

News Review of Current Events the World Over

United States Won't Interfere in Spanish Civil War—Crop Control May Be Dropped by AAA—Jeffersonian Democrats Organize.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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EFFORTS of European nations, notably France, to persuade the United States to join in a neutrality pact concerning the civil war in Spain are not likely to succeed. However, it is the intention of our government not to interfere in the situation in any way whatsoever. Instructions to this effect were sent to all American representatives in Spain by William Phillips, acting secretary of state. While asserting that the American neutrality law prohibiting assistance to warring nations does not apply to the Spanish civil war, Mr. Phillips said that the United States intended to conform with its "well established policy of noninterference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or civil strife."

Most of the nations invited to participate in the non-intervention agreement were willing, but Germany temporarily blocked the plan by announcing that its answer would be delayed until Madrid gave a satisfactory reply to German protests regarding the execution of four German nationals in Barcelona. France set August 17 as the deadline for completion of the agreement, and it was expected that, if general neutrality failed, the French government would lend aid to the Leftist government at Madrid.

Dispatches from Seville said General Franco, rebel commander-in-chief, had received a large number of German and Italian planes manned by aviators from those countries, and was about to launch an attack on Madrid from the air. The fighting for possession of San Sebastian and in the mountain passes north of Madrid continued unabated and losses were heavy on both sides. General Queipo, rebel commander at Seville, announced he was about to adopt new colors of the rebellion, red and yellow, which are the colors of the Spanish monarchy.

OFFICIALS of the agricultural adjustment administration discussed in Washington the advisability of drastically reducing or removing altogether the planting restrictions on corn and wheat next year. No decision was made and farmers will be consulted before any changes are ordered. It was, however, definitely stated that wheat acreage will be expanded.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, passing through Chicago on his way back from Iowa, said he believed government-controlled crop insurance would prevent wild price fluctuations in farm produce. The plan, he said, has not progressed beyond the embryo stage, but probably would entail storage of crops in government granaries. Each farmer, depending on the percentage of his normal crop he wished to insure, would make his "insurance" payments in the form of bushels to be stored in a common pool.

The plan, preventing "lean years and fat years," would tend to stabilize market prices because it would assure a continual adequate supply of whatever commodity was to be insured. Gradually, he said, it might be worked out to include all major farm produce.

FOLLOWING a conference of President Roosevelt, Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee, Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the administration's fiscal program for the coming year was thus outlined:

1. Assurance that no request will be made to the next congress for the levying of additional taxes or increase of present tax rates.
2. Launching of an immediate study by treasury and congressional tax consultants of present revenue laws as a basis for recommendations to the next congress for elimination of inequitable taxes, especially those unfair "to consumers or to trade."
3. Treasury assurance that "with continued recovery" the revenue yield is approaching the point where it will cover government costs and provide a surplus for reduction of the public debt.

Mr. Roosevelt then started on a three-day trip to the vicinity of Johnston, Pa., where he talked over flood control problems with Governor Earle and others, and on to Cleveland for a visit to the Great Lakes exposition. His itinerary provided then for a visit to Chattanooga, N. Y., to deliver a speech on foreign affairs.

FIGURES compiled by Dun & Bradstreet for July show a decline in commercial failures to the lowest figures since 1920, and a con-

tinuation of the rate of decline was shown for the first week of August.

On the basis of an index kept by the agency since the end of 1932, July insolvencies were at the annual rate of 38.2 for each 10,000 firms in business. It compared with 44.6 in June and 52.8 in July, 1935. In January, 1933, as business was heading for the banking holiday, it was above 170.

July failures numbered 639, a figure exceeded on the downside only twice for the month since 1894 despite the growth of population and business in the meanwhile. It compared with 902 in the same month last year and 2,596 in July, 1932, around the peak of the depression liquidation movement.

For the year to August 6 failures totaled 6,157 against 7,355 in the corresponding 1935 months, a drop of 16.3 per cent.

