

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Hoover Speaks to Farmers—Roosevelt and Smith Bury the Hatchet—Insull Brothers Indicted—Japan Ignores Lytton Report.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BOTH Republicans and Democrats derived great encouragement from developments of the week, and seemingly with the best of reason.



H. H. Lehman

The former hailed with glee the warm reception given President Hoover in Iowa. Before enthusiastic thousands the Chief Executive delivered in Des Moines his first speech in his campaign for re-election, addressing himself especially to the corn and hog raisers who have been showing such decided discontent that their shift to the Democrats was freely predicted. He declared the program offered by his rival would mean ruin to American agriculture and laid down one of his own that included the maintenance of high protective tariffs on farm products, the amelioration of the farm mortgage situation and the use of annual payments on the foreign debt to advance foreign markets for American farm products.

Both Mr. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover, who accompanied him on the trip, are natives of Iowa, and the people of the state gave them a cordial welcome. The President was so encouraged that on the way back to Washington he made back platform speeches in ten towns in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Democracy's glee was caused by the reconciliation between Franklin D. Roosevelt, its Presidential candidate, and Al Smith, who had been holding rather aloof in the campaign. The hatchet was buried in the New York state Democratic convention where both Roosevelt and Smith were fighting to bring about the nomination of Herbert H. Lehman for governor against the stubborn opposition of Tammany Hall leaders. Going to the platform to place Lehman in nomination, Smith grasped the hand of his old friend with a smiling "Hello, Frank," and the governor responded with cordiality as the cameras of the press photographers clicked madly and the crowd yelled approval. Roosevelt said:

"Al, this is from the heart."

And Al replied:  
"Frank, that goes with me, too."  
Tammany Hall was utterly defeated and Lehman was nominated, with W. M. Bray of Utica for lieutenant governor. Senator Robert F. Wagner was accorded a renomination.

The Republican New York convention nominated Col. William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan for governor; F. Truette Davison, assistant secretary of war, for lieutenant governor, and George Z. Medaille for United States senator. At the notification ceremonies Colonel Donovan declared himself in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment.

"MERELY a diary of a fortnight's journey through Manchuria" was the way Minister of War Sadao Araki characterized the report of the Lytton commission to the League of Nations when the Japanese cabinet met to consider it. Other ministers agreed that it was unworthy of Japan's serious attention, and the cabinet then made this curt announcement:



Sec'y Stimson

"The government has decided that the Lytton report does not constitute cause to alter its Manchurian policy."

Various responsible leaders in Japan gave notice that their country would continue its domination of Manchukuo, and the world wonders just what the League of Nations can and will do about it. The Japanese war office issued a statement declaring that if the league acts in the spirit of the Lytton report, Japan will have no alternative but to withdraw from the league and oppose its action with the firmest determination. France has shown decided sympathy with Japan in the controversy and Great Britain has been rather lukewarm in her friendship for China. The United States, though not in the league, is a most important factor in the affair, and Japan insists that Secretary of State Stimson has again displayed his animosity toward Japan and is a menace to the good relations between Japan and America. This is because Mr. Stimson in an address before the Philadelphia Union League club said President Hoover had formulated a successful policy of nonrecognition for territorial gains made by force of arms, and added that the "open door" policy was necessary to preserve China's territorial and administrative integrity.

The Lytton report, insisting less on the responsibility for past actions than on the necessity for finding means to prevent their repetition, calls for the establishment of an autonomous demilitarized Manchuria un-

der Chinese sovereignty. The details of its status are to be agreed upon at an advisory Sino-Japanese conference following the recommendations of the league and with the league council sitting as arbiter.

It holds up practically to ridicule the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931, over which Japan jumped off to the occupation of Manchuria. It intimates the whole thing was planned. "But even in Japan," says the report in a tart passage, "appropriate means must be found for attainment of every end."

WHEN Samuel Insull, former public utilities magnate, and his brother Martin ignored the request of State's Attorney Swanson in Chicago that they return from France and Canada, respectively, to assist in the untangling of the affairs of the numerous corporations with which they had been connected, Mr. Swanson became indignant and promptly presented his cases against them to the grand jury. Within a few days that body returned three indictments charging embezzlement, larceny by baillee and larceny. Caplases for the arrest of the brothers were issued and steps to bring about their extradition were taken.

The first indictment names Martin Insull alone. It charges that he abstracted by means of embezzlement, larceny, and larceny as baillee \$377,720 from the treasury of the Middle West Utilities company and used the money to protect his personal brokerage accounts.

