

News Review of Current Events the World Over

League of Nations Council, Still Hoping for Peace, Moves to Curb Italy—American Legion Condemns All Un-American Isms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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ITALY having rejected the peace plan proposed by the League of Nations committee of five, and Ethiopia having accepted it, the league council that its efforts to solve the problem were futile. The council thereupon held a public meeting and adopted unanimously the recommendation of its president, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu of Argentina, that it proceed under article 15 of the covenant, drafting a report and recommendations for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio.

As they did once before, the Italian delegates walked out of the meeting, and a spokesman explained that this was because they "would not sit at the same table with Ethiopia." With other prominent Fascists, the Italian representatives repaired to the lobby bar, ordered drinks and rather ostentatiously consumed them and marched out.

In a secret session the council drafted its report and framed its recommendations; but it also asked the committee of five to reconstitute itself so it would be ready to take advantage of any opportunity for mediation that offered in the near future.

A feature of the council's session was an address by Capt. Anthony Eden, British minister for league affairs. Conversations in Rome between British Ambassador Sir Eric Drummond and Premier Mussolini had led some to think Great Britain was weakening, but Eden announced his government was "steadfastly determined to abide by its policy" as previously declared. He said in part:

"In addressing my colleagues at the council on September 4 I expressed the view that it was our duty to use the machinery of the league that lay to our hands."

"Such is still my view. I therefore support without qualification the proposal of the president of the council, since we are now working under article XV, that the council should draw up a report of the recommendations provided for in paragraph IV of that article."

"So long as the council is engaged in drawing up a report of the recommendation the work of conciliation can continue and it is clear that no opportunity for such conciliation within the terms of the covenant should be missed."

Eden's attitude was supported by Peter Munch of Denmark and Maxim Litvinov of Russia.

On the whole, prospects for settlement of the African affair were very dim. It was reported that Mussolini had said to Count Charles de Chamberlain, French ambassador to Rome: "I will invade Ethiopia on the date I fixed a month ago."

Emperor Haile Selassie wired the league requesting that in view of the "increasingly provocative attitude of Italy" neutral observers be dispatched to Ethiopia to establish responsibility in case a clash occurs.

Great Britain informed Italy that her tremendous naval concentration in the Mediterranean was not ordered with any aggressive motive but because of the violent anti-English campaign carried on by the Fascist press of Italy. The massing of the British warships at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and the Suez canal continued, and Italy responded by rearranging her naval dispositions.

One result of the supposedly improved relations between England and Italy was the cancellation of the sailing of 10,000 more Italian troops to Libya, which colony borders on Egypt.

PREPARING for the imminent probability of war between Italy and Ethiopia, Secretary of State Cordell Hull established an office of arms and munitions control to carry out the provisions of the neutrality act and direct federal control of the munitions traffic.

The office is under the direction of R. Walton Moore, assistant secretary of state. Joseph C. Green is chief of the office and has as his assistant Charles W. Yost.

On recommendation of the board President Roosevelt proclaimed that hereafter manufacturers, importers and exporters of six categories of war implements must obtain licenses for exports and imports. The articles named comprise only weapons and other articles used in actual combat such as guns, war vessels, military aircraft and poison gas.

Secretary Roper told reporters that the munitions control board is studying the question of whether certain raw materials should also be classed with munitions.

AMERICAN Legionnaires in convention in St. Louis adopted with shouts of approval a resolution for active opposition to "nazism, fascism, communism and other isms contrary to the principles enunciated in the Constitution." Still cheering, the delegates followed that up by asking the withdrawal of United States recogni-

tion of soviet Russia. The veterans commended recent legislation for national defense and called for a larger army, continuation of the officers' training camps, the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. in schools, and for a navy equal to any in the world. They asked all nations to work for world peace, and approved the neutrality resolution of the last congress.

Cleveland, Ohio, was awarded the 1930 annual convention after four ballots. The national American Legion band championship was won by the Chicago Board of Trade post musicians. Franklin post was second, Omaha third, and Mineral Springs, Texas, fourth.

At their final session the veterans elected J. Ray Murphy of Ida Grove, Iowa, national commander, and passed a resolution demanding immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus. Vice commanders chosen were: Raymond A. Gales of Virginia, W. E. Whitlock of South Carolina, Whitney Godwin of Florida, Oscar Worthine of Idaho, Lou Probst of Wyoming.

Mrs. Melville Muckleston of Chicago was elected president of the American Legion auxiliary.

SOFT coal miners were victorious in the negotiations for a new wage agreement, and resumption of work in the mines was promised for October 1. The men were out on strike for eight days. Operators yielded to the union demands when they learned that relief officials would aid the strikers.

AUBREY WILLIAMS, first assistant to Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, said in an interview that the problem will not be solved by a business pick-up unless industry "shares increased business with the workers." He asserted that the present gain in business has put few more people to work, and explained this fact by attributing it primarily to increased efficiency which permits employers to produce more goods than before with fewer employees.

