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Back to Barter—No. 4

STEEL-RINGED POLAND LAND OF FEAR AND ARMED FORCE; FRANCE'S MILITARY YES MAN

People Are Restless, With Potential Foes on Every Side; Need Big Army to Balk Invasion, Is Claim.

250,000 TROOPS READY TO MOVE

Mighty Chain of Forts Built Along Frontier; Viewed as Tyrant by German and Lithuanian Neighbors.

The following article is the fourth of a series by Richard D. McMillan, United Press staff writer, on "Why Doesn't Europe Disarm?"

BY RICHARD D. McMILLAN
United Press Staff Correspondent

WARSAW, Jan. 19.—This is the capital of the land of fear and armed force.

I have walked through the streets and seen soldiers everywhere, not so many as in the time of the Soviet-Polish war twelve years ago, but the country today has more than a quarter of a million men under arms, and could put an army of 1,000,000, or more, in the field in a few weeks.

Along the frontiers are mighty chains of forts, built under supervision of French military engineers. Behind this ring of steel, behind the battalions of bristling bayonets, the Polish people are restless and fearful. On every side they have potential enemies—Germany, Lithuania, the mighty masses of Soviet Russia. Poland needs her arms and her army, she says, until her frontier neighbors can be subdued.

Poland is France's military "yes man." The Polish army is largely French trained, just as her bastions, as I have said, were built with France's financial and engineering aid. The Poles are France's most powerful ally and, in the event of war, each would rush to the other's aid, with Yugoslavia and Rumania also flinging themselves into the strife to maintain the status quo.

Strong Alliance With France
The Franco-Polish pact of mutual assistance brought into being the strongest military alliance in Europe. As long as it exists, Poland will feel comparatively safe. If it were broken, Versailles would be revised, Poland would be prepared to fight for her life.

A wave of fear ran through the country when the Radicals and Socialists in France won the last elections.

"It then was whispered" a Polish statesman told me, "that M. Herriot, the French premier, would denounce the Polish alliance. It was a false alarm, happy for us."

Poland's mode of thinking in relation to disarmament is much the same as that of France. But Poland's geographic situation gives her a more potent argument for security before disarmament than France.

The 30,000,000 inhabitants of this Republic, recreated and enlarged under the peace treaties, believe they are the bulwark in Europe against Bolshevism.

In the eyes of Germany and Lithuania, Poland is the tyrant of eastern Europe.

Under force of her arms, they accuse, Poland has increased her size far beyond the limits laid down by the allies.

Lithuania Is Bitter
Lithuania is particularly bitter against Poland because of the Polish filibustering expedition shortly after 1920 when Polish troops 15,000 strong seized the city of Vilna and some 60,000 square miles.

Poland says this belongs to her ethnographically. Lithuania puts forward the same argument in support of her claim. A feeble country in military strength, which did not become a nation until after the war, Lithuania appealed to the League, but the dispute never has been settled.

The powder magazine in eastern Europe in the eyes of politicians is, however, not the Polish-Lithuanian frontier, but the Polish corridor.

The firm conviction in the hearts of every Pole is that Germany will not rest until she has wrested the "corridor" from Poland and thus reunite East Prussia to Germany.

Germany says she wishes to do so by peaceful means, by revision of the Versailles treaty, but Poland maintains if her army were cut Germany would use force.

The Germans say that in ten years Poland will have 50,000,000 inhabitants and in twenty-five she will be mightier than Germany.

If the present situation is consolidated by allowing Poland to retain her might and territory she will become the dictatorial nation of central and eastern Europe.

At the moment, the pleasure castle of kings is the headquarters of General Tang Yu-Lin, governor of the Jehol province. Tang Yu-Lin is a graduate of the Manchurian bandit campaigns.

His particular chieftain was Chang Tso-Lin, one-time Manchurian chief, who sought to spread his power to the southward of the Great Wall after gaining control of the "three Eastern provinces."

The story went that Tang was ordered to Jehol by Chang to drive out a brigand leader; that Tang was ordered to Jehol by his own power was feared; that it was decided to leave him in charge of Jehol with an army at his command. There he has stayed, defying Japan.

Just outside his headquarters offices are the famous old Manchurian gardens, or "Gung," where once were sylvan pools and lakes and groves and other beauty spots. Just beyond these gardens today has sprung up the relatively new capital town of Chengteh.

