

Current Events in Review

By Edward W. Pickard

Danzig Crisis Worries Nations of Europe

WAR-WORRIED Europe shifted its anxiety from the Italo-Ethiopian sanctions problem to the newer and baffling question of what to do about the Free City of Danzig now seeking to free itself from the bonds of the League of Nations.

The league disposed of the sanctions problem by voting to abolish them, thus to all practical intents and purposes removing Ethiopia from the family of sovereign states. Appearing personally before the league assembly, the refugee emperor, Haile Selassie, made a last moving bid for Ethiopia's freedom.

The "king of kings" denounced France and Great Britain without mentioning their names. To the generally expressed desire to reform the league, he said the weakness was not the league covenant itself, but a lack of international morality. The Negus' request for a loan of \$50,000,000 to Ethiopia was voted down. Previously Haile had informed Capt. Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, that he would return to Ethiopia immediately to join his loyal tribesmen and fight for Ethiopian independence.

With Mussolini given satisfaction, the Danzig situation brought into the foreground the figure of Adolf Hitler, chancellor of Nazi Germany. It was a Nazi follower of Hitler, Dr. Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig senate, who demanded independence for the former German city now surrounded by Polish territory and who denounced the league and Sean Lester, league high commissioner for the port.

Observers were of the opinion that Greiser was acting under orders from Chancellor Hitler. In view of Germany's expansionist program and its rearmament, they feel that Danzig will be the next Nazi objective now that the Rhineland is remilitarized. By the elimination of Commissioner Lester or by the curtailment of his authority over the international affairs of the city, it is believed the Nazi would be in a position to crush the opposition party and pave the way for annexation of Danzig by Germany. In the event of a Nazi putsch on Danzig, it was believed that Britain and France would co-operate in opposing it.

July 4th Celebrations Cost 346 Lives in U. S.

A TOLL of 346 lives was exacted in the celebration of the Fourth of July throughout the United States.

Booming cannon crackers played a comparatively innocent part in the slaughter, for only 11 lives were lost in accidents due to fire-crackers.

But if the nation heeded warnings about the danger of fireworks, it forgot the menace of motoring accidents, for 208 people in 36 states were killed as the result of accidents on streets and highways. Ninety persons were drowned in 36 states. Miscellaneous tragedies accounted for 37 additional fatalities in 15 states.

Not since 1931 has the celebration of America's patriotic holiday claimed so many victims. In that year the death total from accidents reached 463.

Roosevelt and Landon Return to Their Desks

THE Presidential candidates of both the Democratic and the Republican parties returned to their desks in their respective capitals following absences.

President Roosevelt came back to Washington after a three-day pilgrimage to Virginia. Included on his program was the dedication of the Shenandoah National park, his Fourth of July address from the portico of Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello and his visit to Williamsburg, capital of the Old Dominion from 1699 to 1779. In his address at Jefferson's home, the President called on the nation to rekindle the "sacred fire" of "true freedom" which had lighted the "golden age" of American history. He declared the present emergencies require the same leadership as that displayed by the founder of the Democratic party.

Gov. Alf. M. Landon returned to Topeka, Kan., after a vacation in the Colorado mountains, for the reconvening of the state legislature and for the acceptance speech at the Republican notification ceremonies July 23. National significance was attached to the meeting of the Kansas legislature because of the fact that it would have to deal with old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and general social welfare legislation and that an amendment

to the state constitution was in prospect. Discussions of the farm problem and conferences with Governor Landon's political advisers were on the program. The Republican standard bearer was not expected to return to Colorado until after the notification ceremonies.

In the meantime, great activity was apparent in opposing campaign headquarters.

President Roosevelt summoned Democratic National Chairman James A. Farley to Washington for a conference on the political campaign. It was expected that the question of Mr. Farley's retirement from the cabinet about which there has been considerable rumor lately, would be decided. The Democrats have established national headquarters at the Biltmore hotel in New York and it is from here Chairman Farley will direct the campaign.

