What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

Comfort in Traveling.

LATELY, on a cross-country prowl, two of us invaded one of the remotest corners of the desert.

Until our car broke down we crawled along some of the roughest backways in creation, then escaped on what by quaint irony was called an accommodation train over a side-spur of a prehistoric railway line.

Irvin S. Cobb

When we hit concrete high roads and air-conditioned fliers, I caught myself saying our forefathers put up with plenty of misery in order to move about. And then I realized that what we had endured did not date back to former generations. So soon have we grown accustomed to luxury with speed we forget that most of America, fifteen years ago, lacked what we now accept as common traveling comfort.

Why, less than two decades ago, for my sins, I rode on a certain jerkwater railroad in the deep South. The last work done on its tracks was in 1864 by General Sherman—he tore 'em up.

I made the mistake of trying to shave while en route. When I got through, I looked like one of those German student duelists.

But, nowadays, even those who use homemade trailers seem almost happy at times.

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Diplomatic Busybodies.

WHO'LL be the next member of our diplomatic corps to open his mouth and put his foot in it clear up to his hip-joint?

It has been nearly two months now since our ambassador to Germany had a bad dream and before nursie could quiet him was proclaiming that a certain billionaire was willing to put up one of his loose billions to buy a dictatorship for this country. He failed to furnish the name and address. Maybe they got left out of the nightmare.

Hardly had paregoric wooed this distinguished sufferer back to hush-a-bye-land when our new representative in the Philippines began demanding that, when it came to drinking official toasts, his name must come higher up on the wine list or he wouldn't be responsible for the consequences. However, the excitement subsided before he could summon the Pacific fleet to bombard Manila. There's a rumor that Washington sent him word he needn't worry about being appropriately saluted—there'd be a nationwide Bronx cheer awaiting him on his return home.

Since then there's been a lull and the American public is getting impatient. We do so love a free show and especially when it's amateur night.

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Hard-Bitten Females.

TOURING about over certain Western states where open gambling either is by law permitted, or by custom winked at, I noticed this:

Generally speaking, the feminine patrons are the steadiest drinkers, the most persistent gamesters, the most reckless betters of all. And frequently their manners are the rudest and their faces the grimmest—determined seemingly to disavow the theory that their sex is the gentler sex.

On the other hand, the men patrons—descended, many of them, from old gun fighters, old prospectors, old path-finders—grow increasingly docile and subdued, absorbing less than their share of the hard liquor—maybe because they fear there won't be enough left for mama and the girls—and risking their dimes where the gallant ladies plunge with dollars.

Sometimes a fellow, watching the modern processional from the protection of the sidelines, gets to longing for the bygone days when, as Kipling might have put it and, in fact, almost did, a woman was only a woman, but a good cigar was ten cents.

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These Candid Cameras.

ONCE a citizen had a right to object to the publication of a flashlight view showing him beating his wife or exhibiting his appendicitis scar or taking out his uppers or something.

That was before they began printing magazines for those who've abandoned the old-fashioned habit of reading and writing. And it's doing glamorous movie queens no real good when these betraying close-ups prove that maybe the glamor is only paint-deep.

Thus the last strongholds of our one-time personal liberty crumble. I used to think a passport picture was about the frankest thing we had in the line of intimate likenesses, excepting, of course, the x-ray.

But this candid camera business which catches you unawares—and often without your underwears either—is the most fiendish attack of all against our practically vanished privacy.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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"Era of Good Feeling"

The name "era of good feeling" was applied to the period from 1817-23, when the Federalist party having declined, there was little open party feeling. The phrase was coined at the time of President Monroe's good-will tour through the North.

Direction at North Pole

There is only one direction at the North Pole—south. At any distance away from the Pole all the usual directions exist.

News Review of Current Events

BLASTS HALT STEEL PLANT

Delay Thousands in Return to Jobs . . . President May Act in Labor Dispute . . . Fascists Quit Spanish Patrol

Riots continued as steel plants attempted reopening.

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union.

