EUROPE WATCHES SPANISH WAR

Anxiously Await Outcome of Struggle Between Right and Left Factions; May Change World History.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

ORDINARILY you can take a Spanish revolution as a Greek revolution, or you can let it alone. The general custom among the laity of observers in America in the past has been to let 'em alone.

In Greek revolutions the government changes hands between matinee and evening performances and, although whole navies are captured, no one ever gets hurt. The ordinary Spanish revolution is much the same, the one distinguishing factor being that murder and mayhem are present, but nobody gets hurt except Spaniards.

Ever since Spain lost her last American colonies some 30-odd years ago, riot, revolution and rebellion have been rife in the sunny land. But because, in the past, these revolutions have been of little consequence outside the borders of Spain itself, other nations, even those on the European continent, have been justified in merely remaining aloof and letting matters take their course until once more a Spanish government of one kind or another is answering the 'phones. Aloofness often is only official as it is possible to do a neat little business in arms with both warring sides, unofficially.

But with this newest and most serious of Spanish revolutions the customary policy of laissez-faire among her neighbors is one difficult, if not impossible, to maintain. For here in Spain is now the ultimate expression of a struggle that is now going on among the peoples of nearly every nation in Europe.

See Death Struggle

This is not a civil war to determine whether republic or monarchy shall be the form of government. Actually it does not involve the question of how the nation shall be governed so much as who shall govern it.

There is a death battle between what have come to be called in Europe, and are more and more frequently mentioned here in the United States, the Right and the

Gen. Emilio Mola, Rebel Leader.

Left. On the Right is Fascism; on the left is Socialism. On the one side are the monopolies, the bureaucrats and the big land owners; on the other are the peasant farmers, the small business men, union labor and the proletariat.

It may be truthfully said that practically all Europe today is divided into Rightest and Leftist factions. The sharp line of demarcation becomes more apparent with each new heated political debate, with each new spirited election. For that reason every European eye is directly focused upon Spain. Deeply concerned are France, whose new Leftist government has not yet proved the panacea it was heralded to be; Germany, which will find new cause to arm against "the Reds" if the Left wins and a new victory over communism if the Right wins; Italy would welcome a strong Fascist neighbor, and exclusive of her subtler political interests, Great Britain must protect Gibraltar.

While former revolutions in Spain have resulted in only qualified victories or defeats, it is generally conceded that this one will be decisive. It may string along for many months, even years, but it will be a fight to a finish.

Europe Watches Struggle

Yet what is important about this civil war is not which government, Right or Left, emerges victorious, the choice of the majority of people. It is the fact that there is a serious fight. This is a bloody and cruel war. Homes, theaters, hospitals have become ammunition centers and barracks. Snipers spit death out of store windows, cannon wheels scar the surfaces of plains, the drone of bombers disturbs the calm of fabled Spanish skies.

Right and Left have taken arms against each other. All Europe watches. For years the continent has been a tinder box, awaiting a match to set it off. Crisis after crisis has been passed and another great war has been averted or postponed, sometimes ever so narrowly. May not this develop into the next of these great crises? What will France do if Italy sends aid to the Fascists? What will Germany do if Red Russia interferes on the other side?

The Spanish-American war may be arbitrarily taken as the real beginning of the political disintegration of Spain. It was less than a decade after that when she lost her last American colony. Four years later came the first of a series of uprisings among the people; it was quelled. That was in 1909; in 1917 there was another unsuccessful revolt.

When the crisis after the World war came, the Spanish monarchy found itself unable to look after the welfare of its 23,000,000 subjects, who were finding it next to impossible to make a living. An attempt was made to right conditions in 1921 when Primo de Rivera was set up by the Rightist factions as dictator. It didn't work.

New Regime Fails

Ten years later the republic was voted in and King Alfonso XIII was on his sudden way out. Spanish citizens were free men. All the ills of the old times were to be forgotten. Their troubles were over.

