

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Honor Dead at Vimy Spanish War Pitiless Russia Aids Loyalists Hitler Watches Spain

The dedication of the magnificent war monument, designed by a Canadian artist, recently unveiled by the king of England in memory of the Canadian soldiers that fell at Vimy Ridge, is important to all our friends north of the boundary in Canada. It will interest, also, all Americans that were sent abroad in that famous fight, with which we had nothing to do except lose our men and our money. American soldiers, who liked the Canadian and Australian troops better than any others they met, according to statements made by many, testify to the courage with which the colonial Englishmen fought at Vimy Ridge and elsewhere.



Arthur Brisbane

Statistics of the war show that, on the side of the allies, the percentage of death was higher among the Canadians than among any other troops involved, excepting the French themselves, who fought at their own frontiers to defend their own homes.

Sixty thousand Canadians lie buried, each one an "unknown soldier," around that great monument. The king of England, after a long and really admirable speech of appreciation, lowered the flags that hid the monument which, as he said, will forever honor the courage of the Canadians that fought and that lie dead and buried.

The war that killed so many millions, blowing them to pieces, leaving them to die shattered and agonizing on the battlefield, suffocating, making them insane with the poison gas just coming into fashion, seemed between 1914 and 1918 as horrible as any war could be.

But the civil war, the worst, most savage, pitiless and ferocious of all wars, now going on in Spain, makes the big war comparatively mild.

Lord Rothermere's London Daily Mail eclipses in the horror of one published statement all stories of horror in the war and goes beyond anything that could possibly be believed.

When the French newspaper, the Friend of the People, described fighters for Madrid's radical government digging up and throwing from their graves the bodies of Catholic nuns, that horror seems beyond belief.

But Lord Rothermere's newspaper prints the statement that other nuns ALIVE were seized—three of them—their clothing saturated with gasoline, and burned to death. The Daily Mail also quotes the statement that in the city of Barcelona, when the radical forces had conquered the rebellious insurgent inhabitants, "any Catholic priest in the city was butchered without mercy."

Russia is, according to reliable reports, in constant communication with the Madrid government by radio.

Newspapers in England, and the more conservative newspapers in France, declare that Russia, in addition to advising Madrid concerning the immediate government and helping the Spanish rebels, is also sending by radio details in information as to the organization in Spain of a "Soviet government" similar to that existing in Russia.

France, thanks to the existing alliance with Russia—resented by many of the old-fashioned Frenchmen, who ask, "Is Stalin the real ruler of France?"—is under pressure from Russia to help the Madrid government against the insurgents.

If Spain should become really sovietized, under the guidance of Russia, the Spanish peninsula would be practically a branch and a dependency of Soviet Russia at the southwest corner of Europe.

