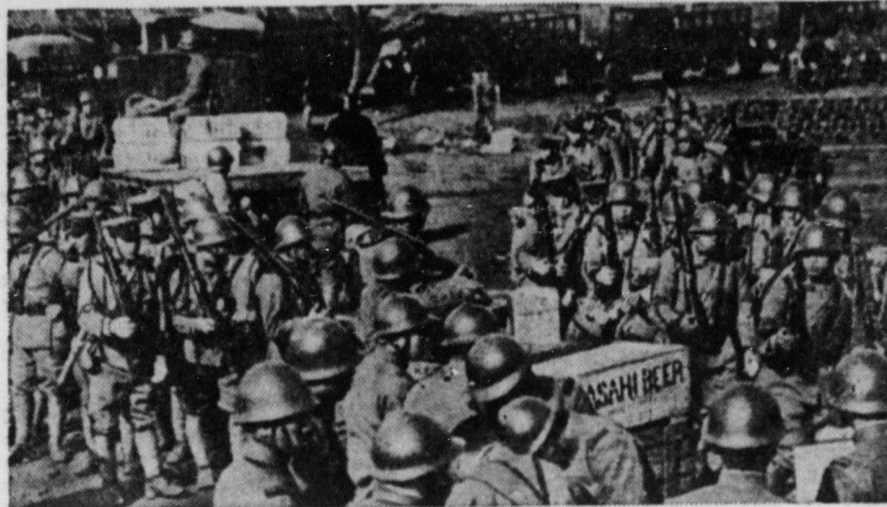


News Review of Current Events

BLACK NAMED FOR COURT

Choice Surprise to Senate . . . Chinese Central Army Clashes with Japanese . . . Legislation in Tangled Mess



Japanese Soldiers Bring Their Own Beer to Peiping.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Nominee Draws Rebuke

WITH his customary exercise of the dramatic, President Roosevelt nominated Senator Hugo L. Black (Dem., Ala.) to fill the vacancy on the Supreme court bench caused by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter. Senator Black had not even been mentioned for consideration previously, and the appointment was a complete surprise to his colleagues.

For 20 years it has been a custom, when a senator is appointed to high office, for his nomination to be considered in open executive session. But when Senator Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.) proposed this in Senator Black's nomination, objections came forth immediately from Senator Burke (Dem., Neb.) and Senator Johnson (Rep., Calif.). They asked that the nomination be referred to the senate judiciary committee for "careful consideration." This was viewed in the light of a distinct rebuke for the nominee.

Senator Black has been a militant leader in the fight for the President's wages and hours legislation. As a justice he would have the opportunity to pass upon measures regulating public utility holding companies, authorizing federal loans and grants for publicly-owned power plants, and fixing prices in the soft-coal industry. He was, as the chairman of the Black committee to investigate lobbying, the center of a storm of public opinion during the early months of 1936.

Black practiced law in Birmingham after being graduated from the University of Alabama in 1906. At fifty-one, he is one of the younger members of the senate.

Shells Pepper Great Wall

ALTHOUGH war was still without benefit of official declaration, the army of the Chinese central government clashed with the Japanese invaders for the first time. The Eighty-ninth division, from the provinces of Suiyuan and Shansi began the attack at the Nankow pass of the Great Wall, 30 miles northwest of Peiping, the Japanese said.

Through this pass the Japanese have been able to move reinforcements from Manchukuo, its protectorate, and the Chinese wanted to gain control of it. They wiped out a whole battalion of Japanese soldiers in the opening battle.

The Japanese opened up immediately afterward with heavy artillery fire which the Chinese failed to return. Indeed the latter were silently retreating into positions they thought more secure. As shells fell in the city of Nankow, fires were seen to arise from heavily populated areas. The Chinese, however, were said to be well equipped with trench mortars with which to defend the pass once they considered their position satisfactory.

Japanese warned that all of their forces in North China, some 40,000 fighting men, would be loosed upon the Chinese if they made any attempt to return to the old capital in Peiping, now held by the invaders.

South Demands Crop Loans
CONGRESS regarded adjournment as possibly farther off than ever as the wage-hour bill got all tangled up with surplus agricultural control and cotton loans in what looked like a hopeless mess.

With the Department of Agriculture estimating a 15,500,000-bale cotton crop, about 3,000,000 bales more than can be consumed, Southern representatives and senators were demanding surplus crop loans. The Commodity Credit corporation has authority to make such loans.