Williams said there had been a drop in the number of people on relief, but he attributed this largely to a "hard-boiled" policy under which the rolls were combed of ineligible.

"As fast as they go from relief to jobs, we get as many new ones on relief who have exhausted their savings," he asserted. "We have become pretty darned hard-boiled on relief."

"Even the National Industrial Conference board says there is more unemployment now than a year ago," he continued. "Business absorbs new business without increasing employment. They get a dividend out of it, but no new jobs are given. We are not feeling any benefit as far as most of our clients are concerned."

By executive order the President added \$800,000,000 to the sum which Harry Hopkins has to spend as PWA administrator, making the total at his command \$1,375,000,000.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT cleaned up most of the official business on his desk and started on his vacation trip to San Diego, whence he will return through the Panama canal. Mrs. Roosevelt and a large party of officials accompanied him on the special train to the coast. At the last minute the President decided to speak to the mid-west farmers, and this address was delivered Saturday at Fremont, Neb. The program called for a set speech at Boulder dam, another in the Hollywood bowl at Los Angeles, and one at San Diego. In addition the Chief Executive talked to the gathered crowds at many of the operating stops made by the train.

REPUBLICAN national committee-men met in Washington and began the serious preparation of the Presidential campaign. It was decided unanimously that the party efforts in the western states should be most vigorous and should begin immediately. Headquarters will soon be opened in Chicago with National Committeeman Harrison Spengler of Iowa in charge, and funds were allocated for its expenses.

The committee did not discuss candidates or the selection of a convention city. The latter will not be chosen until the winter meeting. At present Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are the leading contenders, with the last named in good position because of its new air conditioned convention hall.

Rumors that the Republicans would attempt to hold their convention after the Democratic convention next summer were discounted for the reason that the Democratic gathering will be merely a ratification meeting for the renomination of President Roosevelt, which can be held any time next summer or fall, whereas the Republicans wish to get their campaign under way early next summer.

GEN. HUGH JOHNSON will soon be out of a job again, for on October 15 he retires from the position of works progress administrator for New York city. This is in accordance with a previous agreement with President Roosevelt. He is to be succeeded by Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the German language newspaper New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold and the New York Journal of Commerce.

THOUSANDS of Catholics, from high prelates to lowly laymen, gathered in Cleveland for the seventh national Eucharistic congress. The most spectacular event of the week was the midnight pontifical low mass celebrated in the stadium by the light of a myriad of tapers. Nearly 150,000 devout men and women knelt silently in the dimness as Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States, performed the rite. Later the stadium was again filled for the reception of the benediction of Pope Pius XI, which was broadcast from Castel Gondolfo, Italy.

NORTH CHINA is due for another dose of Japanese medicine, according to a statement by Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese forces there. He said the Japanese army aims to "extend relief at and to promote the welfare and happiness of the Chinese masses," and declared the army's policy is based on these points:

First—A thorough removal of anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese elements from north China is necessary.

Second—In order to extend relief to the masses in north China, the finances of this area must be removed from the control of the Nanking government.

Third—Sovietization must be prevented.

REICHSBISHOP LUDWIG MUELLER and his Christian church administration in Germany are about to be abandoned by Hitler and the government, a new church directorate will be established and a new national synod will be summoned. In this way the reichsfuehrer hopes to settle the bitter quarrel that has been raging among the Protestants of Germany. The plan was announced by Hans Kerrl, minister for church affairs, through his commissar, Doctor Stahn, to the Prussian confessional synod meeting in Berlin. Probably Bishop Mueller's successor will be Rev. Friedrich von Bodelschwingh, who was elected reichsbishop by the Orthodox protestant clergy two years ago and forced to resign by the government.

MEN and women from all ranks of life assembled in the Yankee stadium in New York, paying nearly \$1,000,000 for their seats, and saw Joe Louis, Detroit negro, knock out Max Baer, former heavyweight champion, in the fourth round. The chocolate colored boxer was invincible, and Max was terribly outclassed. Louis plans to spend the winter and spring fighting in South America and Europe, after which he hopes to have a chance to show what he can do against the present titleholder, Jim Braddock. Judging by his past performances, he can do plenty.

LIEUT. FELIX WAITKUS, young Chicago and Wisconsin aviator, made a gallant effort to fly solo and nonstop from New York to Kansas, Lithuania, and failed, though he did get safely across the Atlantic ocean. Lost in fog and tired out, he made a forced landing on a rough field near Ballinrobe, Ireland. The machine was badly damaged but Waitkus was uninjured.

"I had been flying blind for a long time," he asserted. "I had had visibility all over the Atlantic and when I reached the coast I ran into storms and fog."

