

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt Meets Landon and Other Governors in Drouth Relief Conference—Revised Budget Figures Put Debt at 34 Billions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
Western Newspaper Union.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Alf M. Landon, rival candidates for the Presidency, met in somewhat dramatic fashion in Des Moines, Iowa; but they met as chief executives of the United States and of Kansas respectively for the purpose of discussing plans for the relief of drouth stricken farmers. The conference, held at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion and including the governors of the other states that had suffered especially from the drouth, began in the state house in Des Moines, where Governor Herring entertained the distinguished visitors at a luncheon. The President and Mr. Landon, it was said, did most of the talking at this repeat and exchanged a lot of joking remarks. Then the conference was started in earnest, each state being taken up in turn. When it came to Kansas, Governor Landon presented in manuscript form a definite plan, in large part the same as he submitted to Harry Hopkins two years ago.



Gov. Landon

Early in the evening Mr. Roosevelt entertained the governors at dinner aboard his special train. On that occasion he and Mr. Landon had their most intimate talk. Results of the conference, if any, were not made public at once, the President reserving announcement of his plans for a radio address.

HARRY RICHMAN, night club entertainer and aviator, and Dick Merrill, veteran pilot, successfully flew across the Atlantic in their monoplane Lady Peace, but failed to reach London, their destination, by some 200 miles. Running into a hard rainstorm over Ireland, they lost their way and were forced to land near Llandilo, Wales, because their fuel was exhausted. Neither the aviators nor the plane were injured. Richman said the flight was pleasant most of the way.

REVISING the 1937 budget figures he submitted to congress in January, President Roosevelt now estimates that expenditures caused by the bonus and the AAA invalidation will put the public debt at the all-time high figure of \$34,188,543,494. He says, however, that better business will run tax receipts up \$12,000,000 higher than was expected. The President's revision covered the fiscal year that began July 1 last and will end June 30, 1937. During his absence from the capital it was issued by Acting Budget Director Daniel W. Bell.

The chief items changed by the estimate were:
1. Receipts, fixed at \$5,665,839,000.
2. Expenditures at \$7,762,835,300.
3. Gross deficit for the year at \$2,096,996,300.
4. Public debt on June 30, 1937, at \$34,188,543,493.73.

These estimates compared with January figures as follows:
1. Receipts of \$5,654,217,650.
2. Expenditures of \$7,645,301,338.
3. Deficit of \$1,998,388,720.
4. Public debt at end of year of \$31,351,638,737.

The \$2,000,000,000 deficit Mr. Roosevelt estimated is the lowest of the New Deal. Regarding this figure the President said:
"The estimated deficit for 1937 is \$2,096,996,300 which includes \$580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement and \$560,000,000 for further payments under the adjusted compensation payment act.
"Deducting the amount of the statutory debt retirement leaves a net deficit of \$1,516,996,300.
"This does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount for the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately \$1,100,000,000."

What Mr. Roosevelt meant by this was that instead of borrowing money to cover the difference between receipts and expenditures, the Treasury would dip into the general fund for \$1,100,000,000.

IT WAS Benito Mussolini's turn to go into the European version of the Indian war dance, following Hitler and Stalin, and he gave a great performance. At Avellino, center of the Italian army maneuvers, Il Duce announced to a cheering throng that he could mobilize 8,000,000 soldiers, "in the course of a few hours and after a simple order." The premier declared the world is in the throes of an irresistible re-armament race and Italy must reject the idea of eternal peace, which he said is "foreign to

our creed and to our temperament." He asserted that the armed forces of Italy are more efficient than ever as a consequence of the Ethiopian war and that the 60,000 men engaged in the maneuvers are but a modest and almost insignificant part of the country's actual war strength. "We must be strong," cried Mussolini. "We must be always stronger! We must be so strong that we can face any eventualities and look directly in the eye whatever may befall!"

Germany's new army of a million men, created by Hitler's order doubling the term of compulsory military training, is to be financed by increased taxes on all companies and corporations by 25 per cent for 1936 and by 50 per cent for 1937.

JAPAN proposes to build up a submarine fleet approximately 30 per cent larger than that of either Great Britain or the United States. Such was the substance of a note delivered by the Japanese embassy in London to the British foreign office. The decision replaces the submarine parity among the three powers established by the 1930 London naval treaty.

Japan notified Great Britain that it was determined to keep afloat 11,069 tons of destroyers and 15,598 tons of submarines above the 1930 London treaty quotas. This tonnage, if the treaty's provisions were carried out, would be scrapped at the end of this year.

The Japanese note was in reply to Great Britain's memorandum of July 15, 1936, invoking the "escape clause" of the first London treaty in order to increase its destroyer tonnage above the pact's allowance.

Japan gave the lack of sufficient excess destroyers as its reason for retaining a surplus in submarines. The United States, like Great Britain, has decided it must keep in service after the end of the year 40,000 tons of over age destroyers in excess of the total permitted by the 1930 treaty.

SHOULD war break out in Europe, France counts on having the powerful Polish army on her side. Consequently the week long visit of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, inspector general of that army, and a Polish military mission to France was made the occasion of elaborate ceremonies. The train carrying the Poles crossed the border at Belfort and there General Rydz-Smigly was received by the commanding generals of the area and reviewed thousands of troops of the frontier regiments. Going thence to Paris, the Poles were accorded the highest military honors and the crowds in the decorated streets cheered them lustily.