But, alas, it didn't work out that way. Actually, the new government had been heralded a few months before its inception by a serious general strike and an uprising among the military forces. There was the world-wide depression to be reckoned with, and the fact that in Spain the currency was deflated, industry frozen and foreign markets for Spanish farmers hopelessly lost. Primo de Rivera had been driven into exile by rising governmental debts and deficits. Political liberty was supposed to rectify all of these things. Of course it didn't.

When the republic was born 75 per cent of the population was dependent, directly or indirectly, upon agriculture, yet so evilly was it distributed that only one-tenth of the farm population could make a fair living from it. Immense estates, relics of feudal days, held the really fertile land; the poor peasant was doomed to watch thousands upon thousnds of acres of rich land carelessly, wastefully cultivated, or even thrown open to pasture, while he, burdened with heavy debts, had to work a tiny patch of poor land. The great hordes of landless farm-hands, working only half the year, and then at meager wages, were steadily growing.

Small private industries wallowed hopelessly in debt, while great monopolies were so entwined into the government that when there were losses, the taxpayers made them good, but when there were profits the stockholders got them all.

When the republic came into being there were countless and needless bureaus eating the substance of the treasury. A costly and overlarge army, with many needlessly high-salaried officers noted for blundering and extravagant "colonial" adventures, was being kept. Unemployment, starvation wages and continued repression from the Right had concentrated the mass of poor industrial workers into a few large cities and had greatly increased their numbers.

Expected Drastic Changes

The people, rightly enough, expected drastic changes from the Men of the Republic. The economic theory of the Rightists, nominally result of hopeless conflict of policy.

The Right, bewildered by conflicting policy, between socialism one minute and Fascism the next, froze credits, paralyzed industry and agriculture, and hired armed bands of men to annoy the Leftists and thus provoke the government. In the summer of 1932 it all came to a boil and the Right provoked a military revolt, but intervention of civilian troops on the part of the government quelled it.

Economic conditions failed to improve. There were strikes, riots and demonstrations. The Left was still in a bad way. The peasants led an uprising in 1933. So severely was it put down, the government began to lose the loyalty of the peasants and kindred classes. When later that year the Socialists were driven

Women Marksmen Take Part.

from the cabinet and the Right assumed what amounted to almost all the power, there were political scandals and months of continued unrest followed. In 1934 the Left revolted upon the calling of Gil Robles into the cabinet. This was nearly a successful revolution and was only quieted by the employment of the Spanish Foreign Legion and paid Moorish troops. Never before in Spanish history had such measures been necessary to protect the government. It was sufficient to instill more confidence and courage into the Left, and to incite the proletariat further against the government of the Right.

Accordingly the Left forced elections and swept the existing government from power. That was early this year. The same old struggle has been going on ever since—the power has not yet definitely come to one side or the other to permit a continuity of action.

But the new revolution, openly and unmistakably a civil war to the bitter end, will leave Spain at last completely Right or completely Left—completely Fascist or completely Socialist.

Americans Leave Spain

The efficiency of the State department and the foreign service has been strikingly demonstrated in the emergency precipitated by the revolution in Spain, which required the government to conduct the first evacuation of Americans from a European country since the World war.

When the revolution broke, Ambassador Bowers was at his summer house at Fuenterrabia, on the coast, five miles from San Sebastian, the Summer capital, where were stationed Messrs. Johnson and Schoellkopf. Cut off from communication by telephone with his Summer embassy and prevented by barricades and fighting from going to San Sebastian, Mr. Bowers was taken off by the cutter Cayuga and subsequently established his embassy on the vessel to cruise in Spanish waters so as to be of aid to Americans.

Scene in Toledo Showing Snipers Fighting Rebels.

second in power in the republic and today represented by the rebelling Fascist generals, was that of repression, wage-reduction breaking-up of labor unions, and concentration camps for forced labor—all the principles of Fascism. The republic was to substitute higher wages, new and fairer distribution of land, government control of industry, resettlement and rehabilitation projects and a security program.