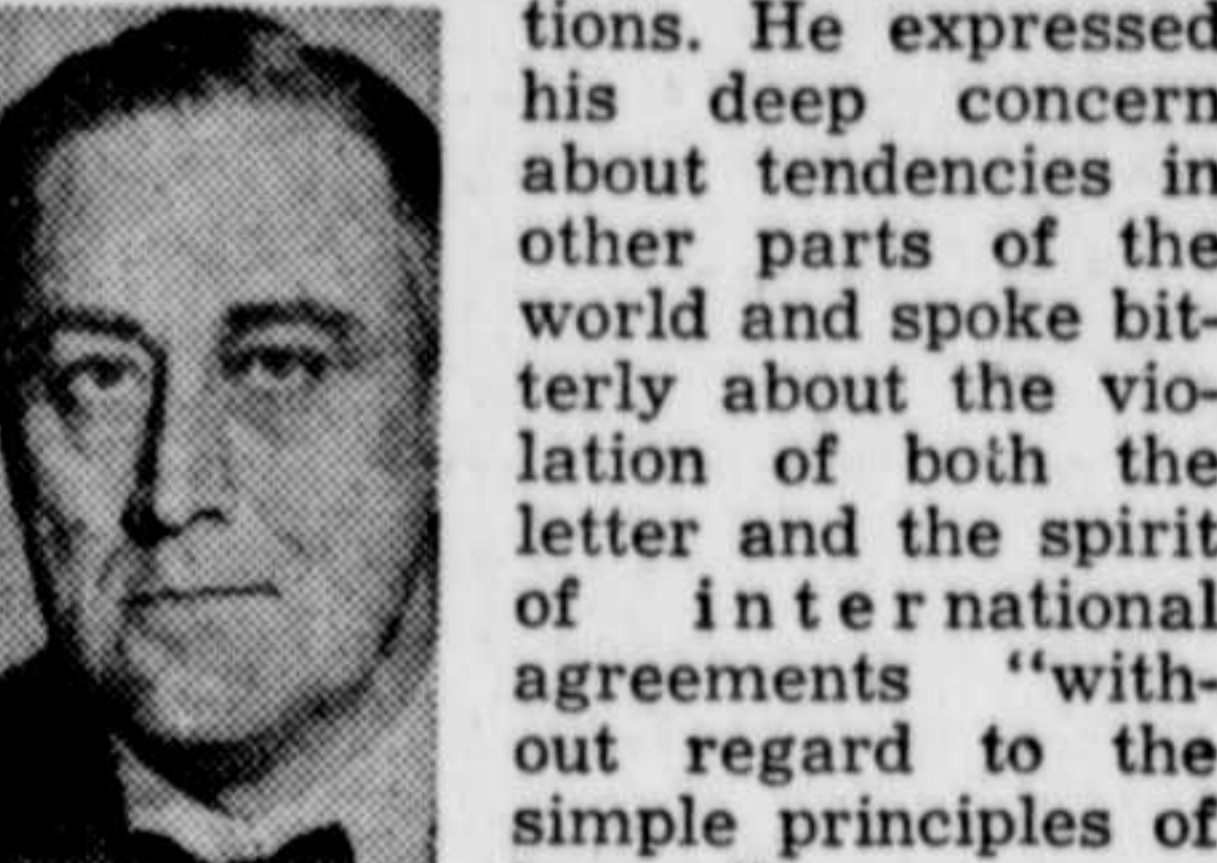
Russia, whose planes have been taking information on manufacturing poison gas and building factories to the nations that are friendly to her in central Europe, might build up a chain of Communist states too powerful even for the dictator governments of Italy and Germany, and the remaining "democratic" government of Great Britain. It is not a happy time for Europeans, or for any interested in Europe's future peace and welfare.

Hitler is reported on the point of siding with the Spanish insurgents against the radical Madrid regime, because of savage attacks made on Nazi officers in Spain. It is reported that a woman in charge of the Hitler office was threatened with death if she would not reveal the whereabouts of her principal; dragged into the streets, her dress was soaked with gasoline. An interruption prevented applying the match.

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Current Events IN REVIEW by Edward W. Pickard

President Denounces War in Chautauqua Speech



President Roosevelt

Our closest neighbors are good neighbors," the President said. "If there are remoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourself and defend our neighborhood."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had seen war on land and sea.

"I have seen blood running from the wounded," he said. "I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen 200 limping, exhausted men come out of line—the survivors of a regiment of 1,000 who went forward forty-eight hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agonies of mothers and wives. I hate war!"

Germans felt that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was aimed at them and resented his criticism. A Mexico City newspaper saw in it evidence that the Monroe doctrine was to be revived. The press of Buenos Aires warmly applauded the address, one journal saying:

"Without the intention of making a parallel between discourses recently heard from Rome or from Berlin and which proclaimed violence and expansion as the two sole aims of the modern states, we recommend reading this dignified and sincere Roosevelt speech, ennobled by the spontaneity of human content and with which Roosevelt raised his figure above the stature of all dictators."

Wheat Supply Adequate, Says Federal Report

THERE is enough wheat in the United States for the usual domestic requirements of the season of 1936-37, according to the mid-summer report of the bureau of agricultural economics, but the supply of red spring wheat and durum is short and consequently importation of those varieties will be continued. The amount, however, will not be large, Secretary Wallace said.

