

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Bullitt Is Made Ambassador to France—Hitler Stirs Stalin to Talk of War—Secretary Dern Dies in Washington.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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TRANSFER of William C. Bullitt from the embassy in Moscow to that in Paris is not surprising. He it was who was chiefly responsible for the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, and when he was rewarded with the ambassadorship it was expected he would be able to swing a lot of Russian business to American concerns. Also it was hoped he could persuade his Russian friends to keep their promises not to disturb this country with communist propaganda. In these respects at least Mr. Bullitt has been a disappointment. But he retains the confidence of President Roosevelt and will not be out of place as ambassador to the leftist French government.

Some observers think Mr. Bullitt is sent to Paris for the purpose of secretly sounding out the major European powers on the possibility of reconvening the world economic conference in 1937.

Jesse Isador Straus resigned as ambassador to France on the advice of his physicians. The President wrote him that "if this administration shall be continued for another four years, I shall count on your returning as a part of it."

REICHSMUEHRER HITLER has injected a little more ginger into the international armament race by suddenly announcing that the term for compulsory military service for Germans was doubled—two years instead of one. As matters are just now in Europe, this appeared to be aimed directly against soviet Russia, and if the London newspapers are to be believed, Dictator Stalin recognizes this and reacts as might be expected. The London Evening News and Daily Mail both assert that Stalin, in a secret radio address to the red army, said:

"Comrades of the red forces: We are on the very eve of momentous events. At any moment now you may be called upon to lay down your lives for the defense of the proletarian birthland.

"This is the moment you have been anticipating, and now your birthland is expecting you to do the duty you have so eagerly awaited.

"Our enemies are getting into position. So be ready. The enemies are on the frontiers of our great land. Keep watch.

"Everything money could buy, everything the genius of man could invent and everything the loving labor of the workers could make have been given into your hands for the defense and glory of the Soviet land."

The London papers say other Soviet leaders followed Stalin with similar talks. The foreign office in Moscow flatly denied that the dictator had delivered any such address as was reported.

German economists, worried over the mounting costs of re-arming their country, were told the doubling of the term of military service would not be quite so expensive as it appeared, for more men in barracks means fewer on dole. However, the national debt continued to grow and ways of meeting payments are becoming fewer and more scanty.

SECRETARY OF WAR GEORGE H. DERN died in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, of heart disease and other complications resulting from influenza. He had been ill since last spring but part of the time had insisted on attending to his official duties, keeping this up even from his sick bed. Mr. Dern, who was sixty-four years old, was formerly a brilliant mining engineer and was the second non-Mormon to be elected governor of Utah, serving two terms.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made by WPA officials in Washington that more than 110,000 farmers are now at work on Works Progress administration projects in the drought areas of the West and Central West.

About half of the farmers on the WPA rolls are in North and South Dakota. North Dakota reported 32,762 at work on federal projects and South Dakota 22,927. Relief and agricultural authorities have estimated that 110,000 to 120,000 farmers will need help through the winter in the Dakotas.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S special train made a quick run to Bismarck, N. D., and the special committee on the drought, headed by Morris L. Cooke, reported to him on its inspection of the afflicted area. The President then took an automobile tour through the countryside to see for himself some of the effects of the long dry spell. He

conferred with Acting Governor Welford and Senators Nye and Frazier of North Dakota and Acting Governor Holt and Senators Wheeler and Murray of Montana. Next day Mr. Roosevelt's train carried him down to Pierre, S. D., and thence into other drought stricken states.

Mr. Roosevelt's original schedule was changed to permit him to make a quick run to Salt Lake City for the burial services of Secretary of War Dern.

JOHAN L. LEWIS' Committee for Industrial Organization in one of its initial efforts to organize the steel workers seems to have succeeded only in leading one big plant to go out of business, throwing 750 men out of employment. Such is the result of a strike in the plant of the Standard Steel Spring company at Coraopolis, Pa., the strike being directed by the CIO. The employees who didn't strike later refused to work because, they said, their families had been threatened by phone with bombing if the men returned to the plant. So the company closed down and began removing the machinery. It was alleged the strikers were assured in advance that they would be given relief money if the plant were closed, and that the state authorities did nothing to protect the plant or the non-strikers from violence.

FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN P. BARNES of Chicago upheld the constitutionality of the Commodity Exchange act and denied an injunction to restrain its enforcement asked by members of the Chicago Mercantile exchange. Judge Barnes agreed with the contention of Special Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge that the act is "merely an extension of the provisions of the grain futures act," which has been held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

FIGURES given out by the Department of Commerce revealed that July merchandise exports from the United States declined to \$178,324,000, the lowest level of the year, while imports increased to \$193,409,000, leaving an unfavorable balance of trade of \$15,085,000 for the month. It was the second successive month an unfavorable balance was reported. However, compared with the 1935 month, exports were up 3 per cent and imports up 9 per cent.

The unfavorable balance was regarded by Secretary of Commerce Roper as convincing proof of economic recovery in the United States because nearly half the increase in imports over last year in dollar volume was accounted for by luxury items such as furs and whisky and commodities not extensively produced in this country, such as wood-pulp, paper, nickel and tin.

The increase in exports over July, 1935, consisted chiefly of finished and semi-manufactured articles, including machinery, electrical apparatus, aircraft, iron and steel manufactures and inedible vegetable products.

AFTER more than five weeks of desperate fighting, neither the Spanish loyalists nor the rebels were able to claim a decided advantage, and it became evident that the conflict would be long drawn out if the other European nations could keep aloof. This latter eventuality was made more probable by Adolf Hitler's announcement that the German government had ordered an embargo on arms to Spain. He thus lined his country up with Great Britain and France, and Italy had accepted the French proposal for neutrality, though with some reservations.

These "neutral" nations, however, do not intend to be imposed upon and both the British and the German governments made strong protests to the Madrid government against alleged violation of the freedom of the seas. Five British warships set sail from Gibraltar and Hitler sent seven from the Baltic to enforce the demands that interference with shipping cease. The crews of these vessels were ready for immediate action.

The United States does not consider the attempted blockade of rebel-held ports any more valid than do the European nations. Secretary Hull told the Madrid foreign office: "My government directs me to inform you that, with the friendliest feelings toward the Spanish government, it cannot admit the legality of any action on the part of the Spanish government in declaring such ports closed unless that government declares and maintains an effective blockade of such ports."



W. C. Bullitt.

FOLLOWING the confessions and execution of the Russian conspirators against Stalin and the Soviet government, the Norwegian authorities decided that Leon Trotsky, alleged author of the plot, had violated the conditions of his asylum in Norway. They gave him the choice of immediate arrest or signing a promise to refrain from all revolutionary activities, and he chose the latter.

DURING the fall maneuvers France has been testing the strength of its new fortifications along the German frontier—the Maginot line. In the Montmedy region the elaborate system of concrete strongholds was subjected to an "enemy" attack, and observers said the assaulting troops, armed with the newest and speediest equipment, were able to penetrate the line only at a few places and in small numbers. Reservists from the interior of France had moved up to occupy the line in thirty-six hours. Watching the "battle" was a delegation of generals from Soviet Russia.

FLOYD B. OLSON, Farmer-Laborite governor of Minnesota and candidate for the United States senatorship, died of stomach cancer after a courageous fight. He had been ill for months but had kept up his executive and campaign activities as best he could until the end. Hjalmar Peterson, lieutenant governor, succeeds him as governor, but at this writing there is doubt as to whom the party's state central committee will select to make the race for the senatorship. Francis H. Shoemaker of Duluth announced his candidacy immediately, and two other men were being considered—Senator Elmer A. Benson, now a candidate for governor, and Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis.



F. B. Olson.

TOM BLANTON of Abilene, Tex., veteran rafter in congress, has lost his seat in that body and says he will return to the practice of law. For twenty years, with one brief interlude, he has represented his district in the house but in the run-off Democratic primary, which is equivalent to an election there, he was beaten by Clyde L. Garrett of Eastland, a county judge.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, former president of the Harriman National Bank and Trust company of New York and a powerful figure in national finance, was released on parole from the federal northeastern penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. He hastened to New York where, it was believed, he would seek a position teaching business subjects. Harriman was sent to prison in 1934 for four and a half years after his conviction on charges of banking irregularities involving more than a million dollars.

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan, a Republican long noted for his independence of party restrictions and a candidate for re-nomination on the Republican ticket, has announced that he will support President Roosevelt for re-election. His statement was:

"Believing as I do that the most important matter confronting the nation is the re-election of President Roosevelt, I intend to support him.

"The outcome of my own candidacy for the senate is neither important to the nation nor to me, but I believe it is important that my many loyal supporters in Michigan be advised in advance of the primary on September 15.

"The reasons for this conclusion will be advanced from time to time between now and election next November."

On the other hand, Bainbridge Colby of New York, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, announced that he is for Landon, declaring in a published statement:

"Governor Landon's candidacy carries the hopes of every American who knows what America stands for, and who respects the principles which have brought us to greatness as a nation, and preserved our liberties as self-governed people.

