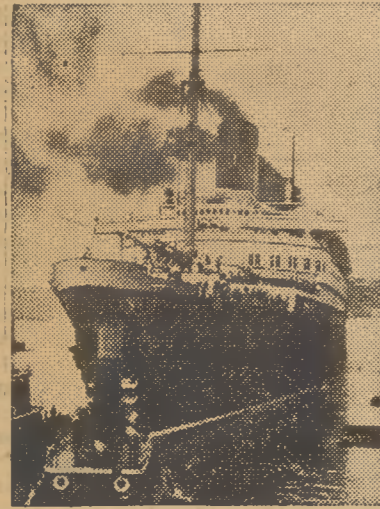
JAKOB SURITS
Russian ambassador to France and delegate to the League, he packed his bags and left Geneva silently while the forces of democracy cheered. But observers wondered about the wisdom of this gesture. Would not Russia's ouster draw the Kremlin closer to Berlin, thereby cementing war forces and spreading the conflict? Moreover, what had the defunct League gained?

THE WARS:

Western Front

"Strangers are present," said Prime Minister Chamberlain, and 15 reporters were ousted from the gallery. A few minutes later the house of commons began its first secret session since the World war. Subject: "Organization of supplies for the prosecution of war."

There was probably a lot of explaining to do. First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill was probably asked why Germany's \$20,000,000 Bremen was allowed to slip through the blockade and reach



BREMEN
Why, Mr. Churchill?
Hamburg, homeward bound from Murmansk.

(The admiralty had announced a British submarine had sighted the Bremen but did not attack because it would have broken international law. Germany scoffed at this report, but failed to tell why the Bremen was called home so suddenly from the alleged safety of a Russian port.)

Sir John Simon probably had to explain why Britain and France had merged their economic structure into what English financiers called

an "unbreakable combination of financial power." But aside from these matters, the allies could be fairly well pleased with the war's progress.

Day after Germany had announced her war aim was "military destruction of the enemy," three British cruisers sent the Nazi raider Admiral Graf Spee limping into the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, with 36 dead after a 14-hour running fight. Same day, however, this gain was offset when the British destroyer Duchess collided with another warship and went down with 122 men.

Intensified warfare was also seen on the Western front, where Nazi raiders provided a mysterious touch by attacking at night wearing black hoods and cloaks.

Northern Front

Russia could not blame little Finland for the loss of her steamer Indigirka, which went down off the coast of far-away Japan with a loss of probably 700 lives. But the Kremlin did point that Finland's white-clad ski units were "using bandit tactics in sudden attacks..."

Wrote one war correspondent to his Moscow paper: "The enemy does not engage in open battle. Hidden under white robes, they suddenly dart from the woods to shoot at our advancing units. Then in all haste they run, frequently taking off their boots to ski only in their stockings." Finally, after 14 days of ignominious defeat, the Russians reportedly rushed up 1,500,000 men and 1,000 airplanes to bisect little Finland, whose troops were slaughtering hundreds of Reds each day, disabling tanks and capturing light artillery pieces. Britain announced she would send war materials to aid the Helsinki government, while Italy continued sending planes and pilots.

BUSINESS:

Asphyxiation

Ever since its passage the 1935 public utility holding company act has been fought tooth and nail by America's No. 1 holding company, Associated Gas and Electric company. Last year a senate investigating committee was outsmarted in its sensational search for mysterious H. C. Hopson, Associated Gas' guiding spirit. Meanwhile the firm fought Henry Morgenthau's treasury department over a tax dispute, but several months ago agreed to pay \$8,700,000.

Crux of the holding company act is a "death sentence" clause providing for integration of all utility systems geographically and economically. This month, its long argument apparently lost, Associated Gas asphyxiated itself. Resigned "because of ill health" was President J. I. Mange, replaced by Roger J. Whiteford. Said the new chief: "It is my purpose to give my attention at once to simplification of the corporate system... integration or consolidation of its properties... and adjustment of the voting power..."

TREND

SLASHED—Cotton export subsidy rate, for second time in a week, from four-tenths of a cent to two-tenths of a cent.

MODIFIED—To pacify Nazis, Sweden formed a new government under Premier Albin Hansson, retiring Foreign Minister Richard Sandler who had drawn German wrath.

