



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—With Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as chairman, the newly announced war resources board can be expected to function swiftly and smoothly. The chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation goes from his home at 21 East Seventy-Ninth street to his office at Broadway and Rector by subway to save moments. He eats no lunch to save more time. He cuts through formalities with his many business callers and saves more.

Stettinius is that reputed rarity, a rich man's son who has made good. His father became an industrial leader in St. Louis, and was invited to become a Morgan partner. The son lost little time after his graduation from the University of Virginia in beginning his business career, not because he had to, but because he wanted to work. He was 24 years old when he went into General Motors in 1924, 31 when he became vice president, 34 when he was made vice chairman of the finance committee of U. S. Steel and 38 when he took the top job as chairman of the board.

Modernity stands out in the strong lines of his figure, his crisp speech, and his attitude toward problems of politics and business. They say he nearly fainted when he first saw the office furniture of the 21 floors of the Steel Corporation building after he became chairman. The roltop desks and similar items were unchanged since the days of Judge Gary. The refurbishing began immediately under Stettinius and was thorough.

Mr. Stettinius plays neither bridge nor golf; he takes his exercise on the bedroom floor, and occasionally goes out to his 500-acre farm in Virginia.

OWEN A. TOMLINSON, the man who forbade the building of an 11-foot mound on the top of Mt. Rainier so that it might retain its laurels as third highest mountain in the United States, was once a captain in the Philippine scouts under Gen. J. G. Harbord. Before that he was a buck private in the United States army, in which, altogether, he served 14 years, participating in the Filipino insurrection. He was born in Whitestown, Ind., 57 years ago, and in 1923, after leaving the army, he was appointed superintendent of the Rainier National park.

Holds No Honor Lies in Artificial Adding of Cubits

When Tomlinson, sorrowfully, refused to permit the Tacoma chamber of commerce to pile, as it were, Pelion on Ossa, thus bringing Rainier a foot higher than Massive of Colorado, he underwent some of the tribulations that used to be his when, as lieutenant-governor of the sub-province of Ifugao in the Philippines, he had some 130,000 head-hunting savages to handle. However, report has it that public clamor is dying down, a tribute to Captain Tomlinson's persuasive tact in convincing his fellow statesmen that little of the genuine honor lies in the artificial adding of cubits to stature.

GEN. JUAN YAGUE is named by Generalissimo Francisco Franco as minister of air in the new cabinet he has formed and of which he has named himself as premier. So far as advices from Spain are concerned, this is the most favorable news concerning Yague heard since the fall of Toledo.

Moral: Talk Up To Dictator—if You Know How

Outspoken always, he is the man who, in preliminary maneuvers of the advance upon Lerida, accused Franco of sanctioning the bombing of open cities and of sounding off too eloquently in praise of German and Italian contingents in the Rebel army. For this contumacy, report had him behind bars and later a suicide—both, to quote Mark Twain, greatly exaggerated.

Later, when he was removed from command of his Moroccan corps, a personal disaster, specifically, the garrote, was reported to awaiting him.

And so what? Nothing short of bestowal of the aerial portfolio and the consequent strengthening of the falange as the backbone of post-war Spain.

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS BY HENRY W. PORTER

Roosevelt Appeals to Germany And Poland to Try for Peace; England and France Mobilize

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

In a desperate effort to avert the holocaust of war which threatens to engulf Europe, President Roosevelt appealed directly to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and President Ignace Moscicki to refrain from hostilities for a "reasonable and stipulated period" and attempt to settle their difference by

1. Direct negotiation,
2. Submission of these controversies to an impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence, or
3. Agree to the solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation, selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the traditionally neutral states of Europe, or a national of one of the American republics which are all of them free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

EUROPE: Near the Abyss

Through the doorway of historic 10 Downing street stepped Neville Chamberlain, prime minister of Great Britain, dressed in somber black and more grave-faced than he has been for months. Not even the cheers of the crowd which lined the streets as he made his way to the Parliament building, drove the gloom from his features.

Standing in the house of commons, called in emergency session for the eighth time since the World war, the premier, twisting his hands and speaking in a strained voice, made a speech, heard by millions of listeners all over the world. No longer an "appeaser," Neville Chamberlain told the members of Parlia-



NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
"Imminent peril of war."

ment that Germany was "in a condition of complete readiness for war," that Great Britain found itself "faced with imminent peril of war," and that a German attack on Poland would mean certain and immediate war.

"The understanding we gave Poland was given before any agreement was talked of with Russia, and it was not in any way dependent on any such agreement being reached," he said. "How can we, with honor, go back on an obligation which we had so often and plainly repeated?"