The second indictment charges Samuel Insull and Martin Insull jointly with using \$65,000 of the funds of the Middle West Utilities company to protect brokerage accounts carried in the name of Washington Flexner, president of the Lincoln Printing company.

The third indictment names the brothers jointly on a charge of abstracting \$104,222 from the treasury of the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment company for the same purpose.

Samuel Insull in Paris and Martin in Canada both refused to comment on the news from Chicago.

PRESIDENT DE VALERA of the Irish Free State has brought about the dismissal of James McNeill as governor general, and it is reported in Dublin that he will not nominate a successor, either taking the position himself or cutting the Free State entirely away from the British commonwealth. When he decided that McNeill should go the British government had no alternative to acceding to the demand.



James McNeill

Mr. De Valera on his way home from Geneva conferred with British cabinet members in London and it was agreed that the Anglo-Irish economic war, that started over the withholding of the land annuities due the British government, should be settled by direct negotiation. This was a victory for the Free State, for the British had previously insisted the dispute should be arbitrated by an empire tribunal.

GREAT BRITAIN took steps to break the disarmament deadlock caused by Germany's withdrawal from the Geneva conference when her demand for armament equality was refused. The British ambassador to Berlin invited the German government to send representatives to a four-power conference in London to consider the German demand and to pave the way for Germany's return to the conference. The other three powers would be France, Great Britain and Italy, and the United States would be invited to send an observer. The German reply was that it would be useless to hold the meeting unless Germany were first given certain guarantees that her demand for equality would be really fulfilled.

Norman Davis, acting chief of the American disarmament delegation, went to London to talk about feet reductions proposed by President Hoover. On the way from Geneva he stopped in Paris to sound out the French on the Franco-Italian obstacle to making the London treaty a five-power pact.

IRAQ was admitted to a seat as a sovereign member of the League of Nations, the first country in the Arabian world to reach that status, and King Feisal is now an entirely independent monarch. Great Britain resigned her mandate over Iraq and was highly praised for her generosity by all speakers in the league assembly. There was an intimation that France should follow this example in regard to Syria, but the French at Geneva were noncommittal. Iraq was formed after the World War out of the former Turkish provinces of Bagdad, Mosul and Basra. Within its boundaries are vast oil fields, and the population is nearly three millions.

RESTED by their long summer vacation, the venerable members of the United States Supreme court resumed their labors and one of the first matters to come before them was of great importance to all states along the Great Lakes, including New York. Attorney General Gilbert E. Bennett, acting on behalf of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, presented an application for the appointment of a receiver, commissioner or United States marshal to run the Chicago sanitary district and carry out and make effective the decree entered by the court in April, 1930, restricting the withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan by the drainage canal. The purpose is to force Chicago to hasten the building of sewage disposal plants and thus reduce the diversion of water. Instead of the eight years allowed for building the works before the diversion is cut to 1,500 feet in 1938 it will require 37 years at the present rate of construction, the applicants' brief declared.

DOWN in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, there was an interesting three-day celebration in commemoration of the signing of a treaty in October, 1867. The pact was between the United States and the Kiowa, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Apache tribes, and it ended bloody warfare and permitted the unmolesed construction of railroads and wagon roads to the Pacific coast. In return the Indians were allotted reservations on which they have made their homes ever since.

MEXICO'S government and the Catholic church are again at each other's throats. In a recent encyclical Pope Pius discussed what he called "the new and legal persecution" of the church and Catholics in Mexico and announced a policy of "formal co-operation" without renouncing principles or withdrawing past denunciations. President Abelardo L. Rodriguez countered with a declaration that all the Catholic churches in Mexico would be closed to religious use if the Catholic church's attitude, "as shown in the encyclical" should continue. This attitude he called insolent and defiant.



President Rodriguez

Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, papal legate to Mexico, took part in the controversy and the chamber of deputies unanimously voted to ask President Rodriguez to deport him. The president immediately complied and the legate was put aboard a plane and shipped to San Antonio, Texas.

ONE of the heroes of the British conquest of the Sudan, Gen. Sir Rudolph Slatin Pascha, died in Vienna at the age of seventy-five. Born in Austria, he enlisted for service with the British army in the Sudan when he was twenty-one years old. Under Gen. "Chinese" Gordon, he led the British in their bloody war with the Mahdi, Arab chieftain. It was Sir Rudolph's prowess in beating back the dervish tribesmen in 27 battles which won him the title of "The Hammer of the Arabs." In 1885 he was taken prisoner by the Arabs and held a slave for twelve years. After his escape he served under Lord Kitchener.

