

News Review of Current Events

JAPAN THE AGGRESSOR

Condemned by Roosevelt and The League, Tokio Is Defiant . . . England and France Prod Mussolini

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

America Backs Up League

DENOUNCING Japan as the aggressor in the conflict in China and accusing Tokyo of violating both the nine-power treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact, the United States government lined up with the League of Nations.

Secretary of State Hull issued a statement to this effect, asserting that Japan's action in China was inconsistent with the principles that should govern the relationships between nations and was contrary to the provisions of the two treaties. It was indicated that the United States would participate in a conference of the powers signatory to the nine-power pact, which was called for by the league.

Fifty member nations of the league voted for the resolution branding Japan as an invader and treaty violator and warning of more drastic action if Tokyo does not mend its ways. China was assured of the moral support of these powers, which agreed to take no action that would weaken China's power of resistance. Poland and Siam refrained from voting.

The Aga Khan, Indian prince who is president of the league assembly, sent messages to the signers of the nine-power treaty and to Germany and Russia, asking them to convene immediately.

These events followed closely upon President Roosevelt's startling address at the dedication of a boulevard bridge in Chicago, which turned out to be perhaps the most important speech he ever has made. Reiterating his determination to keep America out of war, he said: "The peace, the freedom, and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law."

He continued: "The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality. . . . We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement."

Japan Still Defiant

IN THE face of these warnings and threats Japan was defiant. An emergency meeting of the cabinet was called, and spokesmen for the foreign office and the navy declared Tokyo's present "pacification" policy in China would be continued.

"We cannot stay our hands out of respect for a world opinion formed on the basis of dispatches rewritten by Chinese government officials," said a high naval official.

Great Britain's cabinet, studying President Roosevelt's speech, was anxious to learn just how far the United States would go in support of action taken against aggressor nations. The British statesmen remembered how they themselves left Secretary Stimson out on a limb when he tried to stop Japan's seizure of Manchuria; and they suspect that the American people are dead set against being drawn again into foreign intrigues and quarrels.

Germany and Italy both felt that Mr. Roosevelt's remarks were directed against them as well as Japan, and were rather resentful and skeptical. The Nazis recalled President Wilson's failure to pacify the world, and Mussolini's newspaper declared "We fully understand and justify Japanese efforts at expansion." France and loyalist Spain warmly approved Mr. Roosevelt's speech and Mr. Hull's announcement.

Chinese Check Invaders

REPORTS from neutral observers indicated that the stubborn resistance of the Chinese had brought the Japanese advance to a virtual standstill both in the Shanghai area and on the northern front. Where the Chinese troops have withdrawn they have occupied new and strong systems of defenses. The progress of the Japanese in North China has been rapid but is now slowed up, and the Chinese are ready to meet them on the Yellow river.

Japan's plan to set up an autonomous republic comprising the five northern provinces is revealed in the Tokyo press. The capital is to be Peiping under its old name of Peking.

Britain Prods Italy

GREAT BRITAIN was determined that Italy should decide promptly whether it would meet with her and France to discuss the withdrawal of volunteers from the civil war in Spain. Mussolini was so informed after Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Eden had conferred with Charles Corbin, French ambassador to London. The Anglo-French attitude was stiffened by President Roosevelt's address and the league action in the case of Japan, and England



F. D. R. DENOUNCES JAPAN President Roosevelt delivering the Chicago speech in which he branded Japan as a treaty violator and lined America up with the League of Nations.

felt freer to concentrate on the Spanish question. There were hints of "decisive action" unless Mussolini responded satisfactorily.

Special Session Likely

CONGRESS probably will be called into special session between November 8 and November 16. This was revealed by President Roosevelt just after his return to his Hyde Park home. He indicated that the lawmakers would be asked to legislate for crop control, wage and hour standards, governmental reorganization, and the creation of eight regional boards to plan a program for national resources.

Mr. Roosevelt also made it clear he has not abandoned his plans to "reform" the federal courts, including the Supreme court.