But the early republican government found itself torn between two loyalties. It attempted to steer a middle course, providing legislation only upon pressure from Right or Left and, naturally, leaving only a

At the outset the situation in the Spanish capital was serious, with firing in the streets. The United States embassy stocked all the food it could get and stored water in large reservoirs for a siege. Then American nationals were directed to go to the embassy. A total of 160 went there, including Filipinos and Puerto Ricans. The embassy also received official requests to harbor nationals of Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, Chile, Panama, Cuba and Austria, and did so.

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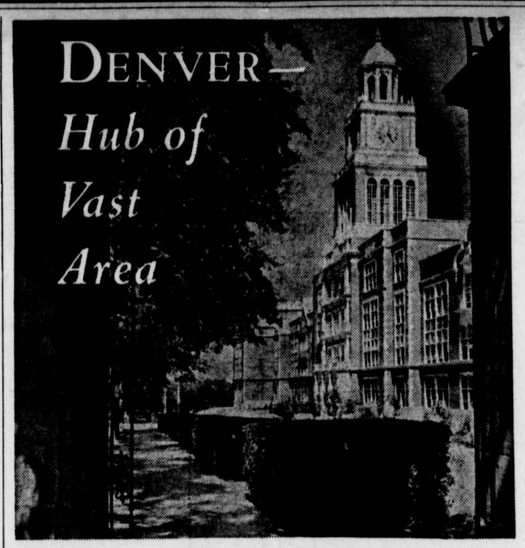
Officers of the Spanish Foreign Legion, Spearhead of the Revolt, Pose After Captu Morocco.

DENVER—Hub of Vast Area



Eastern High School, an Example of Denver's Fine Educational Buildings.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WHEN you enter Denver, Colorado, you come to the urban hub of nearly one-fifth of the United States. A state capital, a great western city, a gateway to the mountains—all these Denver is and more. Spokes of influence extend from it into the entire Rocky Mountain area, and into large regions of the adjoining plains states as well, making it the financial, commercial, and industrial center of a vast area. No other city in the United States with a quarter-million population is to far removed—500 miles or more —from all other big cities.

Naturally, the people of this great region turn to Denver, whether they are out for business or pleasure, for a commercial fight or a recreational frolic. It's a habit of long standing. The miners started it when they came every so often to the rough little town that was Denver in the sixties to spend some of their gold for supplies and the rest in more or less riotous living.

Later, when great riches were made in gold and silver and cattle, the fortunate ones moved to Denver and built the mansions and hotels and business blocks that started the solid structure of the city. Globe-trotters, adventurers, and capitalists flocked to Denver in the seventies and eighties. Many "younger sons" of the British nobility and several Britons with well-known titles made the city their headquarters for extensive cattle operations, and gave glittering parties at the old Windsor hotel and the American house that have not faded from Denver's memory.

Before its irrigation empire was even dreamed of and while its mineral kingdom was still undeveloped, Denver's location was of little value; but young Denver, despite surveys, clung stubbornly to the belief that in some way the transcontinental railway, when it came, could be pushed through the mountains west of the city. When, instead, the lines of steel were extended through Cheyenne, a hundred miles to the north, Denverites put aside their disappointment and quickly raised the capital to build a connecting line to the new highway.

With this rail contact with the eastern settlements established and with the steady growth of mining in the mountains, Denver drew to herself in a few years direct lines of railroad from the east. Now these highways of steel radiate north and south and east from Denver like the ribs of a fan.

A result of this railway convergence on Denver has been to make the city one of the country's leading livestock markets.

Never Lost Dream

While the transcontinental railways went their busy ways north and south of Denver, the city never lost its dream of a line straight west through the mountains.

Greatest and most tireless of the dreamers was David H. Moffat, who visioned a six-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide under James Peak. He not only dreamed, but worked, and spent his fortune on the project. He did not live to see his plan realized, but on July 7, 1927, the Moffat tunnel was holed through. Now a standard-gauge railway operates double tracks through it into Middle Park, opening up a new mountain realm to Denver.

