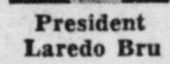


News Review of Current Events the World Over

Bru Plans Settlement of Cuban Debts to Americans—Roosevelt Says Federal Government Should End Child Labor and Starvation Wages.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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FEDERICO LAREDO BRU, the new president of Cuba, proposes to settle all Cuban obligations in the United States and is expected soon to invite the bankers and bondholders concerned to enter negotiations to that end. Credit for inducing Bru to do this is given to Col. Fulgencio Batista, who appears to be largely in control of affairs in the island.



President Laredo Bru

The obligations include about \$75,000,000 owed to many Americans who invested in public work gold bonds which were issued during the administration of President Gerardo Machado.

The new constitution which the Cuban congress recently voted originally prohibited any such negotiations as those contemplated before 1940, but when it appeared in the official gazette that article had been radically altered. It now orders the government to find a satisfactory way to settle all debts to the United States before 1940 and authorizes the president to open negotiations immediately.

This "error" in the gazette's composing room is supposed to have been ordered by Colonel Batista, and though congress has the power to correct it, a majority of congressmen, after reading the article in the gazette, gave it their approval. So President Bru, it seems, is free to go ahead with the negotiations.

ELIMINATION of child labor, long working hours and starvation wages is a necessity, and must be carried out by the federal government since it cannot be done by state action. So declared President Roosevelt in his press conference. He warned the correspondents not to say he was planning to revive the NRA and insisted all he could say at present was that something should be done to fix maximum hours and minimum wages.

Since the day of the NRA, said Mr. Roosevelt, there has been a steady decline in child labor, grueling hours and starvation wages by 90 per cent of American business. As for the other 10 per cent, he said, they were still failing to live up to the best standards since the death of the NRA.

Attorneys for the American Federation of Labor were reported to be about ready to submit to the President a bill designed to restore labor protective features lost in the death of NRA. It provides that congress catalogue unfair "conduct" which would be forbidden to employers and assure workers a adequate protection. Violations would be punishable by a fine. The federation is expected also to back federal licensing of interstate corporations as provided by the O'Mahoney bill.

TOM BERRY, before retiring from the governorship of South Dakota, appointed Herbert Hitchcock of Mitchell, S. D., to fill out the term of the late Senator Peter Norbeck. The new senator is Democratic state chairman and his appointment brings the Democratic membership in the senate to 76, the highest party total in history. The Republicans now number 16.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Maquoketa, Ia., in 1867 and was educated at Anamosa, Davenport and Chicago. He went to Mitchell in 1894 and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was president of the school board in his home town for ten years and state's attorney four years. He served as state senator in 1909, 1911, and 1920.

AS NEBRASKA'S unicameral legislature, unique in the United States, was about to begin its first session, Gov. R. L. Cochran declared politics was out. He discouraged party caucuses among the members and said he would have no spokesmen in the legislature.

The governor pointed out that the constitution provides that the one-house chamber shall be non-partisan and that the voters had done their part by electing, on a nonpolitical ticket, 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans. He said he would continue personally and as governor, all measures for new forms of taxation.

FINANCIAL status of American farmers may be much improved, as reports of governmental agencies say, but some of them still appear to need a lot of help. Senator F. Ryan Duffy of Wisconsin asked federal officials to allot \$10,000,000 to aid the Wisconsin farmers who are suffering from the effects of the drouth.

"This would be \$200 per farm," he said, "and considering the high price of hay and other items of feed, it would be difficult to make a smaller sum cover the needs which

would develop during the winter season."

Duffy estimated 40,000 to 50,000 Wisconsin farmers would need assistance in purchasing live stock this winter. He said at least 35,000 farmers in the drouth area and from 10,000 to 15,000 outside the drouth districts were in need of aid. In addition, he said, between 30,000 and 40,000 farmers would need government aid in purchasing seed for the 1937 crop.