BRAZIL'S civil war, which had lasted for nearly three months came to a close with the unconditional surrender of the rebels in the state of Sao Paulo. Military police replaced the rebel government in Sao Paulo, capital of the state, and the great coffee port of Santos was reopened to commerce. The revolutionary army disbanded and its leader, Gen. Bertoldo Klinger, and other officers were held under arrest at the federal army headquarters at Cruzelro.

CHILE went through another switch in government when Gen. Bartolome Blanche, provisional president, was forced to resign by a revolt against the military regime. He was succeeded by Judge Abraham Oyanedel who will serve until the election set for October 30.

Dr. Harmodio Arias was inaugurated as the fifteenth president of the republic of Panama, and pledged himself to economy and the payment of the nation's foreign financial obligations.

PARTIAL failure of the five year plan was admitted by the central committee of the Communist party of Soviet Russia at its annual meeting to formulate policies for the coming year. It decided that quality rather than quantity should be the watchword for 1933, and outlined this procedure:

Improvement of the cities' supplies of food and other commodities; increases in the production of goods for domestic consumption and elimination of the speculative spirit by the development of a system of controlled prices and the introduction of labels for manufactured goods to improve their quality.

THERE was more trouble in the Illinois coal fields and detachments of the National Guard were posted in several towns to curb the actions of the striking miners and their pickets. One of the peculiar developments was a strike of high school pupils in Kincaid because the Chicago school board had bought coal from a company operating under the \$5 wage scale. In that town it was reported that a patrol of the militia was fired on, though no one was wounded.

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AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE

Two young men were in earnest conversation on matters regarding the fair sex.

"How could you be so deceitful as to tell Miss Prim she was pretty?" asked Cuthbert.

"I wasn't deceitful at all," replied Basil.

"But, my dear man," said Cuthbert, "you don't mean to say you think she is actually pretty?"

"Of course not," replied his companion. "What I told her was that she was as pretty as she could be."—Stray Stories.

HARD TO BELIEVE



Mr. Slowwit—I-er-er-am going to tell you something that er-er-will no doubt surprise you. I-er-er-think—

Miss Kutting—Well, that is a surprise. Funny I never noticed it before. How long have you been thinking?

But They Are Doing It

"Where are you going in such a hurry?"

"Just taking a train for Hollywood. Got a wonderful idea for the movie people."

"So?"

"Yes. They've been overlooking a golden opportunity in the making of films. I'm going to advise them to add the name of the third assistant janitor."

Experience Speaks

Father—Why won't you marry Fritz?

Daughter—I will only marry a man who knows life and has learnt its sorrows.

Father—I see, a widower.—Deutsche Illustrierte (Berlin).

Mere Bagatelle

Landlady (discussing world's troubles)—I suppose we must be prepared for anything these days.

Boarder (eyeing his helping)—Yes—or at any rate for hardly anything!

A Coming Executive

Father—So you want to marry my daughter, eh? Have you any business judgment?

Suitor—Well, sir, I'm trying to get into your family, am I not?—Answers.

STERN, COLD FACT



"Most of our ills are purely imaginary."

"Yes. But when you eat mushrooms and develop toothache symptoms there is usually something more than imagination to be reckoned with."

Color Scheme

A little girl, three years old, was asked what kind of ice cream she would like to have.

After hesitating a few minutes she replied: "I think vanilla would look best on my dress."—Detroit News.

Calling It Even

Mr. Mayem (with his lawyer's bill in hand)—Sir, this charge is outrageous! His Lawyer (blandly)—But so was the charge against which I defended you.—Stray Stories.

A Bedtime Story

Mrs. Kitten—I heard Jones and his wife fighting last night.

Mrs. Cat—Is that so?

Mrs. Kitten—Yes, they were fighting over the radio.

Mrs. Cat—Goodness! What won't they broadcast next!

Not Exactly

"Don't you agree that Time is the greatest healer?"

"He may be—but he's certainly no beauty specialist."—Moustique.

## Jumper Frock a Smart Campus Item

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



FASHION has re-discovered the jumper or guimpe frock, if you so prefer to call it. Now that this interesting type of dress has been put on the map again, joy reigns in the realm of campus, school room and office, for was there ever or could there ever be any style of frock more practical than the one which can change its sleeves and its neckline effect at a moment's notice simply by taking unto itself a different blouse or guimpe?