"It is probable the spring wheat mills in the 1936-37 season will use a larger percentage of hard red winter and Pacific northwest wheat than last year," said the report. "A larger than usual quantity of soft red winter wheat is also likely to be used in bread flour. As a result, imports of milling wheat may be less than in 1935."

Wheat prices in the United States may be expected to average about as high relative to world price levels as during the 1935-36 season, when the price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was 15 cents over Liverpool, the bureau said. During the last three years short crops together with other influences resulted in wheat prices in the United States being maintained unusually high relative to the world market price.

"Farm prices probably have been 20 cents to 30 cents higher than might have been expected with more nearly normal yields in the United States," the report continued. "A return of average or greater than average yields in the United States would result in an export surplus and prices would adjust toward an export basis."

"The acreage seeded for the 1936 crop, 74,000,000 acres, was the second largest in history, and seedings as large for the 1937 crop would produce fully enough wheat for total domestic utilization even if yields should turn out to be one-fourth below average."

San Sebastian Shelled, Hostages Are Slain

DISPATCHES from the French border said Spanish rebel warships finally had begun the long threatened bombardment of San Sebastian and Irun, and that the loyalists were carrying out the threatened execution of the 1,900 Fascist hostages they were holding there. The battleship Espana fired a lot of heavy shells toward Fort Guadalupe but for a time at least was apparently not trying to hit that stronghold because many of their sympathizers were held prisoners in the fort. The Guadalupe garrison was hesitant in returning the fire for fear that shells would fall

on French territory. Already the French government was angered by the dropping of bombs on French border towns, though it was disputed whether they came from loyalist or rebel planes.

The Fascists captured the important town of Badajoz, near the Portuguese border, at the point of the bayonet, and were reported to have executed 1,500 government adherents taken there. The rebels also reported a victory near Zaragoza after a bloody battle. General Franco met General Mola and "President" Virgilio Cabanellas at the northern rebel headquarters in Burgos and planned for further advances of their southern and northern columns on Madrid. These will be supplemented by 4,000 Moors and foreign legion veterans marching eastward from Badajoz.

United States Will Not Interfere in Spain

EFFORTS of European nations, notably France, to persuade the United States to join in a neutrality pact concerning the civil war in Spain are not likely to succeed. However, it is the intention of our government not to interfere in the situation in any way whatsoever. Instructions to this effect were sent to all American representatives in Spain by William Phillips, acting secretary of state. While asserting that the American neutrality law prohibiting assistance to warring nations does not apply to the Spanish civil war, Mr. Phillips said that the United States intended to conform with its "well established policy of noninterference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or civil strife."

Most of the nations invited to participate in the non-intervention agreement were willing, but Germany temporarily blocked the plan by announcing that its answer would be delayed until Madrid gave a satisfactory reply to German protests regarding the execution of four German nationals in Barcelona.

American Ambassador Bowers abandoned his "floating embassy" aboard the coast guard cutter Cayuga and went ashore at St. Jean de Luz, France, by advice of the Department of State in Washington. According to the Army and Navy Journal, Mr. Bowers had tried to assume the role of commander of the American fleet in Spanish waters, and when the officers politely told him they took orders only from the Navy and Treasury departments or the President, he protested hotly to Washington, with the result recorded above.

Father Coughlin's Group Indorses Lemke

FOLLOWING the recommendation of Father Charles E. Coughlin, the National Union for Social Justice, in convention in Cleveland, indorsed the candidacy of Representative Lemke and O'Brien, heads of the Union party ticket. But, also on the advice of the priest, the Lemke platform was not indorsed. The 25,000 members of the N. U. S. J. present enthusiastically and unanimously elected Father Coughlin president of the organization. Lemke and O'Brien both appeared before the convention, delivered speeches and were given a rousing reception.

The final episode of the meeting of the Coughlinites was sensational. The militant priest was delivering a dramatic address before a vast throng in the Cleveland municipal stadium when suddenly he faltered, begged pardon and announced wearily that he could not finish because of illness. He was half carried to a car that hurried him to his hotel. There it was said his indisposition, due to the heat and overwork, was not serious, and next day he returned to Detroit.