"I tried at first to make Baldonnel airfield near Dublin and then headed for the Ballinrobe drome, but I couldn't find it. I was delighted to see land, for I was feeling very tired and my stock of gasoline was getting a bit low."

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, retiring chief of staff, in his final report recommended a five-year plan for making the American army into an instrument of speed, fighting ability and unassailable power unsurpassed elsewhere. Quality rather than quantity, he said, was needed, and he proposed that all implements of war be modernized and that the technical training of the officers be intensified. He said:

"Beyond all doubt, my major war of the future will see every belligerent nation highly organized for the single purpose of victory, the attainment of which will require integration and intensification of individual and collective effort."

"But it will be a nation at war rather than a nation in arms. Of this vast machine the fighting forces will be only the cutting edge; their mandatory characteristics will be speed in movement, power in fire and shock action, and the utmost in professional skill and leadership."

"Their armaments will necessarily be of the most efficient types obtainable and the transportation, supply and maintenance systems supporting them will be required to function perfectly and continuously. Economic and industrial resources will have to insure the adequacy of munitions supply and the sustenance of the whole civil population. In these latter fields the great proportion of the employable population will find its war duty."

SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field
FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—Tammany Hall, so vital to any plan for carrying New York for Franklin D. Roosevelt next year, has not the slightest reason at the present moment for desiring the President's continuance in office. It has gotten so little patronage that it is inconsequential. On the contrary, most Tammany leaders feel that it was Roosevelt and James A. Farley who were responsible for Tammany's not having the tremendous New York city patronage at the present moment. For it was a Roosevelt lieutenant, Joseph V. McKee, who ran with the tact blessing of the White House and the more open support of Farley for mayor on an independent ticket, thus bringing about the election of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. And the President has been almost as friendly with La Guardia since the latter's election as he has with certain other Republican Progressives, notably Senator Robert M. La Follette.

Even this is not all that Roosevelt and Farley have done to Tammany. When Roosevelt was governor he went after the administration of Mayor James J. Walker, aided in its being shown up in spectacular fashion, and finally forced Jimmy Walker out.

Tammany never held this against Roosevelt. Its leaders are always practical. They knew there was nothing else Roosevelt could do, unless he abandoned all hope of becoming President. They knew that to pick a fight with Tammany has always been good national politics. And besides, while many of them were sorry personally about Jimmy Walker, they put their own man in as mayor, and the Hall continued to flourish.

But it must be remembered that for the two years preceding this, Tammany had been deprived of any share of state patronage. Tammany rather expected this of a Presidential candidate, but when Roosevelt's protege, Herbert H. Lehman, continued to starve the tiger, despite the fact that Al Smith had supported Lehman, the grievance began to grow.

This would have made no difference if it had not been for the La Guardia election, which left Tammany without federal, state or city jobs to dispense, in fact, at the lowest ebb of its power since the Civil war.

Always Dangerous

But that does not mean that Tammany will be weak in the next election. By no means! If the record of past campaigns is a safe guide, Tammany when furthest from the patronage trough, is always the most dangerous. Nor is this due to desperation, or to the idea of fighting with one's back to the wall. It involves other elements which very few people out in the country, to whom the very word "Tammany" is one of approbrium, understand. But it is a thing which a very brief conversation with any old New Yorker will confirm.

The point is that when Tammany is in power at the city hall everything that goes wrong is blamed on the Wigwam. By the same token, when Tammany is not in power at the city hall, everything that happens which does not appeal to the voters is an asset for Tammany.

Moreover, and this will surprise folks west of the Mississippi especially, most people who have lived in New York for a few years, and have had a chance to contract its administration with that of other cities, believe solemnly, whether right or wrong, that the taxpayer in New York gets more for his money than do the taxpayers of most other cities in the United States.

The writer is not attempting a statement of the merit or lack of merit of this contention. He is stating a political fact, which can be easily demonstrated by a few conversations with New Yorkers on your next visit to the metropolis.

Hope for Bonus

Payment of the bonus in full not long after congress meets in January, while not a certainty, is considered at least probable. President Roosevelt has made no definite commitments, despite the fact that certain American Legion leaders have been giving that impression. No one really doubts that he will again veto the measure. The change in the situation as compared to last session is that the President is not expected to turn on anything like the heat to prevent his veto from being overridden that he did last time.

Without so much Presidential pressure, congressional experts say, there is not much doubt that the senate will follow the house in overriding the Chief Executive's disapproval. In fact, this theory is commonly accepted in congressional as well as Legion circles. In short, official Washington believes the bonus will be passed months before the national conventions meet in June.

Bonus politics is one of the queer exceptions to general rules. It has come to be generally accepted that it does not hurt a President to oppose bonus payments. But just as generally it is believed that voting against anything the soldiers want is little short of political suicide for a senator or member of the house.

