

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Orders Tariff Action to Help Employment—Steel Corporation Sees Business Improvement—Doings of the Presidential Campaigners.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FURTHER protection for American industries and American workmen against certain foreign competition may be expected in the immediate future. Some days ago Frank X. Eble, United States commissioner of customs, began a series of hearings on the complaints of manufacturers that the dumping of foreign products on our markets at ruinously low prices was threatening our industries. Mr. Eble heard the testimony of various representatives of various industries and examined the foreign goods they took to Washington. He was urged to correct the evil by ordering higher import duties.

Then President Hoover, fulfilling promises made in several speeches, directed the federal tariff commission to open at once an investigation into the foreign competition that is distressing the manufacturers and causing increased unemployment in many American communities. Mr. Hoover's letter was directed to Chairman Robert L. O'Brien of the commission and appended to it was a list of sixteen industries that are being adversely affected, together with the names of the cities and towns that are injured by the influx of foreign goods. The letter said:

"You recognize that currencies in thirty countries have now depreciated from 5 to 55 per cent, which has reduced the standards of living in those countries and greatly widened the difference in cost of production between the United States and those localities.

"I would therefore be obliged if the tariff commission would expedite this matter in order to afford all possible relief to unemployment in these communities. I urge this expedition because of this possible retardation of increasing employment of our people. If it shall prove that the differences in cost of production between here and abroad in these industries have altered the basis of the tariff duties, I wish to receive recommendations of the tariff commission at the earliest possible moment."

Included in the injured industries are rag and grass rags, brushes, leather gloves, silverware, jewelry, chemical products, electric light bulbs, cutlery, pottery, rubber boots and shoes, iron and steel products, lumber products, canned vegetables and fish and dried beans. The list was compiled by the Commerce department.

DIRECTORS of the United States Steel corporation came to the front boldly with action that indicated they could see real improvement in the business condition of the country. They voted to declare the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, although it was not earned during the previous three months, and no margin of profit had been shown for the issue since September of last year. Payment of the dividend requires the outlay of \$6,304,919, and the net loss for the quarter ending September 30 was announced as \$20,871,709. But a special supplementary report was made showing gains in production since last July and still better gains in the shipments of finished steel. Three months ago the directors had warned the holders of preferred stock that continuance of the dividend payments would depend on improvement in business conditions.

Wall Street had been tense with excitement in advance of the dividend announcement. Probably no group of men could be assembled in Wall Street whose combined opinion would be more highly respected by the financial community than the Steel directors, representing, as they do, the strongest banking interests in the country.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT returned to Albany from his campaign tour of the Middle West and the South with the assurances of Democratic leaders that the southern states which voted for Mr. Hoover in 1928 had definitely returned to the Democratic fold. His speaking program from this on was somewhat uncertain but probably was to include talks in Boston, New York and other eastern cities.

President Hoover made a quick trip to Indianapolis where he spoke Friday night and then hurried back to Washington to put the finishing touches on addresses to be delivered in Newark, N. J., and New York city. The latter he was said to consider one of the most important of his campaign. Some of Mr. Hoover's advisers were urging him to make another tour of the Middle West, the real battle ground; others thought he should make a big transcontinental swing that would land him at his home at Palo Alto, Calif., for election day.

At Smith's speech in Newark, which was broadcast by radio, was listened to with intense interest. He devoted a great deal of it to the liquor issue,

and that had the effect of bringing Senator Borah out into the open with the flat assertion that he would vote for Hoover, though he indicated he was not going to take part in the campaign. The Idahoan characterized Smith's address as "the most effective talk for President Hoover in this campaign."

SEVERAL hundred thousands of unemployed men from many parts of England and also from Scotland and Wales moved in groups on London during the week and concentrated there to demand that parliament rescind the "means test" which requires a recipient of the dole to furnish proof that he has no other means of support. There were few untoward incidents in their march for the authorities of the towns through which they passed provided them with food and shelter. But it was feared there might be rioting in London, so the regular police of the metropolitan district and civilian volunteers sworn in as special police, some 40,000 in all, were mobilized to keep order. This was due mainly to the fact that the Communists were active among the marchers and, as always, were eager to stir up trouble.

One of the preliminary incidents was a lively street fight between jobless men and the British Fascists organized by Sir Oswald Mosley. The millionaire baronet, addressing a meeting in the East End, had been heckled, and, at the head of his black-shirted followers, was on the way to their headquarters near the parliament buildings, followed by a jeering mob. Near Trafalgar square Sir Oswald's men broke ranks and engaged in a sharp battle with their tormentors.

During a debate in the house of commons on a motion of censure for the government's dole policy—which motion was defeated—Prime Minister MacDonald declared the means test could not be abolished but promised that some phases of the policy would be reconsidered. These, he said, might include the items of pensions and savings, which under the present arrangements must be spent before an unemployed person is eligible to receive benefits.