No New Taxes Promise for Coming Year

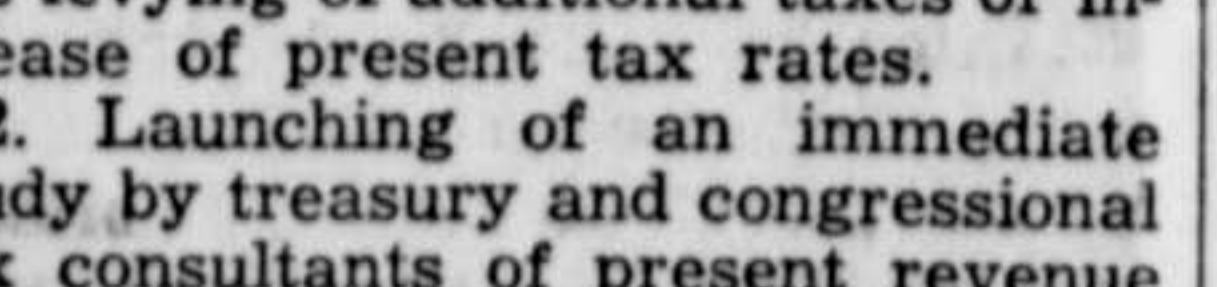
FOLLOWING a conference of President Roosevelt, Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee, Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the administration's fiscal program for the coming year was thus outlined:

1. Assurance that no request will be made to the next congress for the levying of additional taxes or increase of present tax rates.

2. Launching of an immediate study by treasury and congressional tax consultants of present revenue laws as a basis for recommendations to the next congress for elimination of inequitable taxes, especially those unfair "to consumers or to trade."

3. Treasury assurance that "with continued recovery" the revenue yield is approaching the point where it will cover government costs and provide a surplus for reduction of the public debt.

Wm. Phillips



Wm. Phillips

Commodity Exchange Act Attacked in Court

AN EQUITY suit attacking the constitutionality of the commodity exchange act, chiefly on the ground that it seeks to regulate interstate rather than interstate commerce in violation of the Constitution, was filed in the federal district court in Chicago.

The suit was instituted by William S. Moore, a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and names the exchange, its board of directors, and the following as defendants: Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Leslie A. Fitz, supervisor of the commodity exchange administration in Chicago; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce; Homer S. Cummings, United States attorney general; Michael L. Igoe, United States district attorney of the northern Illinois district, and Ernest J. Krueger, Chicago postmaster.

In his petition Mr. Moore asked that the commodity exchange act be declared unconstitutional, void, and unenforceable.

Reds Waging War to Win America, Says Hobson

ADMIRAL RICHMOND P. HOBSON, now head of the Public Welfare association of New York, told the National Conference of Clergymen and Laymen at Asheville that Comintern, the international Communist propaganda agency, is waging "scientific warfare" to gain control of the United States. He said the board of strategy of his association, after exhaustive studies, has collected evidence that a competent Communist general staff has been at work and has succeeded to the extent of casting widespread doubt on the Constitution and bringing discredit on the Supreme court.

John A. Lyon, New York attorney and a leading Methodist layman, supported Admiral Hobson by citing the success of pacifism throughout Methodist youth organizations.

Migration From Drouth States Is Urged

DR. C. W. THORNTHWAITE, former climatologist of the University of Oklahoma, has made a study of the drouth area of the Great Plains, and his interesting conclusions are published by the University of Pennsylvania. Briefly, Thornthwaite recommends that 59,000 migrate from the farms of the damaged region. He contends that wind erosion has damaged 65 per cent of the plains region, extending from the Canadian border into the Texas panhandle. A long range government program for the return of millions of acres of wheat land to its native sod, he says, might be the only means of checking the devastating dust storms.

Observing that long dry spells have been frequent in the history of the plains, Thornthwaite predicts that "the present drouth might be prolonged for 20 or more years."