GOVERNMENT officials, from the President down, were anxious to prevent the export of American airplanes to Spain, license for which was given perforce by the State department to Robert Cuse, a Jersey City airplane broker. Cuse proposes to send \$2,777,000 worth of planes to the Spanish loyalists, and his action was criticized in Washington as "legal but unpatriotic." Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the foreign relations committee, assailed the Cuse deal as improper and dangerous and said it might embarrass not only the United States but also other nations in their efforts to enforce the hands off policy toward the Spanish war. Congress may be able to rush through prohibitive legislation before the planes are shipped. Meantime pressure was being brought to bear on Cuse to cancel the deal.

WHEN the German steamer Palos was captured by Spanish loyalists at Bilbao because it carried war munitions supposedly destined for the Franco forces, the Berlin government demanded its release under threat of reprisal.

The Basque authorities, when the German cruiser, Koenigsberg, arrived at Bilbao, let the Palos go, but held on to the cargo and to one Spanish citizen who was a passenger. This did not satisfy the commander of the cruiser who insisted the cargo and the Spaniard must be released. The authorities defiantly refused this, and several more German warships were ordered to the Bilbao sector.

There was a report in Berlin that Hitler had been advised by Mussolini to withdraw as gracefully as possible from the Spanish embroglio, and that Il Duce himself had decided to cease supporting Franco and the insurgents.

It was believed Hitler would avoid war measures in this crisis, and both Great Britain and France were hopeful that he would preserve peace because they have offered to help his economic and colonial needs in return for nonintervention in the Spanish conflict. However, informed German sources said the Anglo-French note sent Christmas, urging a cessation of German volunteer enlistments for Spain had come too late, and that Germany will permit and even encourage a continuance of such enlistments.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, generalissimo of China and its dictator, is back in Nanking. Marshal Chang, who held him prisoner in Sianfu for two weeks, also is in the Nationalist capital, avowedly repentant and ready to submit to any punishment. The danger of civil war has passed for the time. The terms on which Chang has been released have not been made public. The dictator issued a statement, directed to his kidnaper, commending his change of heart and promising to use his influence to obtain leniency for him; and Chang also gave out a statement admitting his grievous fault.

These developments would seem to have quieted down the Oriental situation, but there is another matter that threatens continued trouble. This is the prospect that Chiang may decide to confine his attention largely to military affairs and to make Dr. T. V. Soong, his brother-in-law, premier. Soong, who used to be minister of finance, stands high among those who favor a strong foreign policy, including resistance to further encroachments by Japan. Therefore it is easy to see that his elevation to the premiership would greatly annoy Tokio and might easily bring about an open break between the two nations. Since Marshal Chang is one of those demanding war with Japan, it is rumored that the appointment of Soong was the specified reward for his release of Chiang and submission to discipline.

FRANCE took a census in 1936, and the figures, just given out, show the population of the republic on August 3 was 41,905,988. This was an increase of 71,045 over the last previous census, taken in 1931. Of the total, 2,453,507 are foreigners, their number having decreased by 437,416.

PROGRESS of the illness of Pope Pius was followed with great anxiety, for it was admitted at the Vatican that he was steadily growing worse and was suffering intense pain. The paralysis was spreading along the left side and arm, and one report said his physicians declared science could do nothing further for him.

GEN. HANS VON SEECKT, who died in Berlin at the age of seventy, was one of the really capable commanders in the World War. While acting as chief of staff to Field Marshal Von Mackensen he was responsible for the great defeat of the Russians at Gorlice, and he planned the campaigns that resulted in the collapse of Serbia and Rumania. After the Von Kapp putsch of 1920 Van Seeckt was made commander-in-chief of the German army which he built into an efficient force. Later he helped to train the Chinese National army.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE has just apportioned \$200,000,000 to the states for road improvement. Of this sum \$125,800,000 will go toward improvement of the federal-aid highway system, \$25,000,000 for improving secondary or farm-to-market roads, and \$50,000,000 for grade crossing elimination.

