

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Senator Couzens Defeated in Michigan Primaries—Maine Recaptured by Republicans—Notable Gathering of Savants at Harvard Tercentenary.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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REPUBLICANS were highly gratified by the results of the Michigan primary election for two reasons: First, because three out of five persons who went to the polls asked for Republican ballots; second, because a use Senator James Couzens, a Republican who has openly declared that he is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election, lost his fight for re-nomination. Couzens, one of the wealthiest members of the senate, was badly defeated by former Gov. Wilbur M. Brucker, and there is more than a suspicion that he knew his fate beforehand. Brucker, who is only forty-two years old, has been in public life for almost twenty years. The Republicans re-nominated Frank D. Fitzgerald for the governorship.



Sen. Couzens

On the Democratic side Representative Prentiss M. Brown won the senatorial nomination against Louis B. Ward who was supported by Father Coughlin. For governor they chose Frank Murphy, high commissioner to the Philippines and former mayor of Detroit. Both Murphy and his defeated opponent, George Welsh, campaigned as Roosevelt supporters.

In the New Hampshire primaries Gov. H. Styles Bridges won the Republican senatorial nomination, ending the effort of former Senator George H. Moses to stage a comeback. The Democrats put up Representative William N. Rogers. Nominees for governor are Maj. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, and Amos N. Blandin, Democrat.

Massachusetts will have for senator either Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican, or James M. Curley, now governor, Democrat. John W. Haigns, Republican, and Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, were nominated for the governorship.

The gubernatorial nominees in Wisconsin are: Gov. Philip La Follette, Progressive; Alexander Wiley, Republican, and Arthur W. Lueck, Democrat.

MAINE, the "barometer" state, is back in the Republican column at least so far as its state ticket is concerned. The G. O. P. captured the United States senatorship, the governorship and three congressional seats. Senator Wallace H. White, Republican, defeated Gov. Louis J. Brann, who sought to unseat him. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican, won the governorship by a substantial majority over F. Harold Dubord, Democrat.

The vote cast broke all records for size and interest in the election was intense. The state had been visited by both President Roosevelt, as he returned from his vacation cruise, and Gov. Alf M. Landon, the Republican Presidential nominee, who made speeches there only a few days ago. Colonel Knox, vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, also had canvassed the state. Brann, who was elected governor in 1932 and re-elected two years later, was the first Democrat to hold that office in Maine and was personally popular. White was elected senator in 1930 after ten years in the house.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE has approved the new \$10,000,000 seed corn loan program of the AAA. The government will advance farmers two types of loans on seed corn stored on the farm. Advances of \$1.75 a bushel will be made to farmers on 1,000,000 bushels of selected corn. The government will have the option of buying this corn at \$3.50 a bushel up to April 1, 1937.

The second type of loan permits advances of 55 cents a bushel on "good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date." On the latter type of loan the government retains the right to purchase the collateral at \$1.50 a bushel until April 1 next.

It is understood the Reconstruction Finance corporation has agreed to advance up to \$10,000,000 under the loan program. The loans will be made to farmers through the Commodity Credit corporation.

The interest rate on the new loans will be 4 per cent, the same as was in effect under the old corn loan program.

FEDERAL government help in controlling their business has been asked by two large sections of the tobacco industry.

The Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc., representing about 300,000 retailers of tobacco products, requested the federal trade commission to authorize a trade practice conference with a view for formulating rules for the elimination of unfair methods of competition and trade abuses.

Representatives from nine tobacco-producing states wound up a two-

day conference in Washington with a request addressed to the agricultural adjustment administration to draft a model production control bill.

TO THE sixty-sixth annual congress of the American Prison association, held in Chicago, was presented a report from the committee on crime prevention in which it was stated that the tactics of a certain class of lawyers in defending persons charged with crime have the effect of encouraging criminals to repeat their offenses. The committee declared that 75 per cent of the prisoners now in penal institutions in this country had been "literally faced about into a career of crime" by their experiences with defense attorneys.

The coaching of the attorney tended to help the defendant find an alibi for his misdeeds and a sedative for his conscience, according to the report, when public welfare should have guided the lawyer to conduct "which would quicken the sensibilities of the prisoner and awaken him to his own misdeeds."

The committee recommended more scientific methods in preventing and combating crime and it estimated that the country's annual crime cost is \$15,000,000,000—"one-fourth of the national income; half of the war debt."

FOR the first time in seven years the United States is to have a squadron in European Atlantic waters. It is known as "Squadron 40-temporary" and Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield was named as its commander. Admiral Fairfield hoisted his flag aboard the light cruiser Raleigh at the Norfolk navy yard and sailed for Gibraltar. At first the squadron will consist of the flagship Raleigh, the destroyers Kane and Hatfield and the coast guard cutter Cayuga, but navy officials expected its strength would be increased soon.