The weather expert estimates that a minimum of 12,610 families should move out of Montana, the state in which he reports the greatest "surplus population." He urges a migration of 12,200 families from Texas and 7,360 from North Dakota. Heavy removals also are suggested for South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Borah and Robinson Are Renominated for Senate

TWO veterans of the senate, William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat and majority leader, won their fights for renomination without much difficulty. Borah defeated Byron Defenbach, who was backed by the Townsendites. His Democratic opponent at the polls in November will be Gov. C. Ben Ross.

In the Presidential contest the American Federation of Labor, as an organization, will maintain its traditional non-partisan policy, according to the firm declaration of President William Green. The federation, said he, is not in the Non-Partisan Labor league, which is backing President Roosevelt.

AAA May Abandon Control of Grain Crops

OFFICIALS of the agricultural adjustment administration discussed in Washington the advisability of drastically reducing or removing altogether the planting restrictions on corn and wheat next year. No decision was made and farmers will be consulted before any changes are ordered. It was, however, definitely stated that wheat acreage will be expanded.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, passing through Chicago on his way back from Iowa, said he believed government-controlled crop insurance would prevent wild price fluctuations in farm produce. The plan, he said, has not progressed beyond the embryo stage, but probably would entail storage of crops in government granaries. Each farmer, depending on the percentage of his normal crop he wished to insure, would make his "insurance" payments in the form of bushels to be stored in a common pool.

The plan, preventing "lean years and fat years," would tend to stabilize market prices because it would assure a continual adequate supply of whatever commodity was to be insured. Gradually, he said, it might be worked out to include all major farm produce.



Hugh Bradley Says

Spa Veterans Tell of Rothstein's Cache, Man-Eating Horse

TALES that are told when gray-haired men gather on the verandas while the stars stand their watch at Saratoga.

There are the whispers about the fortune Arnold Rothstein, the sure thing gambler, may have hidden some place before he suddenly departed from this earth. Most of the veterans here knew him—some of them only too well and too sadly—and they doubt whether his estate could possibly have been as small as the records show.

It is not that they suspect any living person but they knew Arnold as he was, a close-mouthed fellow who early learned that you seldom can go broke when you have aces wired. So they sit and wonder where those aces—the reserve fund, the stake for another day—can be.

Some of them will whisper that there must be close to \$500,000 worth of cash or easily negotiable securities awaiting in some safe deposit vault for an owner who never will return. They—those veterans who knew Arnold so well and sometimes so sadly—say that would have been just like him. To rent the box under some assumed name and then, trusting no man, to keep the secret locked forever in his own mind.

Some confide that this cold, suave man who knew Broadway so well that only once could he be persuaded to venture more than 500 miles a way from it—that was when he had the pleasure of viewing the 1919 World Series preparations of the Reds and the hitherto well-laudered White Sox—would never have given a bank such a break.

They whisper that he must have hidden this \$500,000, in which they believe so implicitly, some place on Long Island.

But the evening grows old along with such vague wonderings and—

Man-Eater Kercheval Dug Grave With His Teeth

There is the tale of Kercheval. A popular horse in the West thirty years or so ago, he had won the Burns Handicap, then one of California's most celebrated turf events. But perhaps success went to his head or it may have been that he was a bad one at heart. To this day men will argue about that, but the facts in the case are plain.

Kercheval was a man-eater. At first he merely nibbled at his stable boys and—since those free and easy horsemen of another era probably figured that there was no accounting for tastes—nobody took that seriously.

Soon not even the biggest helping of oats or the juiciest hay that money could buy could tempt him half as much as a nice bite out of a customer's arm. Even in an era for jaded appetites this was a trifle too much. They wanted to be fair, though, and so they gave him another chance.

It was no use. Like many a man who lets temptation run away with him, Kercheval was determined to dig his grave with his teeth. So one afternoon after he had slashed off most of a lady's bonnet as well as too feet of hair and some scalp, they decided that there was nothing else to do.

Kercheval was indicted and tried in due form by the sovereign state. There was much that could be said in his favor because, as has been mentioned, he was a horse with winning ways.

