

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

**Hitlerites Demand Control of German Government—  
Bonus Army Is Ordered Home by Its Commander—  
—Chapin Succeeds Lamont in Cabinet.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ONCE more the voters of Germany frustrated the plans of Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist party to get control of the government of the reich. In the parliamentary elections the Nazis about doubled their representation in the reichstag, electing 229 members, but they were still far short of a majority. In consequence Chancellor Von Papen and his cabinet, representing no party but with the backing of the Junker element, declared they would hold on. The Nazi leaders, who might combine with the Junkers, were said to have rejected that idea and were determined to demand the selection of one of themselves as chancellor and another as minister of the interior. Just what the outcome of the political struggle will be cannot be determined until the reichstag meets at the end of August.

Of the twenty-one parties contesting, only 13 gained seats under the official apportionment; thus eight parties lost their entity for the time being.

Besides the fact that it brought no Rightist majority, the election's next biggest surprise was the strength developed by the Communists, who will have 89 instead of their former 77 seats.

That the "middle of the road" course no longer appeals to the German voter was believed indicated by the crushing of the moderate parties of the right, even including Hugenberg's Nationalists.

MGR. IGNATZ SEIPEL, the great priest-politician who formerly was chancellor of Austria and still was helping direct the destinies of his country, died at his home near Vienna of diabetes and complications of the lung due to the presence of a bullet fired at him by an assassin eight years ago. Strangely enough his death saved the government of his party, the Christian Socialists, from defeat in the parliament and consequent downfall.

The government needed Seipel's vote in parliament to defeat a no confidence resolution introduced by the Pan-Germans and backed by the Socialists. Under Austrian law, deputies cannot vote by proxy. Seipel's severe illness prevented him from attending parliament. Less than an hour after Seipel's death, Chancellor Dollfuss appointed a local banker, John Wancura, to take his seat. Wancura hurried to parliament, arriving just in time to vote for the government. That vote saved the cabinet's life, the count being deadlocked 81 to 81.

PARAGUAY and Bolivia are in arms ready to engage in real warfare for possession of the disputed Gran Chaco region, where already their frontier forces have been fighting and the Bolivians have attacked several Paraguayan forts. Mobilization was ordered in Paraguay, and was expected any day in Bolivia. In both countries there were great demonstrations of patriotism and the war fever was high.

The United States appealed to the two nations to cease warlike activities and submit their dispute to arbitration, being joined in this effort by Mexico, Colombia, Cuba and Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and other Latin American countries added their pleas for a peaceful settlement, and collective cables were sent to Paraguay and Bolivia informing them they were violating the arbitration treaty adopted at the Pan-American conference in 1923. Bolivia already had notified the neutrals she would settle the Gran Chaco dispute "even by the force of arms." A similar reply was sent by her to the League of Nations. Paraguay agreed to arbitration.

Both Bolivia and Paraguay claim the whole of the Chaco as between the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers. Actually the territory is about equally divided now as far as physical occupation goes.

ROBERT P. LAMONT of Chicago resigned as secretary of commerce in order to return to private business. His retirement from the cabinet had been expected for some time. To succeed him President Hoover selected Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, who has been chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor company since 1923. Mr. Chapin, who was born in Michigan in 1859, has been a close friend of Mr. Hoover for many years and is a lifelong Republican. He is married and lives at Grosse Pointe farms, Michigan.

REAL warfare broke out at the Dixie Bee coal mine, ten miles from Terre Haute, Ind., where trouble had been brewing for months. Five thousand union miners armed with rifles attacked the nonunion workers and in the battle one of the former

was killed and a number on both sides were wounded. The defenders, numbering less than a hundred, took refuge in a small building and were there besieged for 48 hours. Governor Leslie was asked to send state troops, and more than 800 National Guardsmen were ordered to the scene under command of Col. Paul Sieberling. Before moving against the line of union pickets the colonel and his aids scouted the region in airplanes.

The troops then advanced, early in the morning, and the union forces vanished swiftly without firing a shot at the soldiers. The beleaguered miners were rescued, four of them being wounded. Among them was one woman. Colonel Sieberling established military patrols around the mine.

REVERBERATIONS of the ousting of the bonus expeditionary force from Washington continued to roll over the country, and it was evident the political foes of President Hoover would take full advantage of his action, notwithstanding the fact that it seemed to have general approval. Weary and bedraggled, some nine thousand members of the B. E. F. made their way to Johnstown, Pa., at the invitation of Mayor McCloskey, but Gov.

Gifford Pinchot said they would not be permitted to camp there until congress meets, as they wished. At the same time Pinchot bitterly attacked the President for the way the men had been treated in Washington. Then a Maryland woman offered a big plot of ground in that state for a camp, but Governor Ritchie put a quietus on that plan, chiefly for reasons of sanitation.

