

# FRENCH FEAR NAZI TRIUMPH IN SAAR PLEBISCITE

## Seek Moral Support From Italy

### Concessions to Mussolini Make Rome the Virtual Capital of Europe.

By J. C. OESTREICHER  
Central Press Canadian Correspondent

Paris.—With a tiny lozenge-shaped piece of territory one of the chief pawns at stake, the diplomacy of Europe is undergoing a process of reorientation today.

New friendships and new enmities are bound to result. The eventual outcome either of the readjustment or of disposition of the territory cannot be predicted.

The land in question is the Saar valley, probably richer and more densely populated per square mile than any other territory in Europe, and the decision of its own people with regard to its future nationality promises to have a profound effect upon the status of Europe as a whole.

For the last fifteen years, the Saar valley has been administered by commissioners appointed by the League of Nations, and its valuable output of coal and iron have gone, by virtue of a clause in the Treaty of Versailles, to France.

In January, 1935, the 300,000 inhabitants of the Saar, who are packed so closely in their little territory that they stand 1,150 to the square mile, are to go to the polls and decide their own political future.

### Have Choice at Polls

They can, if they wish, remain under protectorate of the League of Nations. They can become Frenchmen, and thus permit the fruits of their labors underground to enrich a flag they can call their own.

Or they can become Nazis.

Upon this latter possibility, which at present constitutes the most likely development, hinges much of France's present-day diplomacy.

It accounts in large measure for her feverish anxiety for a rapprochement with Italy. It is responsible in no small measure for Mussolini's nationalistic stiffening; for his recent series of sharp and firm warnings to Germany; for his virtual ultimatum to Yugoslavia to cease forthwith its provocative newspaper attacks upon the Italian national honor.

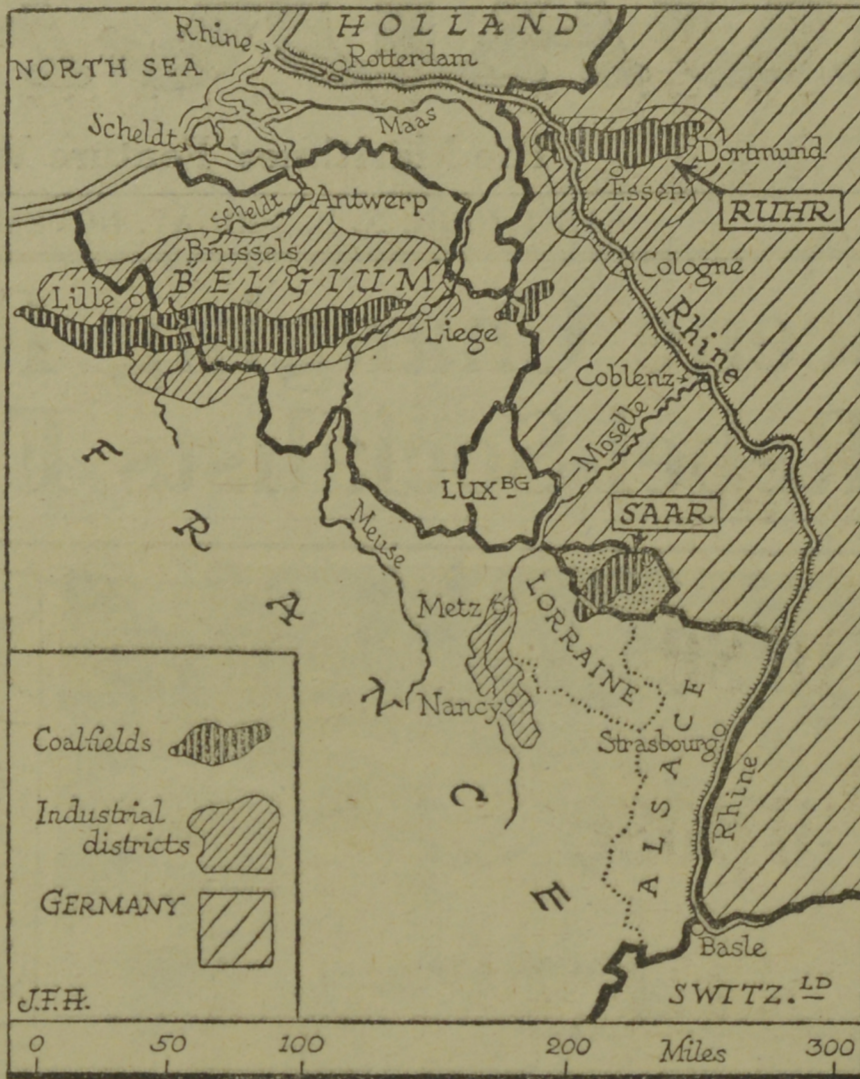
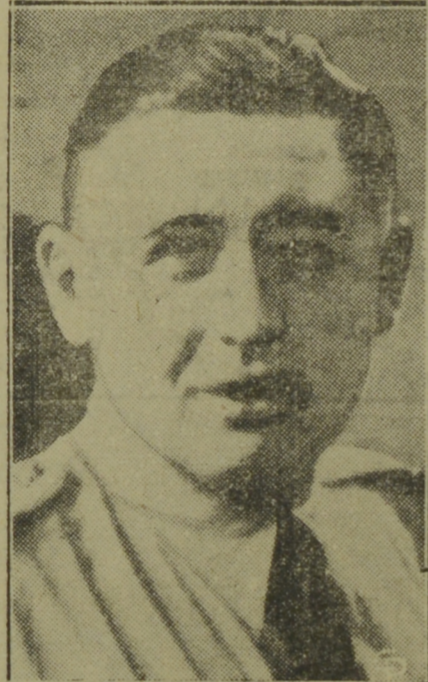
For there is grave fear in Europe that for Germany the Saar will be merely a jumping off place for a new policy of Nazi aggrandizement that would undermine if not blast completely the already shaky structure of European peace.