The fund is for use during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, and funds for improvement of roads must be matched by the states. Grade crossing elimination funds need not be matched. Highway projects selected, contracts and specifications are subject to federal approval after designation by state commissions.

ARTHUR BRISBANE, one of the foremost newspaper editors and writers of the time, and the highest paid, died in his New York residence of coronary thrombosis at the age of seventy-two. The millions of Americans who have read faithfully his columns, "Today" and "This Week," mourn his passing. An indefatigable, able and often brilliant worker, he continued his journalistic labors almost to the hour of his death.

Born in Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Brisbane at eighteen joined the staff of the New York Sun as a reporter. Shortly after he went to Europe for five years to complete his education and became the London correspondent of the Sun. From that time he advanced steadily in the profession. For the last 39 years he was employed by William R. Hearst. He had been ill for some time but characteristically concealed his condition from all but members of his family and died in the harness, as he would have wished to do.

SILENT for two years, Mahatma Gandhi once more comes to public notice with a speech tending to increase the opposition to British rule in India. He spoke at an industrial exposition held in connection with the annual session of the All-India National congress, the members of which were already agitating in favor of independence. Said the "holy man":

"Show me the way. I am prepared to go back to jail again. I am prepared to be hanged. 'If you do all I want you to do, Lord Linlithgow (British high commissioner for India) will say, 'I am wrong. I thought you people were terrorists, and if you like, we Britishers will go back on the next steamer.' We would then say to Linlithgow and the British, 'India is big enough to hold you and more like you.'"

"That is my swaraj (self-government under native influence)."

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his presidential address to the congress, warned the British his countrymen would not be "parties to an imperialist war."

ANOTHER big air liner, the third to meet disaster in a month, crashed against the top of Oak Mountain, twenty miles from Burbank, Calif., and hurtled down into a ravine, a mass of tangled wreckage. The twelve persons aboard were all killed. Three of the nine passengers were women. The plane, a twin motored Boeing, was operated by the United Air Lines and was on its way from San Francisco to Burbank.

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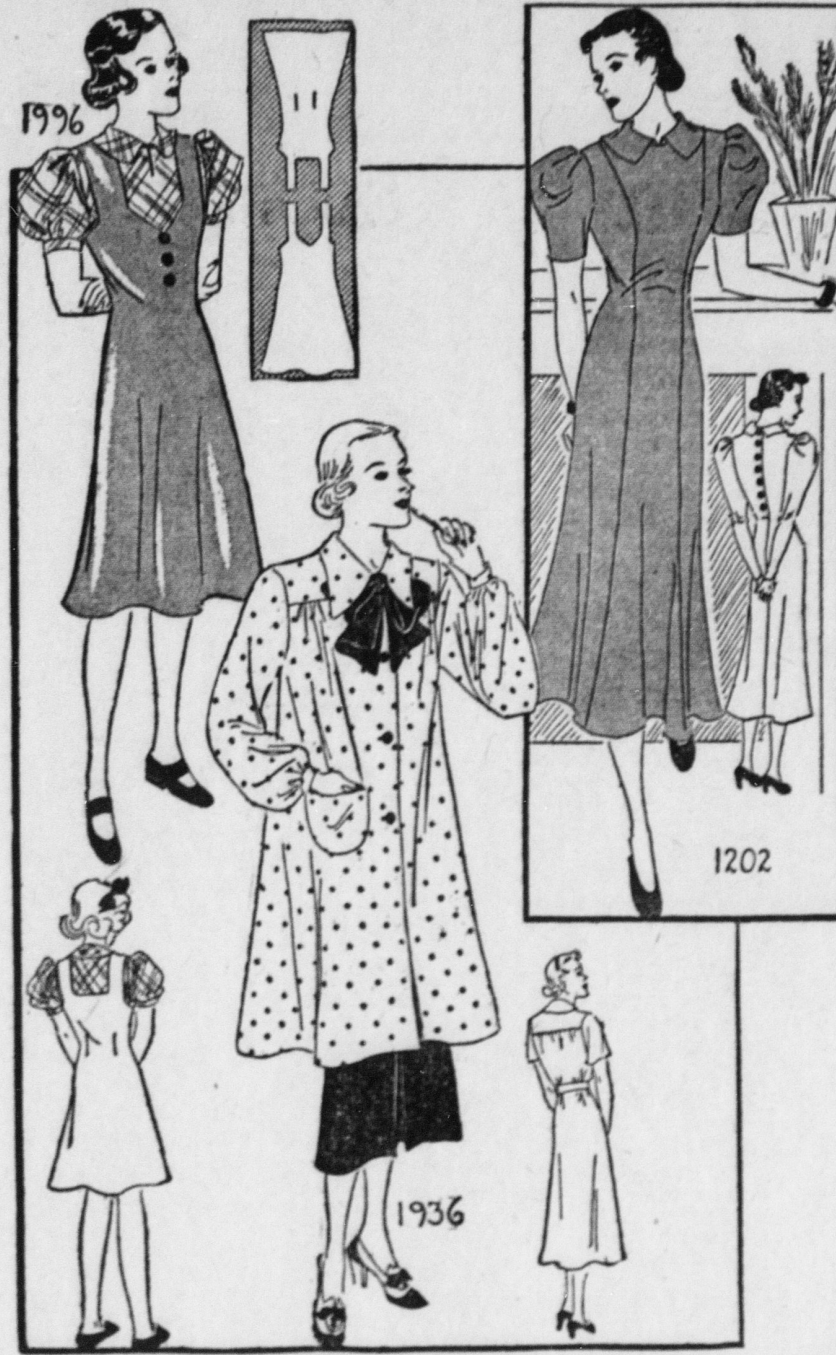
AMONG the numerous governmental reports at the year's close that of M. I. Myers, head of the farm credit administration, is interesting and encouraging, showing that the outlook for the financial status of farmers for 1937 is bright. During 1936 the total loans to farmers by the various FCA agencies were \$670,000,000 compared to \$1,060,000,000 in 1935.