You sense Denver's most astonishing physical achievement only when you let your imagination wander back seventy years. It is hard to believe that barely three-score and ten years ago this great city, with its hundreds of miles of streets, lined now with fine, towering shade trees, was raw prairie. Not a tree was in sight; only a level plain covered with sparse grass, dry and brown through most of the year.

As the outlander drives about Denver he is struck by the beautiful lawns. There are no exceptions. Whether he views the grass plot of a humble cottage or the park of a near-palace, the lawns are perfect.

"Is it imagination," he may ask as he passes through street after street of charming homes, each in a rich emerald setting, "or is this the greenest grass I've ever seen?"

"It probably is the greenest," he may be told, by a Denver resident, "and you couldn't possibly escape inquiring. Everyone who comes to Denver asks that question sooner or later.

"Most of the native sons just assume that grass ought to be a luscious green, and that Denver grass quite naturally is; but at last I found an agricultural expert who gave me the very simple explanation. It is just one more gift of the Great American Desert.

"There has been little rain in this country for thousands of years; so the soluble minerals in the soil haven't been leached out as they have in damper regions. When you moisten the soil, the minerals dissolve and the grass roots can gobble up large quantities. It's almost like fattening a stall-fed ox."

The price of the beautiful lawns is much moisture. At certain hours each day in the summer a virtual barrage of water is laid down over the 1,600 acres of lawns in the city's parks. So frequent are these drenchings that in summer the watering hose is not removed night or day from the hydrants. Driving through the parks in late afternoon, you see orderly piles of hose, as regularly spaced as the trees of an orchard, each like a coiled serpent on sentry duty, guarding its allotted plot. The public hose is of a distinctive color combination that prevents its being stolen.

Use Water Lavishly

Knowing that this is a dry country and that water is precious, you ask one of the officials of the water board about the heavy use of water in the city and run into a surprising paradox.

"It is very important that we use water lavishly today," he tells you, "in order that our grandchildren shall have enough for their vital needs. Visiting water-works experts think we are crazy when we make that statement, but it is literally true.

"This is an irrigation country. Municipalities, as well as individuals, must follow the laws worked out under irrigation conditions in getting their water supplies. Once you got hold of a flow of water, if you don't use it you forfeit it to some one who will. We are looking forward to a city of half a million or more by 1950. That's why we want to keep every drop of Denver's annual water supply busy and to increase the supply in all possible ways."

One way in which Denver plans to increase its water supply constitutes an engineering romance. When the Moffat tunnel was dug, an eight-foot-square pilot tunnel was carried through the Continental Divide beside the large railway bore. Denver leased this small tunnel, and plans to bring through the towering mountain range hundreds of millions of gallons of water that now flow into the Pacific ocean.

In education Denver's fame is great. Educators from the two hemispheres have beaten a path to this far-away city at the base of the Rockies to study its scheme of teachers' salaries, its indefatigable efforts to keep the subject-matter which it teaches abreast of all worthwhile developments, and even its school architecture.

The "Denver Plan" for teachers' salaries has been adopted by many municipalities.

A Practical School

Another famous part of the Denver educational system that draws educators from afar is its Opportunity school. From 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night this practical school is open alike to young people and old. In it elderly men and women, denied the education they wished in youth, receive high school instruction; men displaced in one occupation may learn another; and young men and women may be trained in practical arts, from barbering to bricklaying, and from cooking to etching.

Most of Colorado's institutions of higher education are naturally concentrated in and near Denver. In the city is the University of Denver, founded, when the community was little more than a village, by Colorado's territorial governor, John Evans, the same John Evans who previously had founded Northwestern university, Illinois.

Thirty miles to the northwest, at Boulder, is the University of Colorado. So attractive are the mountains that cast their shadows on the campus and beckon for week-end rambles that the University of Colorado is as busy in summer as in winter.

Fifteen miles west of Denver, at Golden, is the Colorado School of Mines. Growing up in the edge of an important mining region, the institution is one of the outstanding mining schools of the country. In it in 1926 was established the first course in geophysics in American colleges. Graduates of this latest course in mining lore fare forth with dynamite and radio sets, electromagnets, torsion balances, and other devices of modern magic to map rock strata lying hundreds and thousands of feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Roses Liven Bedspread

Pattern 1214

With roses as its motif this newly embroidered bedspread's sure of admirers! So is its embroidered bolster, or a matching scarf adorned this speedy way. Flowers are easy to do in single, outline and lazy-daisy stitch—their effect truly lovely!