Reichsleader Adolf Hitler, through his emissaries in the Saar, has promised there will be no forcible seizure of the territory, no intimidation of voters at the polls to enlist the Saarlanders in the Nazi ranks by means more foul than fair.

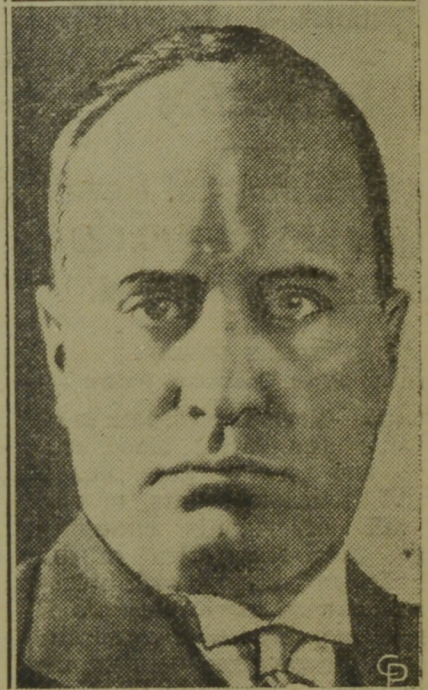
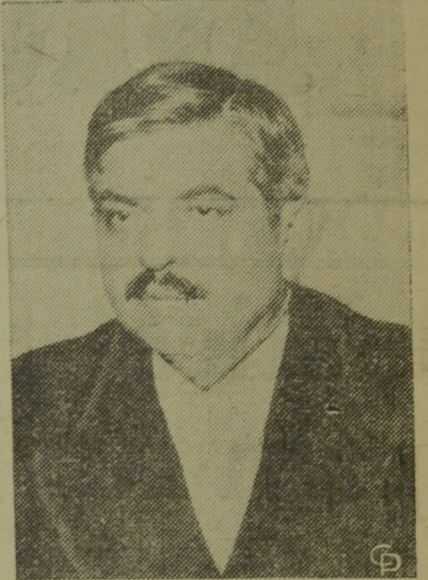
He has promised that Nazi Germany will abide peacefully and lawfully by the Saarlanders own decision. The hysterical fears of a Nazi "putsch" in the Saar aroused when league commissioners charged Hitler with training storm troops for an armed invasion have died down.