FORTY - THREE Democrats, most of them prominent nationally or locally and representing twenty states, gathered in Detroit to tell one another and the world how much and why they disliked the New Deal. After two days of conferring, they organized themselves as the National Jeffersonian Democrats and named Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri as their national chairman. They decided to establish headquarters at once in St. Louis and to set up an organization in every state. Then they gave out a 1,500 word declaration or platform in which they declared they "will not support for re-election the candidates of the Philadelphia convention for President and vice president, and we call upon all loyal and sincere Democrats to consider the question of their duty to their country in the approaching election with the same earnestness that has guided our deliberations—joining with us if they feel that our conclusions are sound and our anxiety for the future of our party and our country is justified."

The name of Governor Landon was not mentioned in the declaration, but a number of its signers are openly supporting the Republican candidate. Among these are Joseph B. Ely, Col. Henry Breckinridge, John Henry Kirby of Texas and Robert S. Bright of Maryland.

TWO veterans of the senate, William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat and majority leader, won their fights for renomination without much difficulty. Borah defeated Byron DeFoe, who was backed by the Townsends. His Democratic opponent at the polls in November will be Gov. C. Ben Ross. In the Democratic primary to select a congressman to succeed the late Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee the Townsends influence gave victory to Richard M. Atkinson of Nashville by the narrow margin of 13 votes.

In the Presidential contest the American Federation of Labor, as an organization, will maintain its traditional non-partisan policy, according to the firm declaration of President William Green. The federation, said he, is not in the Non-Partisan Labor league, which is backing President Roosevelt. "We will not formally endorse any candidate this fall," Mr. Green continued. "Our non-partisan committee will merely prepare parallel reports on the labor records of the two chief candidates and of the platforms. We will send out all data to our membership. They will have to make up their own minds."

REBELLION among the Townsends, smoldering ever since their Cleveland convention, has broken out into civil war. Dr. Francis Townsend has just summarily ousted from the organization three of the eleven directors. Apparently the reason is that they are supporting President Roosevelt and object to Townsend's effort to swing his followers to the support of Lemke. The three men thrown out are Dr. Clinton Wunder, a former Baptist preacher, now living in New York; John B. Kiefer, Chicago regional director, and Maj. William Parker of New York, eastern regional director.

LEADING officials of Class I railroads, meeting in Washington, voted to petition the interstate commerce commission for an advance in freight rates to replace the temporary surcharges which expire at the end of this year, and to meet the rising expenses of the roads.

The petition also will ask the commission to give the railroads relief on the long and short haul clauses in the various commodity classifications.

WHEN the American Bar association convenes in Boston soon it will receive two widely differing reports from a special committee named to study the effects of New Deal legislation on the rights and liberties of citizens. They were made public in Washington. The majority report, signed by John D. Clark, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fred H. Davis, Tallahassee, Fla.; George L. Buist, Charleston, S. C., and Charles P. Taft II., Cincinnati, Ohio, "deplored" the action of President Roosevelt in reducing congress to a "rubber stamp" body to carry through his program of legislation.

"Novel legislative and governmental trends of the New Deal are just as uncertain today as they were two years ago," the report said. "Laws specifically proposed as emergency measures with limited life have been declared by important members of the administration to be the beginning of permanent changes in national policy."

"There has been a continuing conflict between such officials as to whether a new social and economic order is in the making or the old institutions are being perfected so that they may be preserved."

These findings were challenged by Kenneth Wynne, New Haven, Conn.; Fred L. Williams, St. Louis, Mo., and James G. McGowan of Jackson, Miss. In their minority report they said: "If the purpose of the resolution creating the special committee was to get the opinion of the American Bar association regarding legislative trends designed to meet changing economic conditions, the report is superficial. It does not deal with the problem but concerns itself with a short range attack on surface trivialities."

The sharp divergence between the two reports presages a conflict and heated discussion at the association meeting.

PREMIER BLUM made good one of his campaign promises by putting the French leftist government in control of the Bank of France. The board of regents, in existence for a century, was abolished and replaced by a council of seven headed by Leon Jouhaux, president of the conference of labor. The others are representatives of the ministry of finance, savings banks, consumers' co-operatives, handicrafts, chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture.