The decline reflected a decrease in the "emergency demand" by farmers for assistance from federal agencies, because they "had no other source of credit after the depression," Myers said.

"In the country as a whole, farmers apparently had more money for equipment, machinery, farm buildings and repairs in 1936 than in any year since the depression," Myers said.

He added that this should continue next year because of increased purchasing power and the opportunity to get short term cash loans at the present reasonable rates.

A Trio for the Younger Set



THREE more intriguing numbers than these would be hard to imagine—even in this day of rampant fashion and scintillating style! It's a trio that the younger set in The Sewing Circle will be enthusiastic about too, for first consideration is given them in—

Pattern 1936—This excellently styled jumper dress is one of the top of six and the lass of fourteen will sing long and loud over. It is a guaranteed delight for both mother and daughter because it's the simplest thing to sew and the most intriguing frock a child ever had. The puff of the sleeves and the flare of the skirt place a pretty accent on youth. Available for sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35 inch material for the jumper and 1 1/2 yards for the blouse.

Pattern 1202—There's subtle loveliness about this new dress for all occasions. It makes a grand thing of simplicity—a brilliant success of the new silhouette. Buttons, bold shiny ones, add classic chic to the back. And in the matter of sleeves there's an opportunity to choose for oneself. Sheer wool, challis, taffeta or silk crepe will be a likely material for this dress. Designed for sizes: 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch fabric. With long sleeves 2 1/2 yards.

Pattern 1936—This is the season for smocks, although not the 'hunting season,' thanks to today's new model, pictured here. This ideal smock obviates any further search, for indeed, in simple words it is the McCoy! Imagine the fun of having a smock that reflects one's own taste in its every detail—yes, even to the size and color of the scarf and buttons. Designed in sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 34 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. The bow requires 1 1/2 yards of ribbon.

A detailed sewing chart accompanies each pattern to guide you every step of the way.