No Water, No Steel, No Jobs

DYNAMITE temporarily stopped a back-to-work movement in the great Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel corporation at Johnstown, Pa., scene of the most violent altercations among strikers, loyal workers and the law in recent days. Two explosions crippled the principal water mains supplying the plant just as Cambria once more had thrown open its doors and nearly half its 15,000 employees had filed through Steel Workers' Organizing Committee picket lines to resume their labors. It took several days to repair the damage sufficiently to allow part of the workers to return.

Gov. Earle

The blasts interrupted what had been the nearest semblance of peace—still not very near—since the C. I. O. affiliate called the strike on the big steel independents who refused to sign contracts with what they dubbed "John L. Lewis' irresponsible organization." The strikers committee "deplored" the explosions and "hoped no strikers had caused them."

Two hundred state troopers, part of the state force which had enforced the martial law declared for a few days and then lifted by Gov. George H. Earle, patrolled the Johnstown district in an attempt to apprehend the dynamiters and protect the water supply of the city itself from damage. Mayor Daniel J. Shields appealed to President Roosevelt again, declaring in a telegram that the majority of his citizens were opposed to the C. I. O. violence and, if provoked much more by the minority, "might take the law into their own hands," adding to the toll of deaths, injuries and destruction that already has been rolled up. He said the strikers were openly declaring that they had the support of the President.

As the plants re-opened before the blasts it had seemed that the real grip of the strike had been broken, although there were still some 250 pickets on hand. The day before the re-opening, the C. I. O., in a last-minute attempt to save its cause, promised a mass meeting, near the city, of 50,000 miners who would then aid the steel strikers in keeping the plants closed. Only about 1,500 showed up, and after listening to speeches by union leaders they dispersed peaceably.

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F.D.R. Waxes Impatient

IT WAS believed that the pressure of public opinion in the steel strikes had driven President Roosevelt close to supporting federal legislation similar to that of the amendments proposed by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan for the national labor relations act. The President indicated at a press conference that he was as much put out at the C. I. O. for forcing organization upon the steel workers as he was with the corporations for refusing to negotiate in terms of a signed contract.

After a talk with Charles P. Taft, who had been chairman of the mediation board that failed to effect a settlement, the President said: "Mr. Taft and I talked over the whole steel situation and came to the conclusion that the nation as a whole, in thinking of the strikes, was saying just one thing—'a plague on both your houses.'"

Senator Vandenberg's proposed amendments were designed to broaden the rights of employers under the Wagner act, forbid "sit-down" strikes and other "unfair" union practices, and provide severe penalties for unions which violated contracts with employers. His amendments:

1.—To give employers the same right which only employees now enjoy to appeal to the national labor relations board for an election to determine the representatives of employees.

2.—To require agreements in writing and to permit strikes only after a majority vote of all employees. Any group which broke its contract and did not repair the break after being ordered to do so by the board would be suspended from representation.

3.—Establish a code of practices for labor. This would:

Prohibit compulsory political assessments on union members.

Require that all union officers, agents and representatives be United States citizens.

Forbid union organization by coercion.

Prohibit damage to property, strikes intended to force any person to violate a contract or federal laws, and violations of "any person's rights in real or personal property."

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Der Fuehrer Scores Neutrals

"FROM now on," Adolf Hitler told 200,000 Nazis at a party rally in Wurzberg, "we will prefer . . . to take the freedom, independence, honor and security of our nation into our own hands and protect ourselves alone." Disgusted, Germany withdrew from the non-intervention patrol of Spain, as Italy did likewise. Der Fuehrer warned that the Nazis would take independent action to protect themselves from attacks by the Spanish government. He described how Germany had been condemned for shelling Almeria after a Spanish airplane had bombed the cruiser Deutschland, and how, when the cruiser Leipzig was attacked by a submarine while on patrol duty, the non-intervention committee had done nothing about it.

Adolf Hitler

A remedy suggested by Great Britain and France was that the patrol duty be left entirely to them, with Italian observers on French patrol ships and German observers on British ships to "judge the equitable, impartial working of the system."