Where landscapes once had laid out hills and flower beds there now are planted armaments of ammunition. Guns are mounted and

SEATTLE SWAP PLAN SUCCEEDS

Aggressive Jobless Group Works Out Its Own Relief



Not a cent changes hands. . . (1) The two women collect and launder clothes of members of the Houston, Tex., Unemployed Citizens' League. . . (2) When they return the finished work, they are given script certificates for the work done. . . (3) Then they exchange these certificates for food.

BY ROBERT TALLEY
NEA Service Writer

WHEN 50,000 jobless men and women, willing to work and determined not to beg, take the offensive, against misery, something is very likely to happen.

It happened in Seattle, where an organization known as the Unemployed Citizens' League has taken relief into its own hands in probably the most aggressive movement of the unemployed in America.

Tired of asking help from others, these moneyless men and women are helping themselves—and getting a living by exchanging their labor directly for the necessities of life.

No organization of mere human derelicts, Seattle's Unemployed Citizens' League, is a wide-awake and up-to-the-minute concern.

Its membership includes jobless workmen, teachers, accountants,

salesmen, truck drivers, lawyers, actors, doctors, carpenters, architects, seamstresses, cooks, and men and women of about every other occupation.

There are only two qualifications for admission: 1. You must be without a job. 2. You must be willing to work, for yourself and for your fellow-members as well.

Suppose you lived in Seattle, were out of a job and joined this league of unemployed—

Regardless of whether you had formerly been a bank cashier or a day laborer, you would be credited for your work at 50 cents an hour—everybody gets the same.

You would do, under the direction of the leaders, the kind of work assigned. You would not be paid in money, but in goods and services.

If you needed food, clothes or shoes you would get them—food that jobless men earned by working for farmers, clothes that jobless tailors and seamstresses made or repaired in the league's shops; shoes that jobless cobblers made or repaired.

If your landlord were clamoring for his rent, a suave committee from the league—probably composed of a lawyer, an architect, and a contractor—would see him for you.

Perhaps the landlord could be persuaded to let the league's workmen make repairs or improvements on the property in return for the rent; if he declined, perhaps he might be shown the danger of letting a house stand vacant when somebody might tear it down for firewood.

If he still refused, perhaps there would be a gentle hint of alterations necessary to conform with the city's fire, sanitary or building ordinances.

If your water were turned off, a league committee would see the city water department for you.

These city officials would be reminded that an uninterrupted water supply is essential to public health—and perhaps there might be a subtle hint of 50,000 outraged voters at the next election.

Too aggressive to sit back and

wait for work, the league has gone out to hunt it. Salvage of all sorts, including nails carefully extracted from old lumber, and cast-off clothing that has been remade by skilled league tailors, has proved a veritable gold mine.

Old machinery, junked trucks and autos have been rebuilt for the league's transportation and manufacturing units.

Such things as the league has been unable to swap for on a large scale—gasoline, for instance—its suave committees frankly have "chiseled"; for instance, pointing out to an oil company that it would be better to donate 1,000 gallons of gasoline than to face higher taxes for relief.

DENVER has copied parts of the Seattle plan in its Unemployed Citizens' League of Colorado, organized by Charles D. Strong, a Denver architect. With branches in several nearby cities and towns, its sponsors claim a membership of 45,000 persons, including dependents.

Among other enterprises it lists a coal mine, a woodcutting camp, eighty trucks, and certain forms of manufacturing.

The work began last fall, with the labor of jobless men on farms in return for foodstuffs. In some cases, harvesting was done on shares.

All the food, fuel, and clothing thus far produced has been used in direct relief, leaving nothing to be bartered. Members co-operate with the Red Cross in distribution of flour from surplus government wheat and in the making of clothing from Red Cross cloth.

The Denver league is represented on the recently-formed mayor's committee to supervise administration of federal relief money obtained by the city.

In Houston, Tex., a band of jobless men and women who are pledged not to accept a cent of money, are earning the actual necessities, and a few of the luxuries, of life through the Unemployed Citizens' League of Houston.

Each member exchanges his labor for commodities or services that accumulate to the league's "treasury" and are distributed equally.

MONEY is the one thing that Houston's jobless will not work for, and it is absolutely forbidden to figure it in any of their calculations.

A laundry, a shoe shop and other enterprises are operating, and in one case, the men earned milk for their families by repairing and cleaning an alley in the rear of a large dairy.

In Waterloo, Ia., there are 2,100 members of the Waterloo Unemployed Citizens' Club, all getting their living from an organization that was built upon potatoes.

Last summer, when unemployed men sat idle on park benches, somebody conceived the idea of working for farmers in return for food. Trucks were borrowed and soon 165 men were off to Hollandale, Mich., where huge crops of potatoes awaited digging.