As he went on in a cold, firm voice reviewing the treaties which "formally define our obligations but do not in any way alter, add to or subtract from obligations of mutual assistance which have already been accepted" his listeners realized that he was telling them that Britain would go through with the present crisis to the bitter end, even if that end meant war. And the men who heard him, "appeasers" who had cheered his other "crisis announcement" that he was flying to Munich to talk to Adolf Hitler, now cheered his pledge that there would be no "appeasement" now.

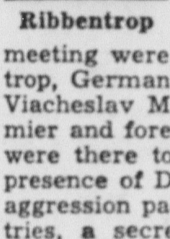
Chamberlain opened his speech by the declaration that "new and drastic steps are required by the gravity of the situation" and that he hoped it would be possible for the Emergency Powers Defense bill, giving his government dictatorial, wartime powers, to be signed by the king immediately after its approval by parliament. Before that time the king had held a privy council at which he signed an order authorizing the government to mobilize the navy, naval reserve and the Territorials (home guard) when necessary.

Meanwhile the ominous tramp, tramp, tramp of armed men was sounding in other countries directly involved in the crisis. In Poland 500,000 more men were mobilized, bringing the total force under arms up to 1,700,000. In France 2,000,000 men were called to the colors.

On this side of the Atlantic President Roosevelt cut short his North Atlantic fishing cruise and hurried back to Washington to confer with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles. His first step was to send a personal message, via Ambassador William Phillips, to King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy expressing the hope that the king would find some way of

exerting his influence in behalf of the maintenance of peace. Five hours later Pope Pius XII, supreme head of the Catholic church, went on the air with an urgent appeal for peace.

Twelve hours before Great Britain's parliament met in emergency session to give Neville Chamberlain dictatorial and wartime powers, another meeting was held in the massive-walled Kremlin in Moscow. Its purpose was to put the finishing touches on an act which had brought Europe to the brink of the abyss of war. Chief figures at this meeting were Joachim von Ribbentrop, German foreign minister, and Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet premier and foreign commissar. They were there to sign and seal in the presence of Dictator Stalin the non-aggression pact between their countries, a secretly negotiated agreement which provided one of the most sensational political developments in Europe since the World war. Under its terms, these two nations which have been bitter enemies for years, have agreed not to go to war against each other for at least 10 years.



Ribbentrop

Not only did it free Germany from fear of having to fight enemies on the eastern as well as the western front, as she did in the World war, but it put an end to British and French hopes of getting Russia to join them in a tri-power alliance to "stop Hitler." Instead it gave him the "go ahead" signal for his plans for the dismemberment of Poland and it meant that if England kept her pledge to defend Poland, she and her ally across the English channel would have to do it without the support of the Soviet's 2,500,000 soldiers and thousands of planes.

That is the unmistakable meaning of Article 4 of the non-aggression pact which stated that "Neither of the two contracting parties will participate in any grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is pointed against the other party to this agreement." Little wonder, then, that Germany should hail this pact as the greatest in a series of diplomatic triumphs by Der Fuehrer.

Last act in this latest drama of world events which has been staged in Moscow was the departure by airplane of the saddened members of the British and French military missions who for four months have been trying to get wily Joseph Stalin and his advisers to sign a mutual assistance treaty with their nations. As they returned to their respective capitals and saw on every hand the feverish activity of mobilization they must have reflected upon the ironical fact that, when they left Moscow, the Soviet press was hailing the pact with Germany as "a forceful instrument for world peace!"

PAN-AMERICAN: Argentinian Trade

To compete with the trade of "certain European countries" which have been "developing at our expense" and to remove the greatest single obstacle to a united front in the Western hemisphere, the United States will soon sign a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina. Announcement of this plan was made in Washington this week by Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, who said that the negotiations would begin at once. Characterizing this as "a welcome constructive step in these unhappy times," Diplomat Welles let it be known that preliminary discussions, which practically guarantee the agreement going through, have been completed. When it does go through Uncle Sam will have offered his strongest inducement, the enlargement of mutual trade, to conciliate a nation which had stood at the other extreme of Latin America in policy as well as geography.



Sumner Welles

Next to Canada, Argentina was the most important trade outlet for the United States in the Western hemisphere during the past year with its imports from this country valued at more than twice its exports to its northern neighbor. No less important than enlarging this trade outlet is the fact that this new agreement may forge another link in Pan-American resistance to totalitarian doctrines.

AGRICULTURE: Milk Strike Off

New York city housewives are getting milk again for their children after a nine-day "drouth" but they are paying 1/4 of a cent a quart more for it. After two days of negotiation brought about by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, the strike of the upstate dairy farmers came to an end when the C. I. O. - supported Dairy Farmers' union voted at Utica to accept the compromise offered by the New York Metropolitan Distributors organization.