In a press conference, President Roosevelt indicated that he had no intention of permitting a 10-cent cotton loan until congress passed the agricultural control program and ever-normal granary bill which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says is necessary before the new session in January. Trouble is the house

committee doesn't know how to write such a bill and make it stick, in view of the Supreme court's decision on the AAA.

Now the Southern bloc has made it clear that it will not push through the President's much-desired wages and hours bill, as dictated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, unless southern farmers get their cotton loans. Furthermore, the Southerners under the capitol dome are now asking for loans as high as 15 cents a pound, and in some cases even 18 cents. The South is not any too well in accord with maximum hours and minimum wages anyway.

The result of the whole affair is a complete stalemate. Somebody will have to give in; somebody probably will, and there will be old-fashioned "hoss - trading" on a wholesale scale. For congress wants to adjourn before the snow flies.

Southerners in the senate were also worried when Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York succeeded in winning recognition to debate an anti-lynching bill, the type of which the South has been successful in blocking since the Civil war. Some were of the opinion that the bill, already passed by the house, might be defeated by filibuster (Senator Bilbo of Mississippi threatened to filibuster until Christmas) but more believed that the Southern members would consent to its passage to put President Roosevelt "on the spot." They explained that if he did not sign it he would lose the negro vote so essential to the third term that is being whispered about, and that if he did sign it the Democratic South would drop him like a hot potato.

Senate O.K.'s Court Reform

ALL that was left of the administration's sweeping court reform proposals passed the senate in an hour without a record vote. This was the procedural reform bill for the lower federal courts. It was in the nature of a substitute for the Summers bill in the house of representatives, and went back to the house for what was expected to be a peaceable conference.

The bill, as summarized by Sen. Warren R. Austin (Rep., Vt.), who wrote most of it, included:

Provision making it the duty of the District court, in any constitutional suit between private citizens, to notify the Department of Justice that upon a showing by the attorney general that the United States had a probable interest the government would be made a party to the suit.

Permission for the senior circuit judge to reassign district judges within that circuit for the purpose of clearing congested dockets. (If necessary, a judge may be transferred from one circuit to another.)

Permission for direct appeal to the Supreme court, if 30-day notice is given, from any decision of a District court against the constitutionality of an act.

Requirement that all suits for injunction against the operation of federal statutes to be heard by a three-judge court, including at least one circuit court of appeals judge.

Shanghai Smells Smoke
A JAPANESE officer and a seaman tried to enter the Shanghai airport, now under Chinese military control, in a high speed automobile. Chinese guards, after trying to halt them, shot and killed them. The Japanese claimed the road on which the men were traveling was part of the international settlement, and threatened the severest reprisals unless the Chinese made satisfactory explanation.

The incident bid fair to touch off a terrible conflict on the scene of the war of 1932. When Japanese warships threatened the Shanghai wharves, Chinese national troops began pouring into the city from every direction. Simultaneously came reports that two boatloads of Nipponese soldiers were headed to augment the garrison in Shanghai, and that the sudden ingress of Chinese troops had virtually blocked off the entire city, isolating thousands of foreigners from the outside world.

Cutting Madrid from Sea

SLOWLY but determinedly Gen. Francisco Franco's rebels are pressing their campaign to cut Madrid off from Valencia and the sea. Latest advances of well-mobilized and mechanized troops, following up co-ordinated attacks, brought the insurgents near to the capture of Salvacane, which is only 30 miles from Cuenca. Cuenca is the provincial capital, and from it emanate most of the roads upon which the loyalist government is depending to keep open the traffic between the two cities.

Reports revealed that the rebels were also opening a new drive on Santander, last government stronghold on the northern coast, and had already made important advances. The drive followed an attack made upon them by Asturian miners fighting under the loyalist colors. The miners acted quickly in a surprise move, advancing far enough to throw hand grenades into the insurgent trenches. Then the rebels opened up with machine gun fire and half the attacking band was killed, Franco's officers claimed.

That all might not be going as well as General Franco insisted was indicated when he was forced into the paradoxical act of shelling one of his own cities, Segovia. This was done, it was reported, to quell a rebellion among the insurgent forces. It was also said that the insurrection had been spreading among several provinces.