Germany and Italy lost little time in refusing to accept the proposal. Sir Neville Chamberlain called the British cabinet in to see what might be done, but it was generally believed that if the Fascists continued in their policy of refusing to co-operate with the non-intervention patrol, Great Britain would scrap her entire neutrality policy. She might extend the right of belligerents to Gen. Francisco Franco and his insurgents, thus for the first time recognizing that a state of war exists in Spain. This would be regarded as a bit of sugar for the Fascist nations, who recognize the insurgent government as the government of Spain.

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Montagues and Capulets

WITH all the family blessings save those of a political classification, Miss Ethel du Pont, daughter of Eugene du Pont, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President of the United States, were married at Christ church near Wilmington, Del., in a "simple" wedding attended by a "handful" of about 400 picked guests. Bitter political hatreds were buried temporarily.

Mediation Board Gives Up

THE mediation board of three, named by Secretary of Labor Perkins to sit in Cleveland and attempt to negotiate a settlement in the steel strike, gave up in despair. Its chairman, Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and the other two members, Lloyd Garrison, former president of the national labor relations board, and Edward F. McGrady, trouble-shooting assistant of Mme. Perkins, were unable even to persuade Tom Girdler, Eugene Grace and other steel officials to sit around a conference table at which union leaders were present. The board explained its failure, "The only hope of settlement lies in such a meeting."

In criticizing the companies for their stand the board said, "Nothing can be made clearer today than that management and organized labor, when it really represents the wishes of the men, have got to learn how to live together, to reach agreements and to abide by them when made."

Steel officials handed Taft a written resume of their stand, that they would not make any agreement with Lewis' "irresponsible" C. I. O. They admitted that the Wagner act might force them to negotiate with the union, but declared another law provides that no one need make a contract he doesn't want to make.

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Budget Trouble, U. S.

TREASURY figures indicated that the end of the fiscal year would find the President's economy program missing its mark by about $200,000,000. Last April he warned all departments that expenditures would have to be drastically cut, and revised his budget to $295,000,000 less than the forecast in January. His revised budget estimated that expenditures from July 1, 1936, to June 24, 1937, would be $7,781,000,000; actually they turned out to be $7,883,000,000, or $102,000,000 above the estimate. It was believed that, at that rate, there would be a difference of about $200,000,000 in the budget and actual spending for the entire fiscal year.

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Budget Trouble, French

BUDGET trouble is bothering France in a serious way; in fact it led to the resignation of Premier Leon Blum and his People's Front government, to be succeeded by Camille Chautemps. One of Chautemps' first acts was to appoint Georges Bonnet, ambassador to the United States, as minister of finance, with orders to begin attempts to balance the budget.

Premier Chautemps

Bonnet's first moves were to close the stock exchange and suspend foreign exchange and commercial payments pending a decision on whether or not he would be made an economic dictator temporarily.

Because the senate refused him this power, Blum and his cabinet resigned; the chamber of deputies twice had approved giving it to him. The senate finance committee approved virtually the same thing for Chautemps, 20 to 3, ten days after he had become premier. It would authorize the new government to promulgate decrees "tending to assure suppression of attacks on government credit, fight against speculation, promote economic recovery, control prices and balance the budget.

France, like the United States, operates on two budgets—ordinary and extraordinary. France's deficit in her ordinary budget, as estimated by retiring Finance Minister Vincent Auriol, is about $200,000,000, and the deficit in her extraordinary budget approximately $1,600,000,000. Rene Brunet, Bonnet's undersecretary, said they could be balanced in three years.

Most of the expenditures from the extraordinary budget are for defense.

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Pen for Jersey's Parkers

WHEN Paul H. Wendel, former Trenton, N. J., lawyer, "confessed" to the Lindbergh baby kidnaping, the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann was delayed three days. Now Ellis Parker, sixty-five, chief of the Burlington county detectives, and his son, Ellis, Jr., twenty-six, have been sentenced to serve six and three years, respectively, in the federal penitentiary by Federal Judge William Clark in Newark. They were convicted of conspiring to seize and torture Wendel to extract from him the false confession. Their attorneys announced an appeal would be filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Rebels Again Eye Madrid

HAVING taken Bilbao after months of siege, Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel commander, turned his guns once more upon Madrid and the sector north of Guadalajara. New troops were moved into the sections about the western and southeastern limits of the city.