EXCLUDED—Mexican participation in the new low tariff on U. S. crude oil imports, as provided in the new trade pact with Venezuela. Reason: Mexico has expropriated U. S.-owned oil wells.

RAISED—U. S. tariffs on imports from Danzig and Poland, now controlled by Germany, which pays a higher duty on exports to the U. S. than any other nation.

WHITE HOUSE:

Trade Pact

At his press conference President Roosevelt nosed his ship of state smack into a brewing storm that will break soon after congress convenes. He agreed with Secretary Cordell Hull that the reciprocal trade treaty act should be renewed in 1940. Though the act has been attacked by most Republicans, many Democrats and a growing body of farmers, Mr. Roosevelt said it has resulted in many American export gains. The President also:

Received a message from Finnish President Kyosti Kallio thanking him for his sympathy toward Finland. (The President announced the Red Cross is sending \$500,000 for Finnish aid; meanwhile the Finns were negotiating to buy gas masks here.)

Joined California's Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis in attacking the Dies un-Americanism committee (of which Voorhis is a member) for the "undemocratic" way in which it released a report charging 13 consumer organizations with communist activities. The report, said Voorhis, was "purely and simply the opinion of J. R. Matthews," committee research director, who released it before other committeemen knew it was being prepared.

Named 12 new rear admirals for the navy.

Attended the White House diplomatic reception where assembled the Washington envoys of warring Finland and Russia, Germany and France, Japan and China.

THE NEUTRALS:

Flight From Rome

In non-warring European nations, news was made by:

Russia's Ambassador to Italy Nicolai Gorchin, who arrived in Rome just as Soviet troops reached the Finnish frontier, and left abruptly for home without waiting to present his credentials. Reason: Unformed young Fascists have stormed Rome's Russian embassy daily, protesting the Finnish invasion.

Italy's Editor Virginia Gayda, who hinted how Britain might woo and win his nation's support. Said he: Italy must have "certain free exits," all of which (Dardanelles, Suez and Gibraltar) are now controlled by Britain.

An explosion in Rumania's cellulose plant at Zarnesti, killing 80, injuring 200. Following quick on the heels of train wrecks and oil plant fires, the incident was blamed on "foreign agents" who are pressing Rumania from all sides.

LABOR:

NLRB Probe

Introduced before the house committee investigating the national labor relations board was evidence designed to show NLRB is badly in need of a housecleaning. Chief pro-tem was the board's Dr. William Leiserson, whose charges of bias on the part of fellow board members (Edwin L. Smith and Warren Madden) were interspersed with revelations from the board's correspondence files. Conservative, probably favoring the American Federation of Labor against C. I. O., Dr. Leiserson has been a minority, non-co-operative member.

Evidence on this and other points:

Dr. Leiserson tried to force removal of the board secretary, Nathan Witt, charging he lacked "impartiality." Unsuccessful, he occasionally declined to participate in board decisions, whereupon the other members recommended disciplinary action.

One such case involved the President's son-in-law, Seattle Publisher John Boettiger, who complained of a board ruling but expressed the hope that Leiserson's failure to participate indicated "a change of policy."

Elinore Herrick, regional NLRB director for New York, protested that two of Witt's assistants had conducted an investigation in her office in a manner "one might expect from the (Russian) O. G. P. U., but not from fellow administrators of an agency of the American government."

Uncle Sam Prepares to Count His Children—and How His Family Has Grown Since First Census in 1790!

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

THE coming of a new year means a big job for Uncle Sam. For 1940 is "census year" and it means that once more he is faced with the task of counting all his children.

And how his family has grown since he took the first census of its members 150 years ago! Then there were only 3,929,214 of them. This year it is estimated that there will be more than 132,000,000.

The first census, taken in 1790, covered only population. The count was made within a year from the date of the inauguration of President Washington, and the assembling of the first congress of the United States. The enumerators took the name of the head of each family, together with the total number of persons in the family, classified as free or slave. The count began on the first Monday in August, 1790, and the law gave nine months for the completion of the work.