La Guardia

The compromise provided for a blended price to farmers of \$2.15 per 100 pounds (47 quarts). The dairymen's union originally demanded \$2.35 a hundred-weight instead of the \$1.50 they had been getting.

Two increases in price already had been made since the recent restoration of federal-state marketing control under orders set up by Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

FAR EAST: Japan Says 'No'

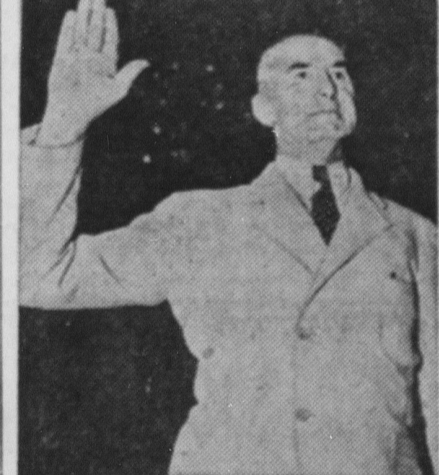
Insisting that the economic questions at Tientsin are "purely British-Japanese," the Japanese foreign office has rejected a British suggestion that other powers be called in to discuss the question. This rejection was Nippon's answer to British rejection of the Japanese contention that Chinese silver deposited in foreign concession banks should be turned over to Japan and that British support of Chinese national currency be withdrawn. The British had advanced the view that since economic questions concerned other nations, "all parties to the nine-power and other treaties must be given an opportunity to express their views."

Although the Japanese statement rejected this suggestion, it was careful not to close the door to further discussions of issues growing out of Japan's blockade of the Tientsin concession. Meanwhile the killing of two pro-Japanese Chinese policemen and the wounding of six others by a British policeman in Shanghai threatened to develop into another major incident in Japanese-British relations. Announced the Japanese embassy: "We take a grave view of this affair."

DOMESTIC: Silver Shirts on Parade

A tale of visits with German and Italian embassy officials in Washington, of conferences with Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, of making arrangements with a group of Arabs to picket a Washington hotel where a Jewish meeting was being held was unfolded this week before the Dies committee investigating un-American activities in the United States. It was told by Henry D. Allen of Pasadena, Calif., formerly active in the Silver Shirts of America and one of the sponsors of the American White Guard, short-lived successor to the Silver Shirts in southern California.

More dramatic than the appearance on the witness stand of the



HENRY D. ALLEN
Had Arabs Picket.

Californian, who testified that the purpose of the organizations he represented was to "fight Jewish Communism," was the threat of the committee to prosecute 37-year-old Fraser Gardner of Washington whom they accused of seeking a job as a committee investigator in order to spy on its activities. Gardner first denied that he had any connection with William Dudley Pelley of Asheville, N. C., leader of the Silver Shirts, but when confronted with evidence that he was receiving \$50 a week from Skyland Press, Pelley's publishing house, he cried: "As God is my judge and may I never leave this seat, the Skyland Press, Pelley or any of the people connected with him know of my application to this committee." Unconvinced, the committee asked for action by the United States attorney.

After having uncovered plenty of evidence of Nazi and Fascist activity in this country, the committee will next turn its attention to Communism. Chairman Dies has announced. First witness will probably be Gen. W. G. Krivitsky, formerly a high official of the Soviet military intelligence division and author of a series of magazine articles describing the work of Russian secret and political agents. Scheduled for deportation last month, Krivitsky's departure was delayed until the committee could question him.

Disobedience Often Sign of Forgetfulness

● **IMPULSIVE ACTS OF child are made without thought either of being obedient or disobedient. Help in remembering often much more necessary than any form of punishment.**

By GEORGIA LOTT SELTER

"OH, WHY need children be quite so heedless and disobedient?" sighed Mary Lance wearily.

"I wonder if they really are," answered her neighbor, Mrs. Jaynes, comfortably. "They behave as they do because they are children. They usually act on impulse, without any thought either of being obedient or disobedient. You must expect such conduct until they begin to acquire the knowledge that experience brings.

"I am convinced that children need real help in remembering much more frequently than they need punishment. This belief is based partly on my own never-to-be-forgotten childish experience with a detested red apron. My aunt, with whom I lived, made me a big red apron from one of her old house dresses and said: 'Lucy, you are to put this apron on over your school dress each morning until your work is done.' I had no objection to that, but several times each week I rushed heedlessly away to school, flaunting the apron's faded ugliness for all to see. My aunt always sent a message by an older girl who was our neighbor, reminding me to remove the apron. And no reproach was ever considered complete until these episodes of the red apron were held up to me as evidence of my disobedience!