The Hatfield, Kane and Cayuga had been on emergency duty in Spanish waters since the outbreak of the Spanish revolt until they were withdrawn to nearby neutral ports following the attempted bombing of the Kane by an unknown plane off Cadiz last August 30.

IT IS pleasant to turn from war and politics and read of the doings at Cambridge, Mass., where Harvard university is celebrating the tercentenary of its founding. In Sanders theater was held the academic reception for 554 scholars representing 502 universities, colleges and learned societies in every state of the Union and in forty foreign countries, and all of them wearing the caps, gowns and hoods signifying their various degrees of scholarship.

President James B. Conant greeted the guests, accepted their credentials and delivered a simple address of welcome. He noted that the assembly was an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of the academic world, and saw in the greetings of the delegates "the continued aspiration of mankind toward a universal fellowship based on human reason."

Responding on behalf of the delegates, Prof. Elie Cartan of the University of Paris paid tribute to Harvard's contributions to education and declared that "no barrier, political, religious or social, should be erected to stop the search for truth."

When the delegates were called up in the order of the age of the institutions they represented, first to respond was Prof. Saleh Hashem Attia of Al-Azhar university of Cairo, founded in 970. Then came the next oldest, the Regia university, Neglie Stuni Bologna, founded in the Tenth century, and represented by Prof. Carrado Gini. Third was the University of Paris, founded in the Eleventh century, whose representative was Dr. Cartan. Oxford, Cambridge and all the others followed, down to the youngest represented, the Academia Sinica of Nanking, China.

World famous educators, scientists and men of letters including ten Nobel prize winners, were among those who attended the reception.

FRANCE'S famous polar explorer, Dr. Jean Charcot, and 59 of the crew of 60 aboard the exploration ship Pourquoi Pas were drowned when the vessel foundered in a gale off the Iceland coast. One petty officer swam ashore and told of the tragedy. Charcot led two expeditions to the Antarctic and a region there is named for him, Charcotland. In 1925, when one of Roald Amundsen's north polar expeditions was missing, Charcot searched the east coast of Greenland in the Pourquoi Pas.

POPE PIUS XI may be physically weak, as recent reports say, but age and illness have not lessened the vigor of his opinions and his way of expressing them.



Pope Pius XI

In greeting and blessing some five hundred Spanish refugees who were received at Castel Gandolfo, the holy father took occasion to denounce strongly the "mad" forces of Communism which, he declared, menaced, in Spain and elsewhere, "the very foundations of all order, all culture and all civilization." He urged the constituted authorities of all nations to oppose "these great evils with every remedy and barrier that is possible" and prophesied that there will be utter chaos if "those who have a duty in the matter do not hasten to repair the breach—if, indeed, it is not already too late."

The pope spoke especially of the situation in Spain, but said the crisis there is "a school in which the most serious lesson is being taught to Europe and to the whole world—to a world now at last wholly steeped, enmeshed and threatened by subversive propaganda, and more especially to a Europe battered and shaken to its very foundation."

For forty minutes the pontiff spoke passionately, his voice at times broken with emotion, and his address was transmitted by radio to all the civilized world.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler, too, took another hard whack at the Communists at a ceremonial tribute to the World War dead in Nuremberg. Before 120,000 uniformed Nazis and 50,000 others he boasted of Germany's armed strength and shouted:

"Our old enemy, bolshevism, is vanquished within Germany, but still active around her borders. But let no one be deceived. We are ready at any hour. We all have one wish—to maintain peace—but with it goes one firm decision: Never to surrender Germany to that enemy we have come to know so well."

If Hitler, as some think, tries to lead the coming five-power Locarno conference into forming an anti-Soviet alliance, he will be firmly opposed by France. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos says so, and declares France will under no circumstances abandon her military pact with Soviet Russia.

According to Pravda, authoritative newspaper of Moscow, Hitler plans to attack and partition Czechoslovakia before he embarks on a war against the Soviet Union.

Benito Mussolini and his cabinet appropriated large sums to build up Italy's army, navy and air forces to greater strength and planned to carry on vigorously the campaign for self-sufficiency in raw materials.

It looked as if the dove of peace was preparing to leave Europe, and as relations between Japan and China grew more strained every day, she probably will have to take refuge on the western continent.