Double this time elapsed, however, before all the returns were in. Communication then was slow and uncertain. The Americans of that day, particularly in the rural districts, regarded the census enumerators with some suspicion, and there were those who thought these agents of the federal government really aimed at getting information on which to base an increase of taxes.

The report of the first census is contained in an octavo volume of 56 pages. Discolored and crumbling with age, this little book is very rare. The census bureau has two of the few copies in existence, and the Library of Congress one.

Adams' Prophecy.

Four years before the first census was taken, John Adams, destined to become the second President of the United States, had a vision of the potentialities of America which led him to predict that the population of the United States would some time exceed 20,000,000. At that time such a prophecy seemed little more than a wild flight of the imagination and was branded as utterly ridiculous.

Writing from London, where he was minister to the Court of St. James, he said, "It has ever been my hobby horse to see rising in America an empire of liberty, and a prospect of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 of freemen without one noble or king among them."

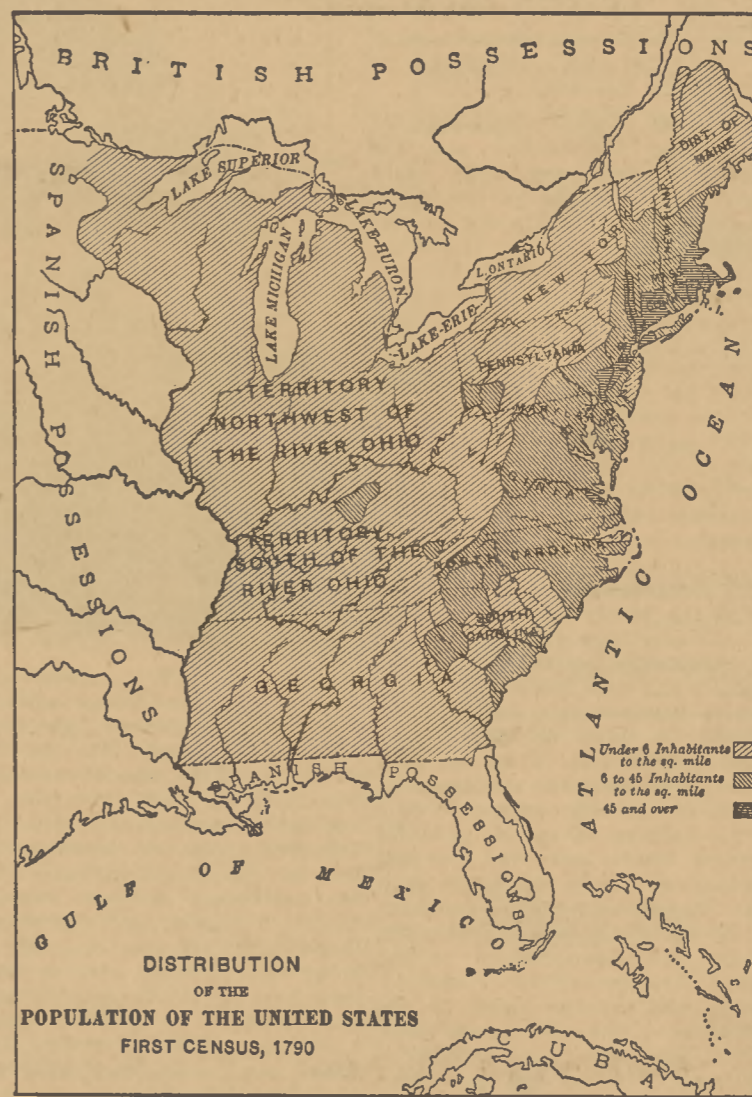
It was John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, blessed with a similar vision, who made a similar prophecy, though not so extravagant as Adams' but at the same time doubtful of fulfillment, and missed his guess by only a few years and a relatively small number of millions of population. In a letter addressed to Col. Samuel Gardiner of Shelter Island, whose son married Tyler's daughter, and dated from the ex-President's country seat, Sherwood Forest, Va., November 26, 1850, Tyler said, "In a little more than half a century, a people who were regarded as little better than a host of murderers or sojourners among savage tribes have attained position among the first civilized powers."