John Hamilton, national chairman of the Republican party, opened national headquarters in Chicago. He addressed 2,800 banqueters at a dinner in his honor and declared that the reaction of voters in recent days has been disheartening to the Roosevelt administration. Since the Cleveland convention, he said, the Democrats had offered the Republicans the "sincere flattery of imitation."

Pope Pius Orders World Censorship of Movies

A WORLD censorship on movies was ordered by Pope Pius, in an encyclical letter addressed directly to the bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

The pope also ordered bishops throughout the world to obtain from their communicants annually renewable pledges "to abstain from witnessing bad films." The encyclical of his holiness was addressed to the American bishops because they originally took the lead in movie censorship. He invited bishops of the entire world to follow their example.

To carry out the plan of censorship, the pontiff directed that a permanent national movie reviewing office be established in each country. He urged the exchange of information between the various offices for making the censorship effective. He urged bishops to appeal to Catholics connected with motion picture productions to use their influence in accordance with their faith and ideals.

Labor Leaders Begin Drive for Steel's Unionization

WITH labor organizers spreading throughout the nation's steel mills in a drive to enroll 500,000 workers into one big union, the National Labor Relations Board opened a fight in the courts to force steel companies to accept the National Labor Relations act as a means of keeping peace.

The board announced it had petitioned the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans in a new effort to enforce the act.

Meanwhile the full resources of the \$5,000,000,000 steel industry were marshaled against the unionization drive. Observers pointed out that the situation was fraught with grave possibilities, of industrial warfare. Principal steel companies who have banded together in a militant effort to maintain the open shop warned employees not to be "misled" into affiliation with the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Union, which forms the basis of organized labor's drive.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the committee for industrial organization, in a radio address broadcast from Chicago entitled "Industrial Democracy in Steel," sought the support not only of union labor, but of the public generally in his crusade.

Breckinridge Long Resigns as Ambassador to Italy

BRECKINRIDGE LONG, American ambassador to Italy, submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt because of illness. The diplomat declared that he hopes to recuperate his health during the summer and to take an active part in the Presidential campaign in the autumn.

Mr. Long's place will be taken by Undersecretary of State William Phillips. He will represent the United States government in Rome in an effort to solve Italo-American problems arising from Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

Mr. Phillips has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service. He has held posts in Europe, the Far East and Canada and has three times been sub-secretary in the State department.

Recovery of Business Holds in First Half

CONTINUING business recovery during the first six months of 1936 fulfilled the hopes of optimistic prognosticators and surpassed the expectations of conservative forecasters.

All the leading trade barometers registered fair business weather at the close of the first half of the year. The production of automobiles reached 2,400,000 units in the first six months of 1936, the best for the period since 1929.

Improvement was further reflected by the steel industry, the operations of which rose from 49.2 per cent of capacity at the start of the year to 71.2 per cent at the end of June. The output of electricity climbed steadily to reach an all time peak in June.

The steady recovery of the railroads was indicated by carloadings which worked up to approach their best levels since 1931. The figures for the first six months of 1936 were substantially better than those for the similar period of 1935.

A strong upsurge of home building gave impetus to the construction industry although it still remained at subnormal levels.

Another barometer of improved conditions was the stock market which extended the gains it made in 1935 and reached the highest ground it has held since 1931.

Gen. McCarl Criticizes New Deal on Retiring

RETIRING from the post of Comptroller General, J. R. McCarl announced that following the expiration of his term of office he would aid in the government reorganization study undertaken by the senate committee headed by Senator Byrd of Virginia.

Gen. McCarl criticized New Deal emergency agencies as "loosely and extravagantly set up" and as "tax consuming in the extreme."

He declared that a systematic reorganization of both regular and emergency agencies would improve government administration and reduce the cost to taxpayers.

Following Mr. McCarl's automatic retirement, R. N. Elliott, associate comptroller, took over his duties.