Most of the fashion columns and pictures and cables from Paris are delivering the message of contrasting sleeves and no doubt the revival of the jumper frock is directly traceable to this influence. As one designer expresses it, "they make the frock"—such as, for instance, sleeves of tissue metal cloth or those which are much be-spangled or embroidered which sound a brilliant note for some of the handomest velvet, satin or crepe dinner gowns shown in the new collections.

Which all goes to show that the call for contrasting sleeves seems to be "opportunity knocking at the door" of the jumper frock to become formal when it so elects. Which is exactly what has happened—formal as well as informal jumper or guimpe dresses. The velvet gown cut low to the waistline with suspender-like straps over the shoulder worn with a generously sleeved blouse or guimpe of exquisite lace is one of the new numbers on the program of stately evening costumes.

The jumper frock of black rough crepe shown to the left in the picture is a most practical type for the campus, since it permits of variety and freshness of appearance by merely substituting different blouses. In this instance the blouse with its stylish wide-at-the-shoulder sleeves is made of

crepe so as to simulate shirring. Plaid to wear with his same black crepe frock is a timely suggestion, for the outlook is for a "plaid season." Designers are doing very interesting and novel things with plaid and they especially sponsor the jumper frock worn with a plaid blouse. Perhaps there is none more attractive than the blouse made of plaid velvet, and the best of it is, it's "different" and, it goes without saying, extremely flattering.

Another argument in favor of contrasting guimpes is they make possible the transforming of formal evening frock into a less formal afternoon type. The picture to the right is a good illustration of this. One of its clever points is that the dress wraps around and ties at the side to the back so that when off it can be laid flat and folded for traveling—ideal for the college girl's wardrobe.

A new color combination this season and one which is becoming very popular is pink with the new dark red wine shades. For the jumper frock this color alliance is very effective, the dress, of course, being in a deep wine shade with pink rough crepe or a triple sheer weave for the blouse. Another attractive idea is the blouse of lace dyed the same color as the dress which is posed over it.

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## GAY COLORS MARK NEW SPORTS SUITS

The new sports clothes for fall will appear in every color of the well-known rainbow. Especially the knitted things.

Of course, the dark browns and hunter's greens, the wine reds and navy blues won't be crowded off the fashion map. But they are to be joined by a riotous array of colors.

The new knitted sports suits, many with long belted coats and others in the popular swagger suit styles, will appear in multi-colored stripes, plaids and gay solid colors.

Bright shades of red and green will be prominent on the sports fashion map. For instance: Emerald, pea green, rust pimiento, cherry red and the lighter wines.

The dark sports suits will be brightened up by gaily striped sweaters and blouses.

## "Down-in-Front" Effect Feature of Late Hats

The new down-in-front hats are most alluring, most amusing. The hat itself is set rather high up on the head, but a soft little feather fancy or a soft little bow comes down over the brow at one side.

They are most becoming, these new hats, and far more becoming to many women than the off-the-forehead hats ever were.

Velvet and wool jerseys are used for some of the new little hats that are shown now in Paris. They are light and soft and altogether most charming. And they are made, of course, in all the smart color combinations.

## Chiffon Quite Correct for Wear in Evening

Quite correct is printed chiffon, even if some women have declared themselves against prints for evening. A pretty evening frock is of black chiffon with a small floral print in green, white and red. Wide shirring gives the waistline a wide belted look and the frock has a tiny vestee of alencon lace and there are white velvet flowers just above the waistline.

Making a sensation these days are some most original feather boas. With a white chiffon dress one woman wears a boa of white coq feathers, wired to curve up gracefully over the shoulders.

## SATIN SLEEVES

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



The frock of rough-surfaced crepe which has satin sleeves is playing a stellar role in the new autumn fashions. Usually the sleeves are very wide at the armhole or they are apt to be leg o' mutton style or some styling along generous lines which makes them conspicuous for according to the dictate of style creators, sleeves must be made the center of attraction. The scarf of satin tied in a soft bow at the neck adheres to the new high-about-the-throat silhouette.

## Detachable Furs for Autumn Coats Latest

Coats coming out for autumn wear are cut on depression lines, which really means that it is going to be very fashionable to have detachable fur trimmings that can be used on various clothes. First fall fashions being seen on the rue de la Paix indicate many separate capelets, draped collars and scarves and sets to be worn with several frocks and coats. Straight long coats, tied on ends, and buttoned up ones are on the style card.