"With a spirit of adventure heretofore unequalled by anything which has occurred on the map of the world, there is united a deep plodding sagacity which crowns the most daring enterprises with success. Such a people, even had they attained that which is denominated a stationary condition in regard to population, would not fail to attract great and absorbing attention. But, when the reverse is the fact, when our population is known to double in every period of twenty-five years, when having now a population of 25,000,000 that number, before the child now in the nurse's arms attains maturity, is destined to reach nearly 50,000,000, and before that same child shall have passed the boundaries of middle age, to 100,000,000."

How Right Were They?

Now that Uncle Sam is preparing again to count his children, it is interesting to check up on the predictions of these two Presidents and see just how nearly right they were. Although Tyler's prophecy was a bit too optimistic, he was not far wrong. At the time his letter was written the population of the country was 23,260,638. He predicted that it would double in the next 25 years and although there are no figures available for 1875, by 1880 it had reached 50,262,382.

It had not reached the 100,000,000 mark by 1900, as his predic-



DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES FIRST CENSUS, 1790

tion suggested, for Uncle Sam's children then numbered 76,129,408, and it was not until 20 years later that it reached the mark of 105,710,620. Even though the "doubling" process which he prophesied did not continue consistently, there did take place the amazing growth in the nation of 50,000,000 people in half a century, or an increase in population of 200 per cent.

So Tyler's prophecy was not so extravagant as it must have seemed at the time. And when there is taken into consideration the steady increase during the 153 years since John Adams made



Miss Mildred Keaton has one of the toughest assignments in taking the census. She "covers" the Arctic coast from Point Barrow east to the Alaskan-Canadian line, the route over which she "mushes" to treat ailing natives as a field nurse for the Office of Indian Affairs.

known his vision, even his estimate does not now seem so fantastic. The 1930 census gave a total of 122,775,046 people under the Stars and Stripes. On June 27, 1930, the population was estimated at 128,403,000, an increase of 5,627,954 in six years or nearly 938,000 a year. The census bureau's last preliminary estimate of the nation's population, as of July 1, 1938, was 130,215,000, an increase of 1,812,000 in the two years since the estimate of 1936. That meant approximately 906,000 each year.

200,000,000 in 2000 A. D.? Even though the increase seems to be growing smaller, there is still a large enough gain each year to justify the prediction that John Adams' estimate of 20,000,000 may eventually be reached. On the basis of the increase since 1930, it will take nearly 70 years and we will probably reach the year 2000 A. D. before we reach a population of 200,000,000 in the U. S. A. I. Officials of the census bureau regard the 1940 census as probably the most important and far-reaching since that first one 150 years ago. For this one will be much more than a mere counting

of noses. As in past years, the census will cover population, occupations, irrigation, drainage, manufactures, business, mines and quarries, vital statistics, cotton production and consumption, and financial statistics of states and cities. In addition, the census takers will also assemble data never sought before and these data will bear upon the new social and economic situations which have arisen in the last few years, bringing with them problems that are yet unresolved.

For this census will also be concerned with such questions as unemployment, migrations from one state to another and additional vital statistics bearing on public health and facilities for treatment of disease. Much of the health data may prove to have a decided bearing upon the vital problem of national defense. For instance, the census authorities hope to learn how many men would be incapacitated for military service by disease.

Problem of Migration.

The problem of migration is one to which President Roosevelt submitted a report to congress, setting forth that population shifts from state to state were not of concern only to the one state into which the great influx had taken place (California being the outstanding example) but that they affected the whole nation. Migration from state to state is a new social movement in the United States directly traceable to unemployment.

In addition to asking his children the usual questions about age, sex, color, marital status, homes and education, Uncle Sam will also want to know about their present economic condition, their profession or occupation and whether they are employed or unemployed. Each person will also be asked where he lived 10 years ago so that some measure of migration may be obtained.

The most significant data, however, in the opinion of the census authorities, will be the figures indicating the trend of population growth, which has been steadily declining, and the distribution according to age groups. A continuing decline in population will have a decided bearing on the future economic and social life of the nation.

A smaller population foreshadows a reduction in future markets at home and abroad. Fewer pupils in the public schools will indicate a lesser need for school-houses and other plant equipment and a greater surplus of teachers. An increase in the higher age groups will have important economic effects, in the form of a more persistent demand by the higher age groups for a redistribution of the profits of industry, such as the various old age pension schemes that have caused so much disturbance in the last few years. That, combined with a decrease in the lower age groups will mean lower incomes for the younger Americans.