The diggers earned several carloads of potatoes, onions, cabbage and other vegetables. The Rock Island railroad donated the freight. Of the cabbage, 100 hogheads were made into kraut.

THE club was organized, its membership fee a dime. The simple principle of "No work, no eat" was enforced.

Wood-cutting camps arose to provide fuel, a barber shop was opened, a lodging house followed, then a furniture shop and a shoe shop, and, finally, a mill to grind their corn into meal.

Not long ago these men husked corn for farmers and were paid in live hogs. Jobless butchers cut up the hogs.

Since a hog does not consist wholly of succulent pork chops, these unemployed men reasoned that there would be only one fair way to divide this meat, share and share alike. They ground it all into sausage.

NEXT: How various scrip plans designed to overcome the lack of money have succeeded and failed; Grand Rapids and other cities.

GANG RESCUE PLOT IS DENIED

Wounded Indiana Prisoner Will Be Shifted to Another Hospital.

By United Press

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Jan. 18.—State police denied rumors today that they are investigating a plot to free Wayne Robinson, 25, Bloomington (Ind.) bank robber, wounded when captured.

Captain Earl Hathaway of the police post here said he has ordered the wounded prisoner removed from a hospital in Hart, Mich. to Mercy hospital, Manistee, preparatory to his arraignment on a murder charge. He will be moved either today or Friday, depending upon his condition, the state trooper said.

Hathaway told the United Press the state's plan to move Robinson is simply a matter of economy.

Robinson has confessed, Hathaway said, that he was one of four bandits who held up the Haleva State bank, killing Ellsworth Bill. He was in their escape. His three companions are serving life sentences in Marquette branch prison.

But now it is no longer a plotting ground or a hideout for fugitives from the south; it is under the gun, seeking to keep the north safe for China and interfering with Japan's Manchurian plans.

Jehol, once encompassed with a seven-mile wall, has stretched to Jehol province—and Jehol province now is some 500 miles in length. It is a relatively new state, broken from old Manchurian alliances.

In contrast to the pompous elegant "Sons of Heaven," Jehol City now is under the command of a product of modern predatory schemes and campaigns. The millions of Mongols and Chinese scattered over the countryside have paid heavily to the brigand chiefs, marauding warriors and Manchurian war lords who followed their own dreams of power after the last Manchurian had fled to safety and the flag of the new Chinese republic came to wave in the breeze.

Whereas Emperor Kang-Hsi, creator of Jehol, had been kindly, generous, and aided the farmers, recent invaders have stolen the purses until Jehol has sunk into poverty and herdsman have fled to the hills to escape bandits.

GENERAL TANG has decided to defend the old town to the end, having spurned Japan's offer of a part in the Manchurian consolidation. Japan is determined to oust him.

Tang, so narrators state, has been living in something slightly less than Manchurian luxury himself. He had a liberal assortment of wives and favorites, a most lordly larder, and has been heavily taxing the poor landmen.

It is obvious, too, that Jehol is the key to Japan's Manchurian policy. Hostile neighbors just over the hills from the Mukden railroad would be upsetting to Japan's consolidation plans.

Nor do the experts underestimate the psychological and strategic factors involved in the presence of a foe to China's north—for the legends of ancient invasion are filled with tales of Tartars who invaded from the north.

And in that olden time only Emperor Kang-Hsi, who built the first pleasure palace, seems to have been moved solely by a poetic spirit and a feeling for the beauty of the place.

To him it was a sentimental spot; a true resting place for a monarch who fought, while wanting peace

and whose kindness became a legend.

In verses he penned, scholars have found the line: "I always have loved this spot, and I am alone with my heart's desire."

WHILE historians picture most of his sons as a sorry lot, his grandson, Chien-Lung, became a world power. There was dynastic method in the lavish expenditures of Emperor Chien, who added acres of rich temples and palaces to his honored ancestor's beginnings.

It is written that Chien-Lung wasted no great inward devotion upon the lama priests and their

plaid in niches which once held golden Buddhas long since stolen by desperate mandarins in flight. Motor trucks went about. Walls bristle with armament.

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COMPLETE CONGRESS FLOP CONCEDED BY DEMOCRATS; ENTIRE PROGRAM FIZZLES

Split Party Opinion, G. O. P. Opposition, and Senate Filibuster Unite to Spell Doom of Ambitious Plans.