So they deliberated—those twelve good men and true—and then returned with the verdict. Of course there were other alternatives open to them, even though they deemed him guilty beyond doubt. But the thing was new then and the West ever has been a section given over to novelties. Besides there may have been those who noted a wicked gleam in the eye of this horse who stood in the crowded court room with probably never a worry as to where his next meal was coming from.

I do not know about that though. I only know the facts in the case and they are plain. While Kercheval looked longingly at the fat foreman the verdict was read. Kercheval had been sentenced to be electrocuted. And these are the tales that are told in the evening.

NOT IN THE BOX SCORE:

Pie Traynor was so burnt up when his Pirates dropped a recent game to the Dodgers that he walked the ten miles from Ebbets field to his Broadway hotel trying to cool off. . . . George Bull, president of the Saratoga Racing association, once starred on the Columbia track team. . . . It takes eight motion picture machines to make one of those fight films. In addition to the four regular cameras two are required for slow motion and two for sound, according to Harry Volter.

Do you remember way back when the "Flying Dutchman," Hans Wagner, also was called the "Human Omelet"? That latter tag was fastened upon him by some forgotten baseball writer who admired the way in which the Great Honus spread himself ar-und shortstop.

Up New England way are predicting that Holy Cross will repeat the Crusader football victory march of 1935. Most of last fall's power boys will return and there are some five-star special sophs bound to win jobs. Probably the best of them is Hank Ouellette.

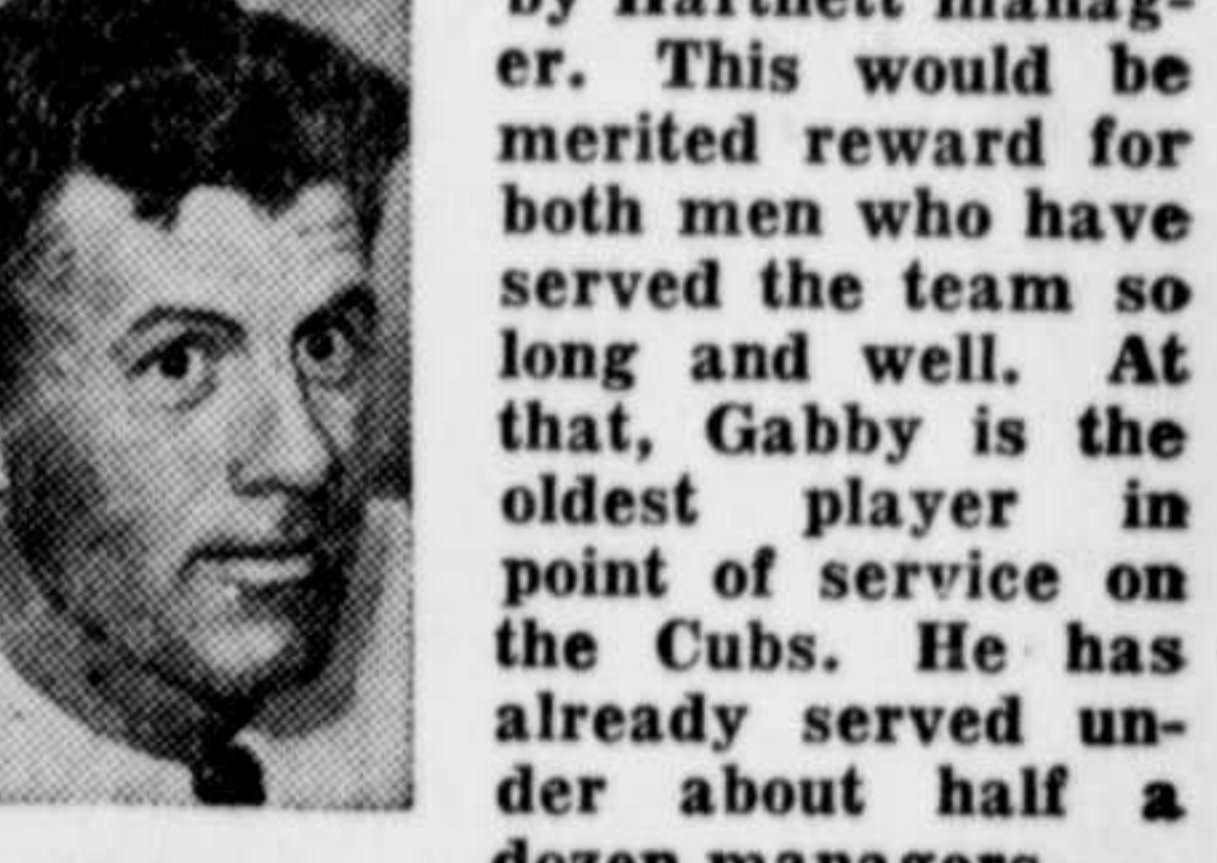
Al Weill is sorely perturbed over rumors that a strange combination of newspaper men are attempting to help him poach Tony Canzoneri's lightweight title. . . . Alabama Pitts is hitting .411 for Charlotte in the Carolina league. . . . The United States Bureau of Standards is to test all those finish line cameras at Saratoga. . . . The Dodgers could use George Cizor, the big outfielder now working on their Allentown farm. Before coming North he hit .375 (96 hits, 58 R.B.I.) in 58 games for their Leaksville estate.