The fear today is not that Hitler will attack the Saar, but that the Saarlander will vote for him and encourage him to make good his boast that "Germany will regain all in the world that is German."

He has promised to do it by legal means and within the structure of existing treaties, but except in the case of the Saar inhabitants themselves, there is no



The above map, from "Atlas of Current Affairs," (courtesy the Ryerson Press, Toronto), shows Europe's potential powder barrel, coal-rich Saar basin exploited by France since Versailles in repayment for German-destroyed coal fields. January, 1935, gives Saar residents the privilege of turning to the open arms of Adolf Hitler, upper left; to France, whose Foreign Minister in the stead of murdered Louis Bartou is Pierre Laval, upper right, or remaining under League of Nations' supervision. Max Braun, lower left, Saar Socialist leader, heads opposition to Nazism. Mussolini, lower right, is courted by France in the crisis.



legal provision made for Nazi embrace of all the Teuton colonies, wealth and glory lost in the Great War.

So far as the Saar itself is concerned, the treaty provides merely that the inhabitants shall decide their own nationality. The millions of dollars in annual wealth represented by the output

of the coal mines will continue to go to France regardless of the outcome of the plebiscite, until such a time as Germany can buy them back for hard cash. And the French Government has made it clear it will accept no depreciated currency—no "baloney dollars" or inflated marks. Gold alone, up to and including the full

value of the mines and property, will be demanded.

Before the Nazis came into power, sentiment in the Saar was predominantly pro-German. Nazi propogandists have attempted to see to it that this sentiment did not change.

But before the rise of Hitlerism, France did not so much fear

the loss of the Saar. The rich revenue derived therefrom would still be forthcoming until Germany could pay for the mines, and it was this revenue that impelled France to ask for the Saar after the war rather than the mere acquisition of another 800,000 persons of doubtful national loyalty. (Con. on page 25, Col. 3).

# Secret War Is Being Waged Behind Scenes As The Oil Tycoons Struggle For Supremacy



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, SR. SIR HENRI DETERDING

The international struggle for oil is seen by author F. C. Hanighen as a menace to world peace in his new book, "The Secret War." Chief oil tycoons are Sir Henri Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell, a British company, and John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the Standard Oil companies of the United

States. Mr. Rockefeller probably maintains little power in the affairs of Standard now, though Sir Henri is reported still active. Map shows locations of the world's principal oil supplies. (Canada produces .08 of the world's supply). Left shows an oil well that has just exploded, a hazard all oil men know too well.

## Secret Service Agents Are Active

### F. C. Hanighen Sees Bitter Fight as Menace to World Peace.

By Central Press Canadian

Kingdoms are made and broken for it; premiers and presidents, dictators and dynasties are serfs to it; men are but puppets in the secret war for black gold.

Gold? Man's search for the yellow kind fades into insignificance when the spotlight is turned on the war being waged behind the scenes for black gold—oil!

The struggle for world supremacy in oil parallels the insidious machinations of munition makers. The arms trusts have their Zaharoffs, Schneiders, De Wendels and Vickers; the oil industry has its Deterding, its Rockefeller, its Mellon, Sinclair and Doheny.

The astounding story of oil is revealed in a new book, "The Secret War" by F. C. Hanighen, co-author of "Merchants of Death" in which the dealings of arms-makers was exposed.

The whole amazing struggle for oil, from how England secured concession rights to vast Persian fields through its secret service agents, to the recognition of Russia by the United States partially through the influence of the

(Continued on Page 25, Col. 1)