Justice Bailey Decides Rail Pensions Are Legal

DESPITE his previous decision declaring unconstitutional the tax on railroads to permit pensions, Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court ruled in an oral opinion that the railroad retirement board could pay pensions to railroad workers.

The justice declared that his previous decision on the validity of the rail pension laws could not be construed to mean that the retirement act itself was unconstitutional. He ruled that the government could proceed to collect from rail workers a sum amounting to 3 1/2 per cent of their salaries and could use the money to pay retirement pensions to the workers when they reach sixty-five years of age or have worked 40 years.

He also ruled that the railroad retirement board could proceed to collect information on which to allot the pensions, provided it did so at its own expense and by recompensing the railroads for any clerical work involved.

Drouth Crisis Brings Government Aid

FEAR that drouth may irretrievably destroy farm crops in North and South Dakota, eastern Montana and Wyoming prompted President Roosevelt to marshal \$500,000,000 in relief funds to combat the damage and to develop further plans for fighting drouth.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry W. Wallace, who left Washington for a personal survey of the stricken areas, declared that from all reports conditions had become as serious as they were in 1934, due to lack of sorely needed rains.

The secretary declared that unless rains descend in the sun-scorched regions the government will buy 30,000,000 head of cattle. In St. Paul, Minn., the governors of the five drouth-stricken northwestern states met with Federal Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and administrators from the various states. Mr. Hopkins ordered relief jobs made immediately available for from 25,000 to 50,000 farmers who have seen their sole source of livelihood destroyed. The jobs were to be made available on water conservation projects, farm-to-market roads, rural schools and recreational projects.

President Roosevelt, in Washington, appointed a special committee composed of Secretary Wallace, Budget Director Daniel Bell, Aubrey Williams, Assistant Works Progress Administrator and Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator. They will work in co-operation with a committee of Department of Agriculture officials. The President instructed Budget Director Bell to study government appropriations to determine what funds are available.

Matron's Dress with Vestee



Pattern No. 1907-B

This dress designed with soft capelet sleeves and a contrasting vestee is one of those perennial styles. It is always a pleasure to show by popular request. They're so universally becoming to larger and more mature women, and so adaptable to conventional occasions.

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Answer Took Wind Out of His Sails

The late Duke of Buccleuch, when Lord Dalkeith, sat in the house of commons for several years. Once, while canvassing his constituency, he met an old farmer and solicited his vote.

The farmer did not know the noble candidate. "But you know his father, the duke?" said a helper.

"Aye, I know the duke—he's a gran' mon," said the farmer. "Then you'll surely vote for his son."

"I'm no sure of that," said the farmer. "It's no every coo that has a cauff like hersel'."—London Tit-Bits.

The Mind Meter

By LOWELL HENDERSON

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Similarities Test

In each problem of the following test there are three words. The first two bear a certain relationship to each other. Write in a fourth word which will bear the same relationship to the third word that the second does to the first.

1. Bat, baseball; racket, —
2. Norway, Haakon VII; Sweden, —
3. Minnesota, gophers; Michigan, —
4. Colorado, Denver; Arkansas, —
5. Homer, poetry; Plato, —
6. Telephone, Alexander Bell; lightning rod, —
7. Mississippi River, United States; Amazon, —
8. Kentucky Derby, horse racing; Poughkeepsie regatta, —

Answers

1. Tennis.
2. Gustaf V.
3. Wolverines.
4. Little Rock.
5. Philosophy.
6. Ben. Franklin.
7. Brazil.
8. College rowing.

Monday's Grouch Is Out

The Chinese ministry of the interior is determined that the cares and affairs of state shall not rest so heavily upon its staff that they neglect the simpler social courtesies. No more "upstage" manners or stony silences on Monday mornings at the ministry, says a new order.

Underlings sighting superiors for the first time each day in the ministerial corridors must say clearly: "Minister Blank, how are you?" To this the chief must reply: "Very well, thank you."

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