

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
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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 re-affirmed their 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. E. 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 Salitto 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 negative 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 factor in the settlement.

H. A. Enoch, of Philadelphia, chairman of the carriers' conference committee, estimated the increase would mean an average raise of 6.5 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.

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."

What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

Minding Your Business.
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—A society is forming in England for the defense of the former Edward VIII, now the duke of Windsor and honorary citizen of all places in this country named for the Simpson family.

This society does not hope to restore the duke to the throne. That would not only annoy the archbishop of Canterbury, but already having things to annoy him, such as Americans, but would seriously upset Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who upsets so easily that it seems strange the British never have thought of calling him Reversible Stan. Besides, the throne would be quite crowded if the duke tried to snuggle in there along with the present occupants.

What some of us over here think—and that goes for many Canadians, too—is that England has a crying need for a society dedicated to the broad general principle of minding its own business and suffering the duke and his wife to mind theirs. We have a rough idea that both of them can better endure long-distance snubs than officious meddling in their private affairs. Just being an ex-king is a hard enough job—even if you can get it to do.

Political Afterthoughts.

MASTER ROLLO, aged seven, and city raised, was visiting relatives in the country. On his first morning he came in wearing a worried cast of countenance.

"Mother," he said, "I've been out under the mulberry trees."

"Yes."

"Mother, do mulberries have hard backs and six legs and crawl around on the ground?"

"Why, certainly not."

"The, Mother," said Rollo in stricken tones, "I feel I have made a dreadful mistake."

What's the point? Oh nothing, only I go to imagining what the brooding regrets of some members of the administration and a majority of the members of the senate must be when they recall the alacrity with which they moved to fill a certain recent vacancy in a certain very high court—in fact, the highest one we've got.

Hirsute Virility.

PARISIAN boulevardiers believe a dense arboreal effect of whiskers is proof that the wearer is indeed a man, without, in all cases, being absolutely convincing about it.

We haven't gone that far yet, but I would like to know whence comes this notion of appraising masculine vigor by the amount of hair along the breast-bone? Morbid, I call it.

Two distinguished authors battle when one intimates the other is scantily adorned in that regard, forgetting that, in the immature summer peltage of his kind, an author has but a scanty growth as compared with the richer winter coat. And then prying reporters ask the new glamor prince of the movies whether he has any fleecy at all upon his chest, their tone indicating they rather expected to find trailing arbutus there, or at least some shy anemone.

Years ago in the hospital, when I was being shorn for an operation I remember remarking to myself that here was the only barber who'd ever worked on me without trying to sell me a bottle of hair tonic.

Miss America—1937.

AT LAST some rational excuse—in moral values, anyhow—has been found for a so-called national beauty contest.

The seventeen-year-old New Jersey girl chosen as "Miss America of 1937" is not going into vaudeville, is not going to make any personal appearances, is not coming to Hollywood for a screen test, is not going to accept a radio contract, is not even going to write her life story for publication. She will return to school and to the normal home life of a well-raised normal girl—that is unless she changes her mind about it all.

If she shouldn't change her mind she stands out as probably the sanest young person of her age at present residing on this continent, or should we say, this planet.

If she should change her mind, well, the American populace has been fooled many a time and oft before. Our grandfathers didn't believe human beings ever could fly. Our fathers didn't believe anybody would ever lick John L. Sullivan. Only the other day our United States senators didn't believe their fellow statesman, Mr. Black of Alabama could be a Klansman. They thought that low but persistent sound of "Ku-Klux, Ku-Klux" was but the voice of a modest hen.

IRVIN S. COBB
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Floyd Gibbons' ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"Through a Tropic Holocaust"

By FLOYD GIBBONS
Famous Headline Hunter

HELLO EVERYBODY:

Well, sir, fellow adventurers, people have all kinds of troubles in this bothersome old world of ours. You have your troubles and I have mine. Maybe the old spinning ball would be just TOO nice a place to live on if we didn't have our share of adversity to make the sweet seem sweeter and the bright seem brighter still. Anyhow, I have a letter here from Alberta L. Hitchins of New York City, who has had her troubles—plenty of 'em—but who doesn't let them bother her very much. No, sir. Because every time she begins to think her troubles are too much for her, she looks back on that horrible day in Kingston, Jamaica, in January, 1907, and realizes that what looks like troubles to her now don't really deserve the name of trouble at all.

On that fateful day Mrs. Hitchins was sitting in the office of J. Eustace Burke & Brothers, the firm for which she worked. She wasn't Mrs. Hitchins then—just Alberta, the assistant cashier. With her in the office was her boss, her sister—one or two other women who worked there, too. Outside, it was a clear, tropical, sunny day. From overhead came the rumble of machinery in a bottling plant on the floor above.

When the Earthquake Struck.