The loyalist government set out at once to strengthen its own lines, although it was not believed Madrid was in much danger of attack before the insurgents have "cleaned up" the northern provinces. Since the capture of Bilbao the Basque and Asturian forces have been virtually isolated from those of the Madrid-Valencia government.

Diamond Thieves Steal Police Bait, Get Away

South Africa is laughing at the way a gang of illicit diamond buyers turned the tables on the police and stole $35,000 worth of diamonds from them.

The story came out in evidence given before a select committee of public accounts by the police commissioner.

The police, he said, planned to catch a gang of illicit diamond buyers and set a carefully arranged trap. This involved placing a parcel of supposedly stolen diamonds in an agreed hiding place of the veld and then waiting in hiding for the illicit buyers to collect them.

Real diamonds owned by police were used as a decoy. After they had been carefully hidden, the police turned their backs for a few moments while they walked to their places of concealment.

When they looked back the diamonds were gone.

Nickels Lead Coin Demand

The Treasury department shipped $27,939,000 worth of halves, quarters, dimes, nickels and pennies during the first five months of the fiscal year 1936-1937, more than the total for five fiscal years beginning with 1930. Largest increase was in nickels, meeting the demand for nickel games and goods venders, and catching up with short nickel production during depression years, which reached a low ebb in 1932, with only $1,000 worth.

Judge Often Handed Down Humor "From the Bench"

Late Lord Darling Livened Drab Scenes With Pleasantries.

Many are the stories told about Lord Darling—better known as Mr. Justice Darling, "England's wittiest judge"—who died recently. He was a poet, with several published volumes to his credit. But it was his humor "from the bench" that made his name almost a household word.

On one occasion, a talesman claimed exemption from jury duty on the ground that he was completely deaf in the left ear.

"You can go," said Judge Darling, gravely; "I cannot have anyone in the jury box who cannot hear both sides."

During the hearing of another case he was much disturbed by a youth who kept moving about in the rear of the court.

"Young man," he exclaimed, "you are making a good deal of unnecessary noise. What are you doing?"

"I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it," replied the offender.

"Well," said Darling, "people often lose whole suits in here without all that fuss."

A lawyer who had the misfortune never to have acquired the ability to use the letter "h" (relates Silvain Mayer in his "legal" reminiscences), was engaged before Justice Darling in a case which had relation to a horse. For some time the lawyer kept referring to the animal as "an orse." After a while, Darling looked down and said:

"Was the animal a large horse or a little one?"

"Oh, a little one."

"Then," said the judge, "may we, for the remainder of the case, call it a pony?"

In another case before Justice Darling—in which a Cockney caterer was suing to recover the cost of a picnic luncheon he had provided for a large number of people—the plaintiff waxed highly indignant, under cross-examination, when it was suggested that his sandwiches were mostly "bread and bread," with the ham conspicuous only by its absence.

"I h'am amazed; I h'am surprised; I h'am—,' he sputtered.

"That will do!" interrupted Darling. "I suggest that had you been more generous with your hams on another occasion and a little less liberal with them here, you might not have found yourself in this situation!"—Kansas City Star.

Mongols! Madam, Barked Sir Howorth

Sir Henry Howorth was taken aback one day when introduced to a gushing lady who declared that she was so charmed to meet him because she wished to talk to him about her little dog.

"But I know nothing about dogs," he protested.

"Oh, how can you say so," she said, "when you have written books about them?"

"Never, madam, never!"

"But surely," she persisted, "you have written a history of the mongrels?"

"Mongols, madam, mongols!" he barked. "Not mongrels."—London Answers.

Enemies' Sorrows

Could we read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

Think It Over

BY THE street of Bye-and-Bye one arrives at the house of Never.—German proverb.

People who have half an hour to spare usually spend it with somebody who hasn't.

Dignity is one thing that can't be preserved in alcohol.