Walter W. Waters, leader of the "army," issued orders for its disbandment, but later produced a new scheme—separate camps in each state—and said various governors had made "favorable" replies to his communications. To the men in the Johnstown camp Waters said he did not intend to make another march to Washington; that the bonus seekers would fight their battle at the polls.

A coroner's jury in Washington exonerated two policemen who killed two of the bonus marchers during the rioting that preceded their ousting.

FRED C. CROXTON, who was appointed assistant to the directors of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to pass on loans to states, called on all governors of states seeking federal relief funds to send with their applications statements showing estimated relief needs for each of the remaining months of 1932 and lists of the municipalities and other political subdivisions for which funds are required.

Governor Pinchot made application to the R. F. C. board for an immediate loan of \$10,000,000 for relief in Pennsylvania, and said the state's minimum requirements up to April 1 next would be \$40,000,000. "We have 1,250,000 persons totally unemployed," Governor Pinchot told the board. "In addition we have 800,000 working on half time. This represents more than half the working population of the state."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT opened his speaking campaign with an address over the radio in the course of which he attacked all Republican administrations since Wilson for extravagance. In Washington it was predicted that this would evoke a sharp response from Calvin Coolidge, one of whose proud boasts is that his administration reduced the public debt about \$1,000,000,000. Others of Roosevelt's accusations and assertions were due for notice from President Hoover in his speech of acceptance on August 11. The Democratic candidate was cheered by the announcement that Governor Ely of Massachusetts, who put Al Smith in nomination, would support the ticket, and also by a call from the former national chairman, John J. Raskob.

Chairman James A. Farley announced the appointment of Frank C. Walker as treasurer of the Democratic national committee. The post had been vacant since the resignation of James W. Gerard last spring. Mr. Walker is a New York lawyer of considerable note.

Republican National Chairman Everett Sanders made a call on Calvin Coolidge recently and afterwards confirmed the report, mentioned above, that the Sage of Northampton would take part in the campaign in behalf of President Hoover, probably making several speeches in October.

METHODS of spreading employment, especially the plan of shortening the working hours of those now employed, were the subject of discussion in several conferences in Washington between a group of New Englanders and the administration. At the beginning of the week President Hoover was represented in the talks by Secretaries Doak and Lamont, who have studied the problem carefully under direction of Mr. Hoover. Returning from the Rapidan camp, the Chief Executive joined in the conferences "to review the situation and see what further co-ordinated steps can be taken." The New Englanders were members of a recent joint conference on re-employment and sought national co-operation in "achieving job security by job sharing."

UNCLE SAM is willing to participate in the world economic conference sponsored by the League of Nations, the invitation having been accepted by the State department. But it is stipulated that war debts and reparations are not to be subjects of discussion at the meeting, and specific tariff rates also are barred by the United States as topics. The invitation, indeed, made these exceptions.

Neither the date nor the place where the conference is to be held has been settled. It has been generally assumed that the conference would be held in London although reports have been circulated that it might be held in the United States. Indications are, however, that the conference will be held in a nation signatory to the League of Nations covenant. The date for the conference may not be set until after the conclusion of the imperial conference at Ottawa.

Two of the announced major objects sought at the coming conference are a revival of international trade and the restoration of currencies to a healthy basis. The silver question in its various phases will be on the conference agenda. Other subjects to be discussed include prohibitions placed on imports and exports, trade quotas, and other barriers to trade, monetary, and credit policies, the level of prices, the movement of capital from one nation to another, tariff policy, and producers' agreements.

That the subject of war debts is still alive in Washington as well as in Europe is indicated by the recent report that Harvey H. Bundy, assistant of state, is in Paris with secret instructions from the Department of State relating to an adjustment of the French debt to America in proportion to the extent to which France is willing to disarm. More will be heard of this later. Our senators who oppose cancellation or reduction of the war debts are keeping close watch of developments, and believe it will be impossible to exclude that issue from the coming economic conference.

COL. BENNETT C. CLARK, son of the late Speaker Champ Clark, won the Democratic nomination for United States senator from Missouri, defeating Charles M. Howell, former Democratic state chairman, and other aspirants. Clark is thoroughly wet. Henry W. Kiel, according to incomplete returns, was nominated for senator by the Republicans.

In the Kansas primaries Senator George McGill and Gov. Harry H. Woodring won re-nominations; and the Republicans apparently had chosen Ben S. Paulen for senator and Alfred M. Landon for governor. McGill, Paulen and Landon are listed as drys.