Send for the Barbara Bell Fall and Winter Pattern Book containing 100 well-planned, easy-to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send fifteen cents in coins for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N.Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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No Poverty in Bali
In Bali the people produce enough food in four months to last a whole year, leaving eight months to be devoted to leisure and the pursuit of happiness. The only vices known to the inhabitants of this earthly paradise are gaming and cockfighting. There is no poverty. People have so little use for money that they bury it—until necessity calls.—Chicago Tribune.

Wine Poured Forth

"WHAT can I get out of life?" is the poorest question with which to approach it. No life is worth living on that basis—which is why there are so many disappointed and so many cynical people. The true rule is different: Measure thy life by loss instead of gain. Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth; For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice, And who suffers most has most to give.

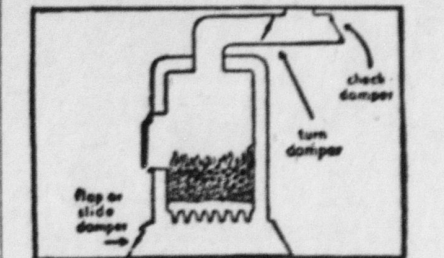
Think of ease but work on.

Home Heating Hints

By John Barclay Heating Expert

Getting Fire to Burn Briskly to Produce Quick Heat on Cold Mornings

WHAT a joy and comfort it is to get your home heated quickly on cold mornings! And how easily it can be done! Shake the grates gently. When a red glow appears in the ashpit, stop shaking. Next, open the ashpit damper and close the check damper until the fire burns briskly. Should fresh fuel be necessary, feed it on the fire in a



thin layer. Give it time to burn well and heat the house, then add a full charge of coal. When the gases have burned off, reset the dampers for normal burning. This same rule applies should the fire get very low and almost burn itself out at any time. Be careful not to smother it with too much coal. Open the ashpit damper and close the check damper. When the fire again is burning brightly, shake the grates gently until the first red glow appears in the ashpit, add a full charge of fuel, allow the gases to burn off, reverse the dampers—close the ashpit damper and open the check damper. That's the way to save fuel and cut down trips to the cellar.

Secret of Living
The whole secret of living is to make adaptations as they are necessary. Let none of us try to insist that nothing should ever be changed.—Jane Addams.

DON'T RUB YOUR EYES

Rubbing your eyes grinds invisible particles of dust and dirt right into the delicate tissues, making the irritation just that much worse. A much better way, as thousands have discovered, is to use a little Murine in each eye—night and morning. Murine may be depended on to relieve eye irritation because it is a reliable eye preparation containing 7 active ingredients of known value in caring for the eye. Is use for 40 years. Ask for Murine at your drug store.

Believing Youth
Youth is beautiful and believing. It is a shame to exploit it.

ONLY 1¢ A NIGHT
for eye-saving LIGHT
with Coleman
Mantle LAMPS
Protect your sight with this eye-saving Coleman Lamp provide a high candlepower of live light... nearest like natural daylight... kind to your eyes.
You can enjoy the finest light for only 1¢ a night. No home can afford to be without a Coleman. Buy it from your local Coleman dealer. FREE Folders—Send Postcard Now!
THE COLEMAN LAMP AND STOVE CO.
Dept. W173, Wichita, Kansas, Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Los Angeles, Calif.

QUIT
The pleasant and quick way to make coughs quit is a Smith Brothers Cough Drop. (Two kinds—Black or Menthol—5¢.)
Smith Bros. Cough Drops are the only drops containing VITAMIN A
This is the vitamin that raises the resistance of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat to cold and cough infections.

WINNING AMERICA!
these delicious Southern soups
Altogether 17 Delicious Kinds
VEGETABLE TOMATO PEA - BEAN CELERY - ONION ASPARAGUS BEEF SOUP MUSHROOM MULLIGATAWNY VEGETABLE BEAN CLAM CHOWDER SCOTCH BROTH PEPPER POT CHICKEN GUMBO CHICKEN WITH NOODLES
PHILLIPS DELICIOUS SOUPS
PHILLIPS Delicious Southern SOUPS