Epitaph: He walked on the suicide of the road.

Many have made up their minds what they are going to do if temptation comes their way. They are going to fall.

When one is unimportant, he can attract attention in many noisy ways.

The Cuckoo Clock

No hanging clock has ever attained the popularity of the cuckoo clock among the people of every land.

When this sprightly bird pops out from his little chalet, not only do the youngsters get a thrill, but even the elders take notice of it. There is a fleeting vision of Alpine peaks, lordly pines and babbling mountain rivulets.

The first cuckoo clock was made more than 200 years ago by a village clockmaker in the Black Forest. He was Anton Ketterer, and he was one of the pioneers who started the manufacture in that region. The clockmaker produced everything by hand.

Identifying Houses

Before houses were numbered, London's business streets were lined on both sides by a succession of gay signboards exhibiting an almost infinite variety of blue boars, black swans, red lions, flying pigs and the like. Even with these signs it was often hard to find one's destination, for the signs were often so badly painted that it would have puzzled a naturalist to make out the animal meant.

HERE'S WHY FIRESTONE ALWAYS GIVES YOU SO MUCH

More for your Money

Higher Quality Raw Materials! More Efficient Manufacturing! Lower Distribution Cost!

These All Combine to Give You Extra Values at No Extra Cost

FROM the day of its introduction, the Firestone Standard Tire has more than lived up to its name by setting a new high standard of tire values. Hundreds of thousands of car owners have already bought it because they saw in it more value for their money.

"How does Firestone do it? How can they build so many extra value features into Firestone Standard Tires and yet sell them at such low prices?" The answer is simple — Firestone controls better-quality rubber and cotton supplies at their source, keeps manufacturing costs low by efficient factory methods and sells in such huge volume that distribution costs are held to a minimum. That is why Firestone has been able to give you such extra value features as Gum-Dipping and two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread.

Make no mistake about this! The Firestone Standard Tire gives you the blowout protection of Firestone's patented Gum-Dipping process. Its scientifically designed tread gives greater non-skid protection and longer wear. And those two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread guard against punctures.

Before you buy ANY tire at ANY price, see today's top tire value — the Firestone Standard Tire. Don't risk your life with thin, worn tires on your Fourth of July trip. Join the Firestone SAVE A LIFE Campaign today. Let your Firestone Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store equip your car with a set of new Firestone Standard Tires.

THE GATEWAY TO GREATER TIRE VALUES

TODAY, from the jungles of Liberia, there has arisen a great rubber plantation on which the world's finest rubber is being produced.

From the Firestone-owned and Firestone-developed rubber plantations in Liberia there comes an ever-increasing supply of rubber, bringing greater savings to car owners in the form of extra values at no extra cost.

Firestone STANDARD FOR PASSENGER CARS		HEAVY DUTY			
4.50-21	$9.05	4.50-21	$11.40	4.50-21	$6.35
4.75-19	9.55	4.75-19	11.75	4.75-19	6.70
5.25-18	11.40	5.00-19	12.95	5.00-19	7.20
5.50-17	12.50	Firestone SENTINEL		5.25-18	8.00
6.00-16	13.95	4.40-21	$5.65	Firestone COURIER	
				4.40-21	$5.43
				4.50-21	6.03

OTHER SIZES PRICED PROPORTIONATELY LOW

AUTO RADIOS $39.95 Includes Universal Control Head

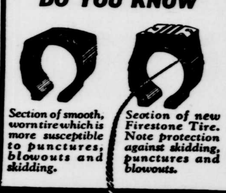
Custom Built Dash Mountings Available

SEAT COVERS Coupes $1.69 up; Coaches and Sedans $3.69 up

HORNS Their commanding blast compels attention and clears the ways $6.95 pair

DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE ON THIN WORN TIRES

DO YOU KNOW



Section of smooth, worn tire which is more susceptible to punctures, blowouts and skidding.

Section of new Firestone Tire. Note protection against skidding, punctures and blowouts.

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?

JOIN THE Firestone Save-a-Life CAMPAIGN TODAY!

Listen to the Voice of Firestone; Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network