"I've never forgotten the unhappiness and embarrassment they incurred. Yet how easily my aunt might have prevented them. She could have said, 'Always come to me before you start to school to be sure you look nice.' Or, 'Always kiss me good-by, Lucy.' My love-hungry little heart would never have allowed me to forget to do that, you may be sure! And there would have been no hurting apron episode."

"But Henry's case is different," said Mrs. Lance. "He is a boy and should learn to take responsibility. Yet he never remembers his chores or his errands."

"Appreciation Lightens Labor." "He just needs the help of a little reminder," insisted Mrs. Jaynes. "Suppose you mention it casually before his father each time he does his work well and without being reminded? Even we older folks find that appreciation lightens labor."

"Try to make work pleasant. Never use it as a punishment. Let work lead naturally to suitable rewards. If Henry helps you with the dishes and tidies the house, it would be quite evident that you would have more time. Perhaps you could both go to the movies or for a ride. When he has learned to prepare food he can have picnics and parties. If he keeps his room in order, let him know how restful you find it when you go in to spend a few moments with him. If he takes good care of his clothes, brushing them and hanging them up neatly, he would be happy indeed if Mother should buy for Father and him two articles just alike.

"If Henry is apt to forget his duties, do not credit it to disobedience but study how you may make it interesting and profitable for him to remember. Children dread to work alone, so make his duties, so far as you reasonably can, something that you can share. Do not expect results beyond the ability of his years. Praise him when he does well. Reward him in a natural and sensible way. Help him remember for he honestly needs your help.

"And presently you will have the satisfaction of seeing that he has acquired the habit of reliability and accepts work as a pleasant and necessary part of normal living."

National Kindergarten Association (WNU Service.)

Ben Jonson Burial

Tradition says that Ben Jonson was buried in a sitting position because the plot provided for him on the north side of the nave in Westminster abbey was not large enough for the body to be placed in the grave in a horizontal position. According to a legend, King Charles I personally promised Jonson that he should be interred in the abbey in any spot that he might choose. After his death August 6, 1637, it was found that the space he had selected for burial was already occupied except about "eighteen inches of square ground." Charles kept his promise and Jonson was buried with his head toward the sky, the only occupant of the abbey to be so honored. The famous inscription, "O Rare Ben Jonson," was cut in the slab over his grave. Many years later a portrait bust to his memory was placed in the Poet's corner.

Many Violate Law

It is against the law in the United States and Canada to open a pack of cigarettes from the bottom; hundreds of thousands daily break the federal cigarette law by failing to destroy the tax stamp on every pack of cigarettes consumed.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

STOVE & FURNACE REPAIRS
STOVE, RANGE REPAIRS FOR NEARLY ALL MAKES AND SIZES
Ask Your Dealer or Write Us
FRIES, BEALL & SHARP CO.
734-100 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

New Fall Patterns Are So Flattering

A TINY basque waistline, reminiscent of the 1890s, flirtatious little bows down the front and a wide, circular skirt, put No. 1800 in the forefront of fall fashions, and flatter you outrageously! Be among the first to wear this enchanting frock, in faille, flat crepe or thin wool.

Designed to Slenderize. Suave, sophisticated lines, shirring and gathers to give an uplifted bustline, a slim paneled skirt



and small waist, make this dress (1716) as slenderizing as it is smart. Make it of rayon jersey, flat crepe, silk sheers or thin wool, and wear it not only for run-about but for informal afternoons as well.

The Patterns. No. 1800 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material with short sleeves; 5 yards with long sleeves. 2 1/2 yards ribbon for bows.

No. 1716 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 39 inch material with short sleeves; 5 1/2 yards with long sleeves; 3/4 yards of trimming.

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

(Sell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

All Fares, Please

The street car conductor took up his duty of taking the collection at church for the first time. There were several children in the first pew, and each put in a penny. The people in the next pew also contributed. A big, glum man was in the third pew. The collector passed the plate, but the man shook his head and stuck his hands deep in his pockets.

The conductor stopped, put up his hand as if to pull the bell cord, and, amid the muffled titters of surrounding worshippers, said, "Well, you'll have to get off!"—Montreal Star.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you need those dearest to you? If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders. Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

*** Esteemed Self**
A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—Addison.

A GREAT BARGAIN
VESPER TEA
PURE ORANGE PEKOE
50 Cups for 10 Cents
Ask Your Grocer

Only
GOOD MERCHANDISE
Can Be CONSISTENTLY Advertised
● BUY ADVERTISED GOODS ●