NEITHER the French nor the British government wishes to take up the matter of the war debts to the United States until after the Presidential election. The French chamber of deputies voted to postpone the debate on the question by deciding to give prior consideration to domestic matters. Several days previously Premier Herriot had indicated that France intended to pay an installment on its debt on December 15, but it was revealed that no provision for such a payment had been made in the French budget.

Questioners in the house of commons tried to learn the British government's intentions regarding the American debt, but Neville Chamberlain refused to say anything definite. One Conservative asked Chamberlain to promise there would be no payment until the house had debated the matter, but he replied that he was "not in a position at present" to discuss the matter. Other members jumped up to ask further questions, but the chancellor refused to answer.

WHEN the assembly of the League of Nations meets in special session the third week in November to consider the Manchurian problem and the Lytton report, both Japan and China will be well represented. Yosuke Matsumoto will be chief spokesman for Japan, and he and his two colleagues will be in Geneva with a free hand to act as they deem wise. They may even decide that their country must withdraw entirely from the league.

Chief representative of the Chinese Nationalist government will be Dr. Yuen-Li Liang, who passed through the United States recently on his way to Geneva, stopping briefly in Washington. He was formerly judge of the Shanghai court of appeals and is a finished diplomat and a strong debater.

The line of strategy Matsumoto will follow is indicated by his statement: "I will talk to the league as though talking to God. I will tell what I think is just and will let it go at that. I will not deal with men; I will deal with God. God transcends all racial hatreds and understands any language. If the league can also face God and do what it thinks is for the ultimate good of humanity I am satisfied."

IT WAS announced in London by the India office that the third Indian round table conference would open in London about the middle of November and probably would continue until the Christmas holidays. Neither Mahatma Gandhi nor any member of the All-India Congress party is to be among the Indian delegates unless the preliminary list already issued is enlarged. Nor will there be any women delegates. Several princes will attend but most of those rulers will be represented by their prime ministers. The conference sessions will be in the building of the house of lords and Mr. MacDonald will act as chairman.

ITALY has been busy celebrating the end of the first decade of Fascism, and Premier Mussolini has been making interesting addresses in Turin, Milan and other cities. The Turinese have been the most active of the Duce's opponents, but he moved among thousands of workers in factories without escort and made professions of peace to them, urging them to join the Fascist party. Then, in an outdoor speech heard by half a million, the premier put forth a plea to the United States to cancel or reduce the European war debts. Continuing with international matters, he declared Germany's demand for armament parity was fully justified but that the Germans must wait until the world disarmament conference breaks up in what he predicted would be failure. He said Italy would remain a member of the League of Nations because "the league is very sick and we cannot abandon it."

Without mentioning France by name he made what was interpreted by the crowd as a challenge to that nation—whose frontier is only 40 miles west of there—in his statement that "Turin has never been afraid of war."

After being banqueted in Turin by Crown Prince Humbert and his bride, the Duce went on to Milan where he predicted that within ten more years all Europe would go Fascist and that before the end of the century Italy would again be the leader of civilization.

The premier said there was no need to waste time reviewing the past or thinking of it—that his thought always was for the future.

"In these days of unrest and uncertainty elsewhere in the world there are countries far older than this which do not know what their future will be. We know. We are sure of our future and are advancing always straight ahead with courage and determination."

He expressed the opinion that sometimes his words were misunderstood abroad, adding: "I am desirous of peace and tranquility, but I also am anxious for new battles and fresh combats."

SINCE Raymond Robins dropped out of sight on September 3 not a clew to the whereabouts of the noted Chicago reformer, philanthropist and publicist has been found. His friends cannot understand how a man of such prominence could thus disappear and have now renewed the search for him. However, they fear that he was slain and not merely kidnaped as was at first believed.

Robins was a powerful figure in Chicago civic affairs for many years. He was a leader of the Progressive party and in 1914 was its candidate for United States senator from Illinois. He has a home in Maine and another in Florida. Leading people of the country were his friends. He was a noted orator, a temperance worker and a supporter of prohibition, but never was known as a snooper, his friends say, although he waged war on bootleggers in the Florida county where he resided.

That Florida rum runners might have waylaid him in New York seemed improbable to many, but it is the only theory of his disappearance his friends have. They think a powerful syndicate, having bases in Florida and New York, may be responsible.

COL AND MRS. CHARLES LINDBERGH have announced that their second son has been named Jon Morrow Lindbergh. The Jon was chosen for a Scandinavian forer of Colonel Lindbergh, and Morrow in honor of Mrs. Lindbergh's father, the late Dwight W. Morrow. Probably the family will call the baby Jon, those close to the Lindbergh household said.

The family nurse, Betty Gow, returned from Scotland, and was whisked away to the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J., in a station wagon.

LED by Acting Mayor McKee, the board of estimate of New York decided that the project for the Thirty-eighth street tunnel under the Hudson river must be abandoned for the period of the depression. It asked the Reconstruction Finance corporation to lend the port authority money for the project until the city has a chance to be heard; and it unofficially warned the port authority that if it tried to go ahead with the scheme they could not allow any streets to be dedicated to the tunnel approach.