WONDERFUL exhibitions of speed and skill characterize the Olympic games at Los Angeles. Athletes from many lands are competing and records mean little to them, for they set new ones daily. The American teams were doing very well in the scoring of points. Notable among the performances were the winning of the 100 meter dash by Eddie Tolan, Michigan negro, who tied the world record of 10 3-16 seconds; the victory of Kosciuski of Poland in the 10,000-meter run; capture of the 800-meter run by Tom Hampson of England, who set a new record of 1:49 8-10; and the javelin throwing and other performances of Babe Didrikson, the remarkable woman athlete from Texas, who does superlatively almost everything except tennis.

THOSE who are interested in baseball—and what American isn't?—were not wholly surprised when President William Veck of the Chicago National league club announced that Rogers Hornsby had been deposed as manager of the Cubs and the place given to Charles Grimm, first baseman, who has been the team's captain. Hornsby was let out of the club entirely, but his salary will be paid to the end of the year. Rogers, it is known, didn't think the team was as good as Veck rated it, and he was severely critical of the players' shortcomings. Phillip K. Wrigley, owner of the Cubs, said in Chicago that while he knew Veck was dissatisfied with the way things were going, the change in managers was made without his knowledge.

CAPT. WOLFGANG VON GRONAU of Germany and three companions completed their flight from their native land to Chicago in the aerial boat Greenland Wal, by way of Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Ottawa and Detroit.

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## GULF STREAM NOT IMPORTANT TO U. S. Has Little or No Effect on Weather.

If any portion of the United States east of the Rocky mountains develops a spell of unusually hot, cool, wet or dry weather in summer, the chances are 100 to 1 that somebody will blame it on the Gulf stream, David Dietz comments, writing in the New York World-Telegram. If the weather becomes unusual at any time next winter, the Gulf stream will again get the blame.

Periodically, some one advances the notion that Florida will turn into a desert or New England into an ice field because the Gulf stream is shifting its direction. Schemes have been advanced for diverting the Gulf stream to bring about improvements in the weather of the United States.

Meteorologists and oceanographers believe that there are minor fluctuations in the Gulf stream but that these fluctuations have an almost negligible effect upon the weather conditions in the United States.

This view does not minimize the importance of the Gulf stream in the general scheme of world-wide wind and water circulation, the factors which in all probability determine climate and general weather

conditions of any given region. But it does absolve the Gulf stream from any blame for unusual weather in the United States.

Scientists have discovered that there is an inter-acting system of winds and ocean currents. Both, undoubtedly, owe their origin to the unequal warming of the air in different latitudes by the sun and the rotation of the earth.

The Gulf stream, biggest of all the ocean currents, has been described by one scientist as "the grandest and most mighty terrestrial phenomenon." The Gulf stream can be thought of as a "river in the sea."

The stream comes out of the Gulf of Mexico and flows through the Straits of Florida. At this point, according to Dr. H. A. Marmor, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, it resembles a gigantic river, for it is forty miles wide, 2,000 feet deep and flows with a surface velocity of four miles an hour.

This means that each hour the Gulf stream sends through the Straits of Florida into the sea about 100,000,000,000 tons of water. This is about one thousand times more water than is poured into the Gulf of Mexico each hour by the Mississippi river, a river which drains about 4 per cent of the area of the United States.

Leaving the Straits of Florida, the stream flows due north for about 2,000 miles. It is then joined by the Antilles current and continues its flow in a northeasterly direction

along the South Atlantic states. Next it swings across the Atlantic to the shores of northwestern Europe. It disappears into the Arctic seas.

The Gulf stream has a profound influence upon the climate of northwestern Europe. For example, northern Norway has an average January temperature which is 45 degrees higher than the normal for that latitude. Hammerfest, a Norwegian port beyond the Arctic circle, has open water during the winter, whereas the port of Riga, 800 miles farther south, is ice-bound in winter.

Why, then, is the Gulf stream so important to Europe and so unimportant to America?

The answer lies in the air currents. In winter the winds in northwestern Europe are mostly from the southwest. These winds, blowing over the warm waters of the Gulf stream, are warmed up, and so they carry warm air to the coast. This is why the Gulf stream warms northwestern Europe. The winds effect the transfer of heat from Gulf stream to coast.

In the United States, however, the prevailing winds along the north Atlantic coast are from the north-west. In other words, the wind blows from inland out to sea. Consequently, the warm waters of the Gulf stream, lying several hundred miles off the coast, are powerless to warm the American coast.

**Profound Unbelief**  
"Do you believe in dreams?"  
"No more than when I'm awake—I'm a cynic."

# 78.4%

The University of Wisconsin conducted an extensive survey throughout the state to determine what departments of, and to what extent, country weekly newspapers were read. The investigation disclosed by a house-to-house canvass that advertising in these papers was read by 78.4% of the people in the homes the papers entered. The figures by classes of readers were: for men on the farm 83.3%; for women on the farm 78.3%; for men in the towns 69.6%; for women in the towns 82.6%.

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