Meanwhile, other nations were on the point of being involved again. There was a riot among rebel troops at Toledo, and Italian soldiers were alleged to have aided in quelling the uprising. Four merchant ships—one British, one Italian, one French and one Greek—were attacked in the Mediterranean by three "mystery" planes. Great Britain blamed the rebels and demanded an answer to its protest. Italy blamed the red loyalists. The loyalists blamed the rebels, the rebels blamed the loyalists, there were lots of talk and back talk, and nobody got anywhere.

Peiping Gets "Protection"

ALTHOUGH Nanking is preparing to wage a destructive war, do not be afraid. "The Japanese army will protect you."



Emperor Kang Teh

Torashimo Kawabe marched through the city, taking possession of it in the name of Tokyo.

What would be the result of the new Japanese domination apparently begun by Maj. Gen. Kawabe was a matter of speculation. Chinese residents, long since convinced that the inevitable would happen, took it calmly enough. Some of them voiced their belief that the former boy emperor of China, Tuan Tung (Henry Pu-Yi), since 1934 Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo, would return to his throne in Peiping. He would then rule over North China as well as Manchukuo, as a puppet for whom Japan would pull the strings.

New York's Share Cut

SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER'S (Dem., N. Y.) \$726,000,000 housing bill was passed by the senate, 64 to 16, but the senator scarcely recognized it when his fellows were done with it.

Senator Wagner and other administration leaders struggled frantically to defeat an amendment by Harry F. Byrd (Dem., Va.) limiting the cost of housing projects to \$1,000 a room or \$4,000 a family unit. Result of the struggle: The upper house, which originally passed the amendment 40 to 39, defeated a motion to reconsider by 44 to 39.

The bill originally called for expenditures up to \$1,500 a room or \$7,000 a family unit. Opponents conceded that the Byrd amendment would prohibit the building of the type of houses Senator Wagner had in mind in New York City.

Purge Toll to Date: 320

SEVENTY-TWO Russians in East Siberia were lined up and shot by the government, bringing the total number of eastern executions in Russia's purge of "Trotskyists" to 320. The 72, described as rightist terrorists, were charged with operating along the Siberian railroad for the Japanese secret service.

It was alleged the accused had wrecked a train, killing 14 persons and injuring 40.

Arrests of officials in charge of various branches of the Soviet economy who had failed to make their production quotas continued.

Memorial for Will Rogers

THE memory of Will Rogers, America's lately beloved gum-chewing philosopher, will be enshrined in fitting manner near his Claremore, Okla., home after the President signs a bill which has now been passed by both houses of congress. It appropriates \$500,000 for a memorial to Will; the state of Oklahoma also will be required to furnish \$500,000.

Ask Me? Another

A Quiz With Answers Offering Information on Various Subjects

1. What countries have dictators at present?
2. Is there any guide to the length of sentences when one is preparing a lecture?
3. How is GPU (Russia's secret police) pronounced?
4. By what title was Commodore Perry known to the Japanese?
5. How fast do bullets travel?

Answers

1. The principal dictatorships are Russia, Austria, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Mexico.
2. There is the generalization that sentences should not be long.

Twenty-four words is a safe maximum.

3. GPU is pronounced Gay'pay-oo—but only by foreigners. Russians do not mention the name, sometimes referring to them as the "three-letter men."

4. For diplomatic purposes Perry created for himself the title of "Lord of the Forbidden Interior," but, of course, he did not actually hold such a title.

5. Military rifles drive their bullets at speeds of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. The Gerlich bullet, one of the speediest, is capable of traveling almost a mile a second.

Favorite Recipe of the Week

Refrigerator Ice Cream

½ package (scant ½ cup) ice cream powder (vanilla, strawberry, lemon, maple, or chocolate flavor)
2 tablespoons sugar*
1 cup milk
1 cup cream, whipped

Combine ice cream powder and sugar. Add milk very gradually, stirring until dissolved. Fold in whipped cream. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator, setting control for lowest freezing temperature. Stir when frozen ¼-inch thick on sides and twice more a 20-minute intervals. Freezing time: about 3 hours. Makes about ¾ quart ice cream.

*With chocolate ice cream powder, use ½ package (scant ½ cup) and 4 tablespoons sugar.

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5.00-19 ...	10.30	5.25-18 ...	14.25
5.25-18 ...	11.40	6.00-20 ...	18.15
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THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

That a million more were injured?

THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?

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