SPECIAL SESSION HELD CERTAIN

Budget Balancing, Beer, Repeal and Farm Relief Left by Wayside; Bankruptcy Bill Only One With Chance.

BY WILLIAM F. KERBY
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Democratic congressional leaders today conceded the complete collapse of their once-ambitious program for the short session.

Prohibition repeal, beer, farm relief, and budget-balancing legislation, one by one, have fallen prey to divided party opinion, a senate filibuster, and determined Republican opposition.

The program will be put over until the special session, which congressional leaders today will tell President-Elect Roosevelt now is inescapable.

One piece of legislation leaders of both parties are convinced must pass immediately—the drastic La Guardia-McKeown bankruptcy bill, designed to scale down debts and permit extensive industrial reorganization upon a sounder financial basis.

Has Good Chance

It is conceded better than an even chance of approval. The house judiciary committee expects to report the bill today.

The tragicomic collapse of budget-balancing will be made official Friday, when the house ways and means committee interposes the remains of the Democratic tax plan.

Majority party members of the committee already have caucused and decided that nothing can be done about taxes in the remaining six weeks of the muddled short session. This was their answer to President Hoover's plea for immediate taxes and budget economies.

The senate filibuster, led by the leather-jungled Huey Long of Louisiana, has prevented the passage of any important legislation in that body, except for the Philippine independence act. First of eight apportionment bills necessary to keep the government running has yet to be approved finally.

Beer Legislation Halted

Beer legislation, passed by the house, still is languishing in senate committee. Its sponsors' hopes are waning as each day brings closer the end of the session on March 4.

On prohibition repeal, senate and house leaders are divided hopelessly.

Speaker Garner and Democratic Leader Rainey have declared they will not let the house consider any repeal proposition not in direct accord with the party's platform pledges.

The controversial domestic allotment plan of farm relief, burdened by Congressmen with every thing from mortgage-burdened buttermilk, is before a senate committee, where it faces extensive revision and the delay of public hearings.

Democrats concede that, even if it passes the senate, a long chance, it will be vetoed promptly and decisively by President Hoover.

The special session remains. Garner and other leaders have stated repeatedly that in the event of the failure of any one part of the Democratic program, the new congress would be summoned.

Leaders concede it will have not one, but many measures to deal with, running the complete gamut from mortgage-burdened farmers to prohibition, taxes, economy, and wavering banks.

CHIEF DISPATCHER OF RAILROAD DIES HERE

Albert A. Hyatt, 66, Will Be Buried Sunday in Danville, Ill.

Following an operation, Albert A. Hyatt, 66, of 5217 Broadway, chief dispatcher of the Peoria and Eastern railroad, died Tuesday at the Methodist hospital.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. at the Plummer & Buchanan mortuary, 25 West Fall Creek boulevard. Burial will be in Danville, Ill., Sunday.

Mr. Hyatt was employed by the Big Four and Peoria & Eastern railroads for thirty-five years.

He was a member of Capital City Lodge, F. and A. M., the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine.

SIDES WITH HUEY LONG

Bankers Man Attacks Glass Bill at Bankers Meeting.

Siding with Senator Huey P. Long in his attack on the Glass banking bill, C. F. Zimmerman, Washington, Pa., Pennsylvania Bankers' Association secretary, Wednesday at the midwinter convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association in the Claypool, urged retention of unit banking as opposed to federal branch banking.

"The Glass bill is a dangerous one," he said. "Its Section 19 would allow the large banking powers to shoulder the smaller banks out of the picture."

FLYING TACKLE HERO

Youth Hears Woman's Screams, Nabs Alleged Purse Snatcher.

Don Bugle, 26, alleged purse snatcher, was captured early Wednesday night when Richard Jones, 18, of 2505 East Tenth street, brought him down with a flying tackle at Tacoma and Ninth streets, after Mrs. Bertha Morse, 849 Tacoma avenue, screamed that her purse containing \$20, was taken from her.

45,000 ARE EXILED BY SOVIET ORDER

Entire Population of Three Settlements Deported.

By United Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—The entire population of three Cossack settlements in the Kuban region, totaling 45,000 persons, according to the 1929 census, was exiled into the far north today as the first move of the government's plan for wholesale shifting of populations.

The mass deportation was considered exemplary punishment. The government decreed recently that "socially undesirable" classes would be put to work in regions where they could contribute most to industrialization. Grain collections were slow in the Kuban region.

The exile was not mentioned in the Moscow press, but was proudly displayed in Rostov newspapers.

FLOOR LEADER FORCES MINE BILL PASSAGE