If the very studious Joe Gould has not been so busy reading about Popeye, Landon and Dorothy Dix last December, Jim Braddock might now be preparing to bank an extra 50 G's. At that time the champion's manager turned down the Garden's offer of 4 1/2 per cent of the gate and a bonus of \$25,000 if he would agree to meet Schmeling. Now, unless the Reds and the Japs get the upper hand before September, all Joe gets out of the same assignment is 4 1/2 per cent of the gate. . . . Is a Brooklyn judge preparing a rummage because the state racing commission is permitting Col. (J. E. Widener staff) Abe Hallow to operate a book in the Saratoga clubhouse?

When visiting players check in at the Polo Grounds the first question they ask is "How's Terry's knee?" That's not because they're kind-hearted fellows either. . . . Lou Little, Columbia football coach, was in town one day recently for a visit with Assistant Herb Kopf. Reports that he has pretty well recovered from his operation. . . . Note on yearling sales such as those at Saratoga—Hustle On, which cost \$70,000 as a yearling, never won a race. The \$150 Goldey F. has won eight this season and seems fit to grab several more decisions at the Spa. . . . Did General Phelan, the eminent boxing commissioner, have time to read back copies of the newspapers during his trip to Bermuda? . . . Arnold Owen, the great young catcher now assigned to the Cards' Columbus farm, is a cousin to Marvin Owen, Detroit third sacker.

Cubs Predict Grimm Will Be Club's Prexy

Cubs say that within three years Charley Grimm will be president of the team and Gabby Hartnett manager. This would be merited reward for both men who have served the team so long and well. At that, Gabby is the oldest player in point of service on the Cubs. He has already served under a dozen managers. . . . It will be interesting to see how Nat Holman of C. C. N. Y. and Joe Lopicch, newly appointed at St. John's, react when their teams meet in the hottest of all metropolitan rivalries next winter. For years the two coaches were pals, teammates and stars with the Original Celtics. . . . Ed Balingier, the very able Pittsburgh baseball writer, carries a cornet when traveling and serenades the Pirates each morning.



Grimm

Did any one ever note that the two racetracks famed as being graveyards for favorites have long lakes in the infield? Could that be because Saratoga and Hialeah form players need something in which to jump? The Cards play an average of 18 exhibition games a year with the choice of a \$1,500 guarantee or a percentage of the gate. That gives the management a cool \$27,000 or so a season. Incidentally, the Deans and Medwicks played a night game recently when the only illumination was furnished by ordinary electric globes such as you might stick in your living room. . . . Bob Pastor, who took on LeRoy Haynes at Ebbets field recently, never attends fights. Says he learns more by sitting in a quiet movie and analyzing the boxing films.

Forwards Claire Shillington and Eddie O'Keefe and Defenseemen Dick Adolphe and Eddie Grommell from last year's Rovers have hopped to England to get in on the "amateur" hockey boom there. This practically takes all the profit out of the Rangers' amateur farm hockey.