THE Spanish rebels scored their greatest victory to date when they captured San Sebastian, capital of Guipuzcoa province and famous Bay of Biscay resort. Santa Barbara fort, dominating the city, was first taken and the city's war council then decided to abandon the place, despite the opposition of the anarchists. The more conservative Basque nationalists prevented the rebels from burning the city, only a paper factory and two residences being destroyed, and the defending forces retreated toward Bilbao, accompanied by thousands of civilians and foreigners. Insurgent troops, commanded by Col. Jose Beorlegui, marched in and were ceremoniously reviewed, and the bishop of Pamplona officiated at a thanksgiving service.

The municipal governor, Antonio Ortega, and his staff boarded a yacht to go to new headquarters at Zumaya, about 15 miles west of San Sebastian. The new line of defense was established at Oriz. Government spokesmen claimed considerable victories in the Talavera sector southwest of Madrid and not far from the Portuguese border.

OUR navy's intelligence department has discovered that a recent small fire on the cruiser Indianapolis while she was being overhauled in the New York navy yard was caused by the driving of phonograph needles and nails into an electric cable; and other suspected sabotage on war vessels is being investigated. The work on the cruiser was being done by civilian employees and Capt. Charles A. Dunn, industrial manager of the yard, said the placing of the nails in the cables was "undoubtedly" a deliberate attempt to damage the cruiser.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE is arranging a series of community meetings of farmers for the purpose of laying out the "agricultural conservation program" for next year. He said the AAA planned the meetings in the farm areas in order to discuss crop insurance and possible maximum limits of benefit payments to each farm. He explained the program aimed at providing "greater abundance for the average American home," and should "help to check soil erosion, improve fertility, encourage better land use and maintain farm income."

Floyd Gibbons Adventurers' Club Hello Everybody!



"No Dice"

By FLOYD GIBBONS,
Famous Headline Hunter

NOW the moral of this story, boys and girls, is that gambling doesn't pay. Not that I need any story to convince me of it. I once bet two bucks on a horse I thought would come in first at Saratoga, and the next time I saw him was two years later, pulling the steam calliope in a circus parade in Denver.

Yep, it's risky business letting a horse invest your money for you, but not half as risky as the chances Lieutenant Tommy Griffin, of the Eighteenth infantry, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., took when he started wooing Lady Luck that fateful July night back in 1922.

Lieutenant Tommy has gone a long way in the army since 1922. Then he was just plain Private Tommy, of the One-Hundred and Seventeenth field artillery, a national guard outfit of Goldsboro, N. C. The One-Hundred and Seventeenth was doing its regular two weeks' field work at Fort Bragg.

It was a hot night, and some of the boys were holding cavalry maneuvers on a blanket in one of the tents. For horses they were using little white, spotted cubes, and those "horses" were galloping back and forth across the blanket in a way that would have scared an enemy army out of at least six weeks' pay.

Tommy and Pal Are Attracted by Galloping Ivories.

Of course, an unsympathetic officer of the day might have suspected that those fellows were shooting craps, but I'm going to take Tommy's word for it that those shouts of "Come on, seven!" that came from the tent, were just the cries of excited rooters who wanted to see the Seventh regiment win.

Tommy and a friend were coming back from an evening in a nearby town when they heard the boys cheering the Seventh regiment on. There was also a lot of encouragement being given to Big Dick, who, I presume, was the captain of the Seventh regiment, and Little Joe, who must have been the first lieutenant. The rooting attracted Tommy and his pal, and they dropped into the tent to see what was going on.

There were three men in the tent—a sergeant named Joe and two privates, Bill and John. The sergeant had been drinking, and he rolled



The Argument Got Pretty Hot for a Minute.

out the ivories with a sort of grim determination. He had lost several dollars, and Tommy could see that he wasn't taking it any too well.

Losing Sergeant Returns to Make Trouble.

The other two lads were in a jovial mood, though neither one of them had imbibed any alcohol. John had the dice and Tommy watched him while he set a point, made it, and picked up his winnings. And it was right there that the friendly game began to take on a serious aspect.

Joe, the sergeant, claimed that John hadn't won the money and told him to put it down. There was an argument that got pretty hot for a minute, but in the end John put the dough back just to humor him, and the play was resumed. A couple more throws and Joe left, weaving his way unsteadily out of the door. But a few minutes later he was back again, a .45 revolver in his hand and an ugly scowl on his face.

Joe was looking for trouble. That much was plain to everybody. He began to accuse John of talking about him behind his back. His finger was tight against the trigger, and looking over, Tommy could see the yellow of cartridge rims in the chamber of the gun. There was no joke about it. That got was loaded.

Drunken Maniac's Bullet Wakes John Up.

Tommy didn't wait for any more. He made a leap for Joe and grabbed the gun. But Joe kept his grip on the revolver, too, and the pair of them rolled over on the tent floor, fighting desperately for possession of the weapon.