As for agricultural legislation, it appears the administration will favor compulsory production control for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. This was inferred from a speech in which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace expounded his ever normal granary scheme to New Yorkers. The plan, he said, which would "give the maximum income to farmers at the least cost to the federal treasury, is one which involves high loan values and frequent use of compulsory control."

Black Joined Klan; Quit

"I DID join the Ku Klux Klan. I later resigned. I never rejoined."

Thus Hugo L. Black, now Associate Justice Black of the Supreme court, admitted to an immense radio audience that the charges against him were true.

Black asserted that since he quit the Klan he has had nothing whatever to do with it.

He cited his record in the senate and in private life to back up his assertion that he was entirely free from religious or race prejudices. While he apparently repudiated the principles of the Klan, he did not explain why, on receiving a life pass card after his election to the senate, he said to a gathering of Klansmen:

"I realize that I was elected by men who believe in the principles that I have sought to advocate and which are the principles of this organization."

Black emphatically declared his devotion to the principles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. "When this statement is ended," he concluded, "my discussion of the question is closed."

There was a definite note of defiance in Black's address, but it is fair to assume that the American public was not satisfied with his explanation. From all parts of the country came renewed protests against his presence on the Supreme court bench, and various large associations "resolved" about it. Many of the senators who voted to confirm his appointment because they accepted the assertion of his friends that he was not a Kluxer are resentful at the deception practiced on them—but what can they do about it now?

When Justice Black took his seat, the chamber of the Supreme court was crowded to capacity. Albert Levitt, an attorney, was on hand to ask permission to file a suit seeking to force Justice Black to show cause why he should not be declared ineligible to sit. The court deferred action on the request. Another motion to the same effect was filed by Patrick H. Kelly, a Boston lawyer.

Favor for Anarchists

MERCER G. JOHNSTON, of the Rural Electrification administration, led a delegation that appeared before Secretary of Labor Perkins and received her promise to consider a petition to cancel the deportation warrant of two anarchists, Domenick Sallito and Vincent Ferrero of Oakland, Calif. Madame Perkins already has held up the deportation of more than 3,000 alien criminals and radicals on the ground that separation from their families would work undue hardships.

Blow to the C.I.O.

ENTRY of the C. I. O. into industry in the province of Ontario, Canada, was decidedly negated when the voters returned to power the administration of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, increasing its already decisive majority in the legislature. Hepburn, head of the Liberals, is determined to keep Lewis' organization and its organizers out of the province if he can do so legally. The defeated Conservatives, led by W. Earl Rowe, stood for free and open labor affiliation.

Rail Strike Averted

THERE will not be a nationwide strike of railway workers. Such a disaster was averted when the five operating railroad brotherhoods accepted an offer of the companies of a flat raise of 44 cents a day. They and the fifteen "non-operating" unions had demanded a 20 per cent wage increase. The latter already had agreed to a raise of 40 cents a day.

For five weeks Dr. William M. Leiserson, member of the national mediation board, had been holding daily conferences with representatives of both sides.

In announcing the terms of the agreement, Leiserson praised the co-operation of both parties, saying the manner in which they receded from their original positions was the biggest feat in the settlement.

H. A. Enochs of Philadelphia, chairman of the carriers' conference committee, estimated the increase would mean an average raise of 6.6 per cent for the 75,000 workers.

A. F. of L. May Expel C.I.O.

WHEN President William Green opened the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, he was not able to present an optimistic picture of the future of unified labor. The battle with John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. continues unabated, and there are "dogfights" among the unions all over the country, generally concerning jurisdiction disputes or shifting of affiliation.



William Green

If the report of the federation's executive council is adopted, the C. I. O. unions will be finally ousted. The council said in part:

"For two years we have pursued a policy of toleration . . . All of this has failed . . . Now the executive council feels that the time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor must meet the issue in a clear-cut and positive way . . . The issue which created the division in the ranks of labor must be made clear.