The new board is expected to continue the anti-devaluationist policy of the retiring board of the institution.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, secretary of the treasury, and the national commission on fine arts have given their approval to the design for a memorial half dollar which will bear the likeness of Phineas T. Barnum. The coin will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Bridgeport, Conn., as a city, and Barnum is honored not for his achievements as a showman but for his great philanthropies and rich gifts to Bridgeport.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROOPER's department has just put out a "world economic review" for 1935 which contains many interesting statements. It says, for instance, that business prospects are conditioned in part upon the possibility of narrowing the gap between government expenditures and receipts. It asserted that "the government deficit springs from the root of unemployment, which is still the major problem confronting the country," and continued: "Most of the recent increase in the public debt has resulted from emergency expenditures which will be reduced as the need diminishes. At this date the evidences of need are still manifest."

As to "the part played in the recovery to date by the heavy government expenditures," the report said: "This question is not easily answered, but it is certain that such outlays have had an influence in many directions—for example, on retail sales, on farm income, on the growth of bank deposits and on the prevailing level of interest rates."

The latter statements may well be compared with the report of Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, to the stockholders. Business recovery throughout the world—in which the United States has participated—is being generated by a combination of various factors, Mr. Sloan explains. In this country the automobile industry has been helped, he says, by principal influences. Only one of these, he points out, has its roots in the New Deal financial schemes and he finds that particular influence a bad one because it creates a temporary fool's paradise in which sales and earnings are ballooned by extraordinary government expenditures.

LINCOLN STEFFENS, long prominent as a journalist, writer and lecturer, died at Carmel, Calif., at the age of seventy. He was creator of the so-called muckraking school of journalism and in many magazine articles he exposed the corruption in municipal politics. Another well known American writer, Arthur B. Reeve, passed away at his home in Trenton, N. J.

Polka Dot Tunic Frock



Pattern 1927-B

Even the slenderest of clothes allowances will permit including this clever tunic frock in your wardrobe. It's the very dress you've been wanting . . . so perfect for town, country, commuting and vacationing.

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from a tiny waist held by a patent belt. The lines conform to the current wide shoulder vogue while puffed sleeves push up at the shoulders a la Margot. You may wear the neckline open having revers in the same or contrasting color, or buttoned high and ornamented with a clip pin or bouquet. Your friends will succumb to the charm of your black and white shantung model, polka dotted satin, pastel sheer splashed with crisp white, or any favorite shade or material that expresses your personality, making this ensemble yours alone.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1927-B is available for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 2 3/4 yards of 35 or 39-inch material for the tunic and 2 yards for the skirt. Send 15 cents in coins.

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Venetian Life
On returning from Venice, where he had been consul for four years, William Dean Howells met a Boston publisher, with whom he frequently played shuffleboard or strolled the liner's decks.

One day Howells remarked that he was bringing over a manuscript on Venetian life.

Jokingly the publisher remarked that his firm would bring it out. Without a moment's hesitation the manuscript was turned over to him. . . . It was published in 1866 under the title of "Venetian Life."

It may well be said that this was the start of Howells' successful literary career.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON
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Jumbled Sentence True-False Test

In this test there are eight mixed-up sentences, which are either true or false. First, rearrange the sentence to read properly, and secondly, underline the letter T if the sentence expresses a true fact, or underline the letter F if the fact expressed is false.

1. native zebra a Africa the of is T-F
2. Instruments famous his Stradivarius wind was for T-F
3. was States the one Maine Thirteen of Original T-F
4. southeastern situated Africa coast Madagascar of the off is T-F
5. cotton was Whitney invented Eli the by gin T-F
6. Newcastle center famous exporting is coal a T-F
7. Boilermakers team the football called Purdue's is T-F
8. York's wealthy Bowery live the New in T-F

Answers

1. The zebra is a native of Africa. T
2. Stradivarius was famous for his wind instruments. F
3. Maine was one of the Thirteen Original States. F
4. Madagascar is situated off the southeastern coast of Africa. T
5. The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney. T
6. Newcastle is a famous coal exporting center. T
7. Purdue's football team is called the Boilermakers. T
8. New York's wealthy live in the Bowery. F

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5.00-19	8.80
5.25-17	9.45
5.50-17	10.70
5.50-19	11.20
6.00-17 H. D.	14.30
6.50-19 H. D.	17.45

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

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5.25-17	9.45
5.50-17	10.70
5.50-19	11.20
6.00-17 H. D.	14.30
6.50-19 H. D.	17.45

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

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