Pattern 1214 contains a transfer pattern of a motif 16 1-2 by 19 1-4 inches and two and two reverse motifs 4 1-4 by 5 1-2 inches. Color schemes; illustrations of all stitches needed; material requirements.

Send 15c in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Household Questions

Custard pies should first be started to bake in a hot oven to set the crust, then the heat of the oven should be quickly reduced so that the custard may cook slowly.

• • •

When blankets are washed at home do not wring them dry. Instead hang them outdoors on the clothesline to dry.

• • •

Raisin sauce served on steamed or baked cottage puddings makes a good Winter dessert and one advised for children.

• • •

If the chicken is well rubbed inside and out with a cut lemon before being cooked it will make the meat white, juicy and tender.

• • •

Left-over cauliflower can be dipped in cracked crumbs and egg and fried in deep fat and served for luncheon or supper.

• • •

Never beat or stir cereals or rice with a spoon. It makes them pasty. Use a silver-plated fork.

• • •

Before heating milk in a sauce pan rinse the pan with water and the milk will not scorch so easily.

• • •

When you have potatoes left over from a meal do not peel, as a cold potato keeps better with the jacket on. If peeled, it dries on the outside and must be trimmed before using, and that is wasteful. Also, an economical way to prepare mashed potatoes is boil them in their jackets, peel and then mash.

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The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Jumbled Sentence True-False Test

In this test there are eight mixed-up sentences, which are either true or false. First, rearrange the sentence to read properly, and secondly, underline the letter T if the sentence expresses a true fact, or underline the letter F if the fact expressed is false.

1. native zebra a Africa the of is T—F.
2. Instruments famous his Stradivarius wind was for T—F.
3. was States the one Maine Thirteen of Original T—F.
4. southeastern situated Africa coast Madagascar of the off is T—F.
5. cotton was Whitney invented Eli the by gin T—F.
6. Newcastle center famous exporting is coal a T—F.
7. Boilermakers team the football called Purdue's is T—F.
8. York's wealthy Bowery live the New in T—F.

Answers

1. The zebra is a native of Africa. T.
2. Stradivarius was famous for his wind instruments F.
3. Maine was one of the Thirteen Original States F.
4. Madagascar is situated off the southeastern coast of Africa T.
5. The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney T.
6. Newcastle is a famous coal exporting center T.
7. Purdue's football team is called the Boilermakers T.
8. New York's wealthy live in the Bowery F.

Ban Inferiority Complex

Under the federal act of 1917 a foreigner may not be granted entry into the United States if the immigration authorities believe that he has an inferiority complex, a term that is almost without definition because it is used to designate widely different types of behavior and both real and imaginary feelings.—Literary Digest.

Lofty Friendships

THE loftiest friendships have no commercial element in them; they are founded on disinterestedness and sacrifices. They neither expect nor desire a return for gift or service. Amid the tireless breaking of the billows on the shores of experience there is no surer anchorage than a friendship that 'beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things'."—Cooper.

Had we not faults of our own we should take less pleasure in observing those of others.—Rochefoucauld.

"Manuscript Mill"

One of the busiest firms in this country today is a "manuscript mill" that furnishes either a standard or an especially prepared speech on any desired subject. The company also dashes off briefs for lawyers, sermons for ministers, pep talks for business men and even books for college professors. Prices start at $1.25.—Collier's Weekly.

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THE DOCTOR HELPS JACK

OF COURSE, children should never drink coffee. And many grown-ups, too, find that the caffein in coffee disagrees with them. If you are bothered by headaches or indigestion or can't sleep soundly....try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Try Postum. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days you'll love Postum for its own rich, satisfying flavor. It is easy to make, delicious, economical, and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

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