The job of securing all this information will require the services of approximately 150,000 persons, of whom 8,000 will be employed in Washington compiling the data gathered by the 142,000 enumerators in the field. The cost of this task is estimated at \$20,000,000.

History tells us that the first census ever made was taken by Moses.

"Take ye the sum of all the congregation of the children of Israel, after their families, by the house of their fathers, with the number of their names every male by their polls; from twenty years old and upward, all that are able to go forth to war in Israel."

Thus spoke the Lord to Moses, and Moses, with Aaron's assistance, collected the figures for the first census report, which may be found in practically every home and hotel room. It is appropriately entitled "Numbers," the fourth book of the Bible.

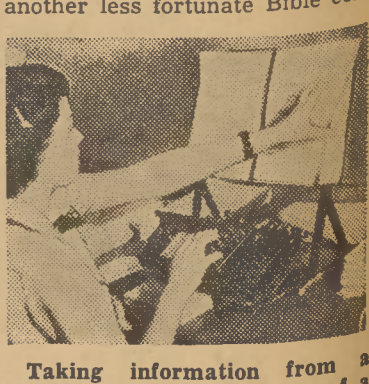
By its breadth of scope the census William of Normandy ordered for his new kingdom of England, resembles modern surveys. He commanded his people in 1085 A. D. to record every lord and peasant, every acre, every ox, every mill, every manor, every weir and every plow the value thereof and—this is forward looking—the natural resources, woods, fields and streams capable of development and revenue. The report to William the Conqueror became the Domesday Book, unreadable today except by scholars, yet protected in the public record office at London as one of the most precious possessions of England.

Uncle Sam was one of the pioneers in this business of counting his children scientifically. Sweden took the lead before our first census in 1790, but England, France, and Prussia did not see the necessity of regular counting of noses until 10 or 20 years later. Russia took no census until 1897.

The first American census, taken in 1790, was very limited in scope and was directed by the United States marshals. They were allowed 13 months for the job, and when the totals were added up our population was less than 4,000,000.

That census related solely to population. The name of the head of the family was taken, together with the number of persons in each family, classified as free or slave. The whites, who were free, were classified as "free whites," as male or female, and the free white males as over or under 16 years of age. That was about all there was to it. The marshals who supervised the 1790 count numbered only 17 and the enumerators 650. The cost was \$44,000.

The deeply religious settlers of America nearly upset our first census when they harked back to another less fortunate Bible cen-



Taking information from a census schedule by means of a card puncher. Facts are translated into figures on this machine.

sus. "Satan stood up against Israel," they pointed out to the marshals, "and provoked David to number Israel from Beersheba even to Dan." What happened? "God was displeased; therefore he smote Israel. The Lord sent pestilence upon Israel; and there fell of Israel 70,000 men."

Fears that our first census would bring similar destruction upon the nation did not materialize, so the marshals delivered their reports to President Washington within nine months for all the original states, except Vermont, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Vermont and Rhode Island entered the Union later. The marshal of South Carolina found workers scarce at \$1 per 150 heads counted.

With the exception of a comparatively few, when the vast total is considered, the original records of every family enumerated in the 1790 and subsequent censuses are on file in the census bureau. The missing records have been lost or destroyed by accident. However, the file on John Hancock has been preserved and his family was reported as being made up of "two white males over sixteen years of age, three white females and seven other free persons, not white."

In the taking of the 1860 census, each person was for the first time asked to give the value of his or her real and personal property. The records for Illinois show that Abraham Lincoln's family comprised Mr. Lincoln, his wife, his three sons and a boy, fourteen years old, named Philip Dinkell. Mr. Lincoln said he was worth \$17,000 of which \$5,000 was the value of his real estate, the remainder being personal property. In the same census James Buchanan listed his household as consisting of himself, his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, and 11 employees and servants, all of the latter being of foreign birth.

The system of individual enumeration was adopted at the census of 1850, and at the same time were added—illiteracy, school attendance, occupation, place of birth, age, etc.