Dinners for the guests were given by President Albert Lebrun, Premier Leon Blum and Foreign Minister Delbos. Later they were taken to the Franco-German frontier where they inspected the famous Maginot defense line of concrete and steel strongholds and passages. A great military review at Nancy ended the tour.

IN AN appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the Virginia Railway company made an attack on the provisions of the railway labor act authorizing collective bargaining between representatives of the employees and the carriers.

The railroad appealed from rulings by the Eastern Virginia Federal District court and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals requiring it to negotiate concerning disputes with a unit of the American Federation of Labor. It contended the legislation, passed in 1926 and amended in 1934, violated the Constitution by depriving it of liberty and property, and attempting to regulate labor relations with employees engaged solely in intrastate activities.

BECAUSE labor costs in New York city are too high, the Charles Schweinler Press, largest magazine printing house there, has decided to close the plant in which it employs 1,000 men and women and move where costs are lower. Executives of the company said they did not object to the wage scales imposed by New York unions, but found the differential between the local scale and the rates in force elsewhere so great that it was "impossible" to continue in New York.

When the Schweinler Press moves it will take with it an annual pay roll of \$1,750,000. Publishers of the world is in the throes of an irresistible re-armament race and Italy must reject the idea of eternal peace, which he said is "foreign to

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY L. C. GARNETT of Washington was asked by Vice President Garner to present to the federal grand jury the case of six Railway Audit and Inspection company officials who failed to appear before a senate committee some two weeks ago. Those cited by Mr. Garner were: W. W. Groves, president of the company; W. E. Groves, vice president; Earl Douglas Rice, vice president; J. E. Blair, secretary-treasurer; R. S. Judge, director, and J. C. Boyer.

The committee, headed by Senator La Follette, is investigating the alleged use of labor "spies" by employers in disputes with their employees. At the time of the hearing the committee an injunction was being sought in federal court to prevent the officials' appearance and to prohibit production of their records.

MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN, now the wife of Capt. Boerge Rohde of the Danish king's royal life guards, has resigned as American minister to Denmark in order to be free to campaign as a private citizen for the re-election of President Roosevelt, and the President has accepted her resignation. This was done in an exchange of telegrams, that from Mr. Roosevelt saying:

"While I am very loath to have you discontinue the very fine services you have been rendering as United States minister to Denmark, I appreciate your reasons for wanting to resign and the motives that prompt you. I therefore reluctantly accept your resignation."

Mrs. Rohde, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, has had a long career of public service. Before entering the diplomatic service she served in the Seventy-first and Seventy-second congresses, 1929 to 1933, from Florida. Captain Rohde, to whom she was married in July last, is her third husband.



Ruth Owen

SIX bombs dropped from an unidentified Spanish airplane fell perilously near the American destroyer Kane, which was en route from Gibraltar to Bilbao to help in the removal of Americans from the war zone. The Kane fired several rounds from an anti-aircraft gun at the plane. Naturally our government was roused to protest. Secretary of State Hull instructed his agents abroad to request both the Spanish government and Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the rebel forces, to "issue instructions in the strongest terms" to prevent another "incident of this character."

The rebel forces in the north were making a powerful air attack on Irun, scattering many bombs on that border city, and an assault by land and sea forces was expected at any moment. The government troops there had refused to surrender and their officers said rightist prisoners, including some prominent men, would be exposed in the most open places during the bombardment.

The Madrid government admitted its troops had sustained an "important reverse" in a battle at Oropesa, 100 miles southwest of the capital and were driven back to Talavera. Later a loyalist victory at that place was claimed, though London heard the rebels had scored another victory there. The fighting in the Guadarrama mountains continued indecisively.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the American Bar association at its meeting in Boston declare firmly against any attempt to limit the power of federal courts to pass on the constitutionality of laws. The association avoided what had been expected to be a lively debate by taking a noncommittal attitude on the report of another committee which denounced in great part the alleged invasion of the rights of citizens by the New Deal. This report, to which there was a minority report appended, was received and filed by the assembly, but not accepted, and the committee which filed it was discharged from further duty.

Frederick H. Stinchfield of Minneapolis was unanimously elected president of the association for the coming year.

PERHAPS the farmers of America don't realize it, but during July they enjoyed the largest cash income they have had since 1929. Figures given out by the Department of Agriculture show the sales of farm products brought them \$711,000,000 against \$582,000,000 in June and only \$451,000,000 in July, 1935.

To their income from sales, the farmers added \$24,000,000 in various forms of government benefits, bringing the total cash at their disposal to \$735,000,000. The rental and other benefits totaled \$57,000,000 in June and \$19,000,000 in July, 1935.

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Animated Cartoon in 1831

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This was followed by the Dædaleum, or wheel of the devil, invented by William George Horner in England in 1834. It consisted of a cylinder into which strips of paper were inserted depicting scenes such as a child jumping rope, a man pumping water, etc. The wheel of life, a similar device, was introduced into the United States by William Lincoln and was patented on April 23, 1867.—Washington Star.

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