IN A Navy day message to the nation President Hoover took occasion to warn the powers of Europe that, if current negotiations for effecting further reductions in world armaments fail, the United States will build up its navy to the full strength permitted by the London treaty.

New Wool Weaves Are Irresistible

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



YOU couldn't if you tried resist the lure of the new wool weaves with which human ingenuity has blessed us this season. In days of yore it would not have been thought possible that woolen could be made so unbelievably sheer, and lacy and spongy and lightweight and colorful and designful and novel in weave and altogether such as you "love to wear" as they now are.

In view of the subtleties of color and weave which have transformed wool into super-fabrics, small wonder is it that a hue and a cry for wool material has been set up which extends the length and breadth of all fashiondom. So much so, that woolen of the idyllic modern type have become a necessary luxury for morning, noon and night wear. Yes, we said "night," for some of the most swagger evening gowns are made of sheerest woolens this season. Monotone versions which introduce checks, squares, circles and other geometrics in daintiest of lacy weaves are high-spots in the fabric realm.

An idea which Paris backs up is that of plaid woolens. There is nothing smarter for daytime wear than a plaid wool one-piece dress with metal accents in the way of buttons, clips, belts and buckles.

If you are not keen on having your dress all of plaid, but we think you will be before the season is far-spent, then compromise on a costume which goes half-and-half on plaid and plain. We would suggest along this line a handsome ensemble such as is

here pictured to the right. This nifty sports outfit is in autumn browns and beige with cream white. It is one of the latest among Parisian fashions.

Other of the not-to-be-resisted woolens which you will be invited to consider when you start out on a shopping tour in search of likable media for the new suit, the ensemble, the frock, blouse or coat which is in the planning stage, is rabbit's wool, or possibly you will like the soft ostrich cloth better. For the casual spectator frock these weaves are wonderfully good looking. You will like the new tweeds, too, with their striped and often indeterminate patterning.

Soft shadow-striped wool is an excellent fabric item and it comes in glorious autumn colorings. The jacket suit illustrated to the left is red in tone. The attractive neckpiece and sleeve adornment exemplifies a theory which many designers are supporting this season that it is not the amount of fur which is used but a "tricky" handling of it which conveys the message of ultra chic. The belt is of ruby suede to which the little velvet hat is accurately color matched. Observe that the jacket is the new longer length.

Other interesting woolens in the newest collections place accent on homespun and simple tweeds for town, college and general wear. The return of cashmere and similar materials is cited, though in pastel colorings receiving special mention as pleasing and modish for negligee costumes.

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PLEATED SKIRT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



In Paris there is a decided movement in the direction of pleated skirts for formal evening dresses. The thought back of this trend is to use soft supple materials and the slightly sunburst silhouettes is favored instead of straight up-and-down lines. The dress here shown is of violet colored dull-surfaced crepe, and it has the new slashed sleeve and the back-bow treatment which so frequently is employed in connection with the latest low-cut décolletage.

GRAY TO BE SMART FOR WINTER WEAR

There is increasing talk of gray and of how smart it is to be this winter. This is good news to those who like the color and love to wear it. So far, however, it remains in the "high fashion" class rather than in that of the so-called popular colors. Gray is never a color to be worn generally, as a matter of fact. It is not particularly becoming to all women, and not always very practical. But it is a very exquisite color for those who can wear it in the right way.

Wearing it the right way means wearing it with the absolutely perfect accessories, for it is easier to spoil a gray costume, it seems to me, than one of any other color. For one thing, gray must be decidedly elegant or it has no character. And everything that goes with it must be in keeping. If accessories are to match, they should match perfectly, or be of a shade enough darker so that the difference will be recognizable and not just look like an off-color.

Paris Still Clings to Navy Blue Jersey Suit

No matter what styles come or go, Paris never seems to give up its fondness for navy blue jersey suits. In seasons where red and brown are listed as the only smart colors, and when satin or velvet are the talked-of fabrics, fashionable dressmakers continue to make classic sports-tailored suits of navy jersey, and smartly dressed women continue to wear them.

1932 is no exception—and prophecies for 1933 fashions all include this favorite type of costume. The current version is perhaps a bit less severe than suits of former years; it may be worn with more striking accessories, but its general principles differ little from the suits of other times.

Contrasting Furs
Dark fur is generally used on bright colored coats, both dark and light pelts are used on dark wools and black fur is most often used on black, although these rules are all violated from time to time.

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Workers Honor Pet Cat
The cat that jumped on a live wire and stopped the electric supply to part of Windsor, England, was recently given a funeral by the workmen at the electric light and power plant. Over the grave of the cat, which was a pet of the men, a wooden cross was erected with the inscription: "He had nine lives, but they availed him naught." A wreath of evergreens and a model of the switch that killed the cat were placed on the grave.

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