"The thoughtful and independent Democrats throughout the country—and their number is formidable—are determined in this election to rebuke the betrayal of their party by the administration in Washington."

GREAT BRITAIN and Egypt have settled their disputes and signed a treaty of friendship and alliance. It brings Egypt much nearer to its goal of independence while at the same time it provides full safety for England's interests, especially the Suez canal. The British troops probably will be withdrawn from Cairo and other cities and concentrated with the air force within the canal zone around Ismailia. The maximum strength is to be 10,000 in the army and 3,400 in the air force, but in an emergency Britain will be allowed to send necessary reinforcements.

The British high commissioner to Cairo and the Egyptian minister to London will be raised to the status of ambassadors.

The Problems of Parents—Should a Woman Spank Her Eighteen-Year-Old Son in Jail?

WHAT do you think of the woman who spans her eighteen-year-old son in jail? "This is what the papers say: Mrs. — went to the city jail today and administered a spanking to her eighteen-year-old son, who was arrested for stealing. Mrs. — walked into the police station and asked permission to give him a good spanking. The police were agreeable and she went to his cell, took his belt and swung it at least fifty times. The son said he ran away from home two days ago because of previous spanking."

"It seems to me its rather late in the day for her to start spanking. What do you say to it?"

This question was put to a well-known writer on subjects pertaining to women, who answers as follows:

I always hesitate to speak arbitrarily about the problems of any parent, knowing, as we usually do so little of the real truth of what they may have to contend with. And even in the case of the obviously misguided mother of which our friend writes, my first impulse is one of sympathy—the thought of how much she must have gone through with this son to so make her lose all balance. For that she certainly has. Even if her son were a character (and they are very rare, mothers,) who seemed to require physical force as a last resort to his discipline, its failure to the age of eighteen proves quite obviously its uselessness in his case.

I do not believe in spanking—at any age. I believe that given normal mentality and ordinarily decent character leanings, a child can be best disciplined by appealing to his finer qualities.

Children, like grown-ups, appreciate respect and try to be worthy of it. They are sensitive to reputation and try to live up to it. Many a black sheep was not born black but made black by being painted so. And many a fine character has been developed and strengthened by confidence and belief in him.

Certainly children need punishment. But the most efficacious punishment is not that administered in a spirit of revenge or parental spite for the annoyance caused by the child; it is the punishment administered in the spirit of necessity, to "help you to remember" that that particular temptation is an enemy. A woman I know made a practice of consulting her four or five-year-old son as to the punishment suitable for certain misdemeanors—that is one he would feel sufficiently to help him to remember. And that child has developed the ability for self-discipline which will make parental chastisement unnecessary long before he is eighteen.

The same mother seemed to have extreme ideas of appealing to the child's strength. The day he first entered school she spoke to him like this: "I am doing my best to help you to live up to the fine qualities in you. If you do anything to be ashamed of I shall feel a shortcoming in myself. But I know you won't; I know I can trust you. Always remember that you are strong in body, strong in mind and strong in character, and it is up to you to live up to those gifts of God by setting a good example." So far the boy has done that. And I know of no better advice to give any parent.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON
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The Completion Test

In this test eight incomplete statements are made. Each one can be completed by adding one of the four suggestions given. Underline the correct one.

1. The most populous country of South America is—Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay.
2. The leading corn producing state is — Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois.
3. "La Tosca" was composed by — Verdi, Puccini, Beethoven, Liszt.
4. The popular name for Nebraskans is—Wolverines, Gophers, Corn Huskers, Hawkeyes.
5. The sixteenth President of the United States was — Grant, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln.
6. The River Jordan flows into the—Gulf of Ob, Bering sea, Dead sea, Indian ocean.
7. "Childe Harold" was written by — Robert Burns, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, William Shakespeare.
8. Columbia is the capital of—Oregon, South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia.

- Answers**
1. Brazil.
 5. Lincoln.
 2. Iowa.
 6. Dead sea.
 3. Puccini.
 7. Lord Byron.
 4. Corn Huskers.
 8. South Carolina.

Walk, Trot, Gallop

Cavalry drill regulations of the United States army prescribe that horses shall walk at 4 miles per hour, trot at 8 miles per hour and gallop at 12 miles per hour. Experiments with somewhat faster gaits than these are now being made by the army.

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4.90 4.75-30	11.50
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6.00-16	12.40
7.50-18	17.45

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