Says Tommy: "I wasn't sure I could hold him long, and I yelled to John to go away. He just sat there looking at me. Then suddenly Joe pulled the trigger. There was a sharp crack that deafened me for a minute, and a bullet whizzed by my head and ripped on out through the top of the tent. I should have been scared then, but I wasn't. At that moment I was too excited to feel the effects of fear."

And still John sat calmly on his cot, watching Tommy wrestle with the drunken maniac. Whether he was dazed or scared stiff or just thought it was all a joke, Tommy never learned. But he sat there until another shot rang out, and this time the Bullet hit John in the hip. That broke the spell. John leaped to his feet and streaked out of the tent. Tommy says he's never seen a man run so fast in his life.

Tommy Stares Into the Muzzle of a .45.

Tommy was tired by that time—dead tired. Joe was strong as a bull, and he knew he'd never be able to get that gun away from him. "John was gone," he says, "and I didn't think Joe would shoot me. I took a chance and let him go. He got up, drunk and furious, and for a full minute I lay on the ground staring into the muzzle of the .45. That's when I did get scared. I have never seen a gun muzzle grow to look so large. I expected every second to be my last, and I began wishing he would shoot and get it over with. But no! He just stood there, fingers convulsing on the trigger, face purple with rage. Then all of a sudden he seemed to realize that John had gone, and he ran out of the tent after him."

That was the beginning of the end. In another ten seconds the whole camp was in an uproar. They caught Joe and took him to the guardhouse, and later they found Johnny and sent him to a hospital, where he spent several weeks getting over that wound in the hip.

And Tommy says that just about the time John got out of the hospital was when his nerves quieted down and his hair stopped standing on end.

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Pygmy Hippopotamus
The pygmy hippopotamus is found only in a few lakes and rivers of Liberia, the Negro republic of Western Africa, although his ancestors in prehistoric times inhabited southern Europe, northern Africa, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The pygmy is not so well equipped for swimming as the giant hippo. His eyes are set in the side of his head, instead of on top, and his legs and tail are longer. He has a larger brain and spends more of his time on shore in dense jungle than in the water.

Colonial Dutch Ovens
The early Colonial American Dutch ovens were round, square, or oblong, with an open front. The round variety was often fitted with a spit turned by a handle on the outside, to roast meat. Otherwise the ovens were used for baking. The open side was set close to the fire, to receive the full heat. Usually they were constructed of tin which gave them the name of "tin kitchen" or "Dutch kitchen." The bake kettle, a covered receptacle on high legs to set over the fire, was sometimes called a Dutch oven.

Household Questions

If you have no individual molds, jellies may be molded in muffin tins. Turn the pan upside-down, place hot, wet towel over pan and jellies will slip out easily.

Old hardwood floors do not require refilling when being done over. Apply two coats of thin shellac, re wax whole surface and polish. Floors should be treated in this way twice a year.

Be careful to wash all garden furniture before storing away. Nests built by insects in crevices in furniture are often overlooked. It is in this way insects often get into the house.

When making bread and butter pudding, sprinkle each slice of bread and butter with desiccated coconut instead of currants, and strew some on the top. This will make a change from the ordinary pudding and will be found very tasty.

Instead of burning up withered stalks and plants, save them to lay over leaves used to cover flower beds. They prevent leaves blowing away. Burn these stalks and plants in the spring.

Japanned articles should never be washed in hot water, as the Japan is likely to wash off. Use lukewarm water and soap.

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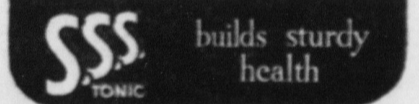


If you feel...
-tired
-run-down
-nervous
-out of sorts

THERE is usually a definite reason for such complaints...so, now let's reason sensibly.

Don't try to get well in a day...this is asking too much of Nature. Remember, she has certain natural processes that just cannot be hurried.

Therefore, if you are pale, tired, lack a keen appetite, have lost weight and feel rundown...a frequent sign that your blood-cells are weak, with a tendency towards anemia—then do try in the simple, easy way so many millions approve—by starting a course of S.S.S. Blood Tonic to feel like yourself again.



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Thousands of women have found it helpful to take Cardul. They say it seemed to ease their pains, and they noticed an increase in their appetites and finally a strengthened resistance to the discomfort of monthly periods.

Try Cardul. Of course if it doesn't help you, see your doctor.

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Listen to others, but do not blindly depend on them.

Miss REE LEEF says
"Capudine relieves NEURALGIC PAIN quicker because it's liquid... ALREADY DISSOLVED"

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Cuticura relieves burning, itching of pimples, rashes, eczema and other skin irritations of external origin—helps soothe, heal, bring astonishing comfort. A world-wide success. Buy now! Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. All druggists.

