

# GERMANY'S MARCH TO THE EAST EYED BY SOVIET RUSSIA

## SWEEP SEEN AS MENACING BRITAIN

### BIRMINGHAM RETAIL DRUGGISTS NAME CHIEFS

### FOREIGN MINERAL FACTS ARE GIVEN



WASHINGTON—To provide factual information on the mineral resources, annual production, foreign trade, and government-control measures regulating the mining and

the American consulates at Paris and Brussels, comprehensive surveys of the mineral resources of France and Belgium and their outlines were prepared by the foreign mineral specialist of the Bureau of Mines. Recently the specialist transferred his headquarters to London, where he will complete studies on the European iron and

### HIKING DEVOTEES INCREASE IN U. S.

WASHINGTON—Organized devotees of hiking and climbing have doubled in number in the last 10

with people in general who like outdoor activities, according to the 1937 Yearbook—Park and Recreation Progress—which has just been issued by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Yearbook reports that in 1927 there were 70 organizations and agencies affiliated with the Assn-

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## Pact Between Reich, Turkey Will Seriously Cripple Moscow, However

MOSCOW—(AP)—Soviet Russia is watching intently the German drive toward dominance in the Near East.

Recent news of a \$60,000,000 German commodity loan to Turkey—making possible large purchases of German arms and machinery—aroused particular interest in Moscow.

Turkey not only is Soviet Russia's trans-Caucasian neighbor, but guardian of the Dardanelles gateway to the Mediterranean, and a pro-German policy in Ankara might be even more of a menace to Moscow than a pro-German government in Prague.

In the Soviet press, however, the steady southeastward march of German economic and political influence is pictured primarily as a menace to Britain.

Hitler's bloodless capture of the Czechoslovak bastion "opened the gate to the Near East and to the richest possessions of the British Empire," according to Pravda, the Communist party newspaper. Germany, successful in its economic penetration of the Danubian countries, now is "establishing new lines of commerce" linking India with the Rhine, via the Near East and the Danube.

This Soviet view does not correspond entirely with Germany's own statement of the case. But it is interesting to recall that Hitler's minister of economics, Herr Funk, on his recent return from Turkey, said that Germany had succeeded in establishing "an economic sphere stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

## Paris, London Hope To Share

One reason Britain and France have allowed all this to happen, some Soviet papers suggest, is the desire of financial circles in Paris and London to share in the profits of Hitler's forthcoming exploitation of the Danubian basin.

Moscow's German language newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, for instance, predicts that German loans to Danubian countries (for the purpose of clinching Hitler's hold on Rumanian oil, Hungarian wheat and Yugoslavian ores) really will be financed in London and Paris.

It adds, however: "We were witnesses, even before the war of 1914-18, of the efforts of London and Berlin capitalists to get together in the question of the Berlin-Bagdad Railway and Mosul oil, yet that did not prevent war from breaking out between these two annexation-hungry states."

Some foreign observers here contend that if Hitler really has his eyes on "the richest possessions of the British Empire" and is counting on Turkey as an ally he may be rudely disappointed. For Turkey once before threw in its lot with Germany against England—with disastrous results.

These observers argue that Turkey may well cooperate with Hitler in his exploitation of a Baltic-to-Black Sea economic sphere, so long as there is no clash with Britain, but in the event of an Anglo-German conflict they foresee Turkey either remaining neutral or siding with Britain.