At 3:30 in the afternoon, a distant, ominous, rumbling sound started all Kingston. In the office where Alberta worked, however, nobody paid any attention to these sounds. The bottling plant on the floor above was always noisy. Rumbles were nothing new to the employees of Burke & Brothers. The first intimation that Alberta had that anything was wrong was when she happened to look up from her work and saw that the wall in front of her desk SEEMED TO BE BENDING OVER!

At the same time, she felt herself suddenly—slipping—slipping from her chair. She jumped to her feet. From overhead a shower of plaster fell, littering her desk. All at once, things seemed to be flying in all directions. Then, in a moment, all was quiet again.

In the office, there was a moment of tense silence. Then Alberta heard the voice of her boss saying: "My God! An earthquake! San Francisco all over again!" Alberta took a quick look around the of-



A Tottering Wall Fell With a Crash.

ice. There were five people in it. Miraculously, not one of them was injured. Alberta heaved a sigh of relief—too soon. At that moment the trembling started all over again.

From outside came the sound of a piercing shriek. A woman in the next building! Alberta started toward the door—felt someone grab her by the arm. It was her sister. "Don't go out there," her sister cried. "A tottering wall fell with a crash. The woman's voice was stifled."

Terrific Scenes in the Streets.

The boss started to gather up the company's books and put them in the safe. The girls turned to and helped. When that was finished, Alberta and her sister made their way out to the street and started to head for home, down by the waterfront.

The town was a shambles. Buildings were down everywhere. Walls were down—streets a mass of wreckage—debris strewn everywhere. Men, women, children—even animals—were stretched out on the pavement, dead or frightfully injured. Everywhere, cries for help. People pinned under falling buildings—half buried in the wreckage—shouted pathetic appeals for aid that almost drove Alberta and her sister mad with pity.

And to add to the horror, fire broke out—everywhere—and many who could otherwise have been saved had to be abandoned by the rescuers to a living death in the flames.

It was the most harrowing sight two girls had ever seen. They struggled home to find their mother and younger sister alive, but frightfully injured. They had just been dug out from under the wreckage of what had been their home.

Earthquake shocks were still coming at intervals. Alberta and her sister cast about for medical aid for their mother and the little girl. The hospital was miles away—and in ruins. The only safe place left was the sea. They took them aboard a vessel anchored in the harbor and put them in care of the ship's doctor.

There were hundreds of other people on that boat—hundreds of refugees from the stricken city. All afternoon they struggled aboard. Doctors—volunteer nurses came from the town. They turned that boat into a hospital ship for the care of the injured.

Tragedies in a Night of Horrors.

Night came—a night that transformed the city into a red inferno rimmed by the cosmic blackness. Fire flamed up anew in a hundred different quarters. Buildings tottered. Walls crumbled. The shrieks of the victims continued all through the night. Dogs howled in the streets. Fanatics sang wildly. People went insane for no other reason than that which they had seen—and heard.

Terrific scenes were enacted in those grim hours. A father and son were trapped between two walls of a fallen building. Rescuers were striving to get to them. They were almost free, when flame shot through the building, driving the rescuers back. The trapped man's business partner had just time to pass his hand through a hole in the wall—give his friend a last handshake before the flames were upon him and he had to dash back, the cries of his associate and the boy still ringing in his ears.

In the heartrending scenes that went on through that terrible night, Alberta almost lost her mind. Long before it was over, she was a woman moving in a daze. Somehow she lived through it—somehow kept her sanity. And now—

Now Alberta is married. As the mother of three children she has responsibilities—sometimes troubles. But when she has troubles, she looks back at that awful January day in Kingston and wonders what the people who bled and died in that holocaust would think of her feeble little woes.

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OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Apple Butter and Ice Cream.—Try a scoop of vanilla ice cream topped with a spoonful of rich brown apple butter.

Lattice-Topped Fies.—Fruit and berry pies with lattice-style tops require less baking time than the regular full-crust toppers.

A Delight for the Children.—Next time your children want a party, cook a cornstarch custard and fill cones. Alternate every spoonful or so with currant jelly and finish with jelly on top.

Orange Fritters.—Separate two large navel oranges into sections. Dip sections in batter and fry in deep fat. Serve as accompaniment to roast lamb or braised pork chops.

To Wash Curtains.—Lace curtains before being washed for the first time should be soaked for an hour or two in cold water to which two tablespoons of table salt have been added. This removes dressing in curtains and makes them much easier to launder.
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Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

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HOW OFTEN CAN YOU KISS AND MAKE UP?

THEY husbands can understand a kiss with a smile from a pleasant companion into a shrew for one whole week in every month. You can say "I'm sorry" and kiss and make up easier before marriage than after. If you're wise and if you want to hold your husband, you won't be a three-quarter wife.

For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure in the three ordeals of life: 1. Turning from girlhood to womanhood. 2. Preparing for motherhood. 3. Approaching "middle age."

Don't be a three-quarter wife! Take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Go "Smiling Through."

Others' Excellences We should allow others' excellences, to preserve a modest opinion of our own.

Laugh Each Day No day is more wasted than one in which we have not laughed.—Chamfort.

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