This theory may or may not be accurate. It has never been adequately tested. But, whether opposing the bonus con-

tributed or not, the senators and members of the house who attempted to stand by Presidents in opposing the bonus were killed off by their electorates one after the other.

Curious Complication

There is another curious complication to the present situation. Several senators are known to have told the bonus lobbyists that they would vote to override President Roosevelt's veto if that one additional vote would put it over. This is not just pater by the lobbyists. Two senators, whose names the writer is not permitted to mention, have confirmed such reports. They told bonus workers later that if it could be demonstrated next time that one more vote would do the trick, they would produce.

At least two such senators, in telling about it afterward, said they would probably have to "vote with the boys" next time, adding that it is always the last vote before election that counts. Both senators in question are coming up for re-election next fall, and both are expected to have hard fights.

By making that halfway pledge they removed in advance any grounds for the Legion leaders making any drive against them. In fact, both fully expect to vote for the bonus next time, and for the bonus to pass over the Roosevelt veto, thus eliminating any possibility of repercussions for them at the polls. But last time they did not feel strong enough to risk the President's ire when he bore down on them to sustain the veto. They were interested in bits of that \$4,000,000,000 work relief, for instance. Not to mention several other possibilities of Presidential favor or disfavor.

Next time, the understanding on Capitol Hill is, there will be no threats from the White House, not even implied ones.

Morgenthau's Trip

Rumors persist that the trip of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to Europe is not just a pleasure excursion, despite his emphatic insistence. Silver senators especially attach far more significance to it. They insist he is seeking an international agreement for the remonetization of the white metal. They point out that more than usual pains were taken to hide the recent conference between Mr. Morgenthau and Montagu Norman, famous and mysterious head of the Bank of England.

This visit is alleged to have occurred at Bar Harbor, Maine. Montagu Norman slipped into that Down East resort with not even a society column mention of his movements. At the same time Morgenthau, always a dutiful son, realized that he had not seen his father for several weeks. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., by a curious coincidence, was also at Bar Harbor. So the secretary of the treasury slipped up to Bar Harbor and paid his parent the long deferred visit he owed.

So much the silver senators know. They add that they "also know that the British financier and the head of Uncle Sam's treasury had a protracted talk—so protracted that it was the subject of much chatter in the servants' quarters all over Bar Harbor next day."

Nobody even claims to know what they talked about. Montagu Norman is famous for saying absolutely nothing in his interviews. Morgenthau is not quite so taciturn—but almost. Shortly thereafter Morgenthau announces a pleasure trip to Spain. What the silver senators think is that some very important financiers, and some of the leading finance ministers of Europe, will also suddenly decide that a brief rest in Spain—away from all the excitement about Italy and Ethiopia—is just what the doctor ordered for them.

What they earnestly hope is that Morgenthau will be able to persuade them how much it would be to the advantage of all concerned for there to be an international agreement on silver.

Silver Program Bogs

Behind this desire on the part of the silver senators—and behind the possibility that Mr. Morgenthau may be going to attempt just that—is the discouraging fact that the administration silver program has rather bogged down. It is perfectly true that the United States treasury has acquired an enormous quantity of silver at very low prices. It is true that even at the present world price for silver the United States treasury has a handsome profit on what it has bought. But it is also true that the present hopes for a greatly higher price in the world market are not particularly bright.

The language of the famous silver act directed the treasury to buy silver until either (1) the price was \$1.29 an ounce, or (2) the value of the monetary reserve behind the United States paper currency was one-third that of the gold so held.

Actually, of course, the silver senators cared nothing about the actual quantity of silver the federal government might acquire. Especially as the treasury, by paying a fixed price for all newly mined silver, took care of that angle. What they were very much interested in was to have such buying force the world price of silver up to \$1.29 an ounce.

Housewife's Idea Box



A Patching Hint
It is a fine idea to make handkerchiefs out of the leftover pieces from the children's cotton dresses. They can use the handkerchiefs to match the dress and later if a patch is needed the handkerchief can be used for patching. It will have been washed as often as the dress and will match as a patch.

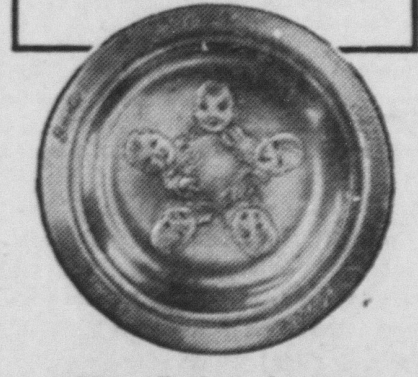
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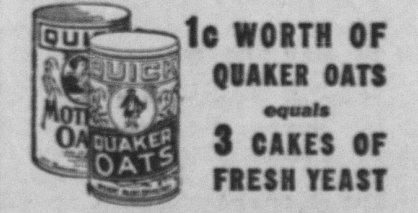
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