"In order to accomplish this purpose the executive council recommends that the convention confer upon the executive council authority and power to revoke the charters of the international unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Windsor Coming to U. S.

HIS honeymoon being ended, the duke of Windsor intends to take up the really serious things of life, and before long he will come to the United States for the purpose of studying housing and working conditions in this country. This was announced in Paris by the duke's secretary, who said Edward and his duchess would first go to Germany for a similar survey there.

The duke's interest in such matters is no new development, for as Prince of Wales and during his brief reign as king-emperor Edward was notably concerned with the social welfare of his subjects. On many occasions he assailed housing conditions of British workers.

In London it was said the government had given reluctant permission for the duke's American trip in order to avoid an open rupture with him. He resented the close restrictions placed on his movements and, it was rumored, had threatened to return to England.

American friends of the Windsors think they may make their temporary home at "Wakefield manor," near Front Royal, Va., possibly arriving there in November. The manor is the estate of Mrs. George Barnett, cousin of the duchess.

Ed Howe Dies

WITH the passing of Ed Howe of Atchison, Kan., the country loses one of its best-known and best-liked philosophical commentators on current events. He was eighty-four years old and died as he had wished, in his sleep after a day's work. The "Sage of Potato Hill" founded the Atchison Globe in 1887 and retired 37 years later. Thereafter he busied himself with the publication of "Howe's Monthly," which he called a "Journal of indignation and education"

Ask Me? Another?

A Quiz With Answers Offering Information on Various Subjects

- 1. Has there ever been an airplane flown around the world? 2. How long does it take to get a telephone call through to London from this country? 3. How many miles of submarine cable are there? 4. What town is nearest the geographical center of the United States? 5. What is pectin? 6. Why are some tin cans enameled on the inside? 7. What is the population of the earth? 8. How many hospitals are there in the United States? 9. What is the largest vote a labor party ever cast in the United States? 10. Did the United States have diplomatic relations with the Vatican during the Civil war?

Answers

- 1. There has never been a round-the-world airplane flight in that such a flight would require girdling the globe at its greatest circumference, either along the equator or along a single degree of longitude. 2. It takes about 10 minutes. 3. The earth is encircled with more than 300,000 miles of submarine cables, 100,000,000 miles of telephone wires and 5,000,000 miles of telegraph cables. 4. Lebanon, in Eastern Smith county, Kan., is the nearest. 5. It is a substance which appears in many vegetable tissues as a constituent of the sap or cell wall. In making jellies its presence causes fruit juice to solidify. 6. Red fruits and vegetables bleach in contact with tin plate and foods with sulphur content

discolor the can just as a cooked egg discolors a silver spoon. The stain is harmless but uninviting. 7. There are about 2,000,000,000 people on the earth, according to the 1930 estimates of the International Statistical institute. 8. There are 6,189 registered hospitals in the United States. There are approximately 29,000 hotels. 9. In 1892 a fusion of industrial workers and farmers known as the Populist party, and roughly comparable to the Farmer-Labor party of today, mustered 1,027,000 popular votes and 22 electoral votes. The vote was about one-tenth of the total vote cast. 10. Yes. At the commencement of the Civil war, John J. Stockton of New Jersey was minister resident at the Vatican.

Wise and Otherwise

Secret of success: Making hay with the grass that grows under other people's feet.

"What does a 'better half' mean?" asks a reader. Usually just what she says.

Some people have tact. Others try to tell the truth. Hundreds of thousands of towels and large quantities of soap are stolen from railroad companies every year. Quite a lot of people must have noticed that cleanliness stands higher than honesty in the list of virtues.

Love is blind, says the proverb. Is that why one sees so many spectacles on the beach?

A MISTAKE TO WAIT

WHEN "ACID INDIGESTION" STARTS



CARRY YOUR ALKALIZER WITH YOU ALWAYS

The fastest way to "alkalize" is to carry your alkaliizer with you. That's what thousands do now that genuine Phillips' comes in tiny, peppermint flavored tablets—in a flat tin for pocket or purse. Then you are always ready.

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