

News Review of Current Events

FLEET STALKS 'PIRATES' Britain, France Will Patrol Mediterranean for 'Subs' . . . Japs Advance as Chinese Start Tactical Retreat

Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Showdown on 'Sub' Piracy

GREAT BRITAIN and France were massing the greatest destroyer fleet ever operated in the Mediterranean sea, to police it and safeguard neutral shipping from attacks by "pirate" submarines, as a result of the agreement signed by nine powers at Nyon, near Geneva. The powers signatory to the pact also included Greece, Jugoslavia, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Egypt and Russia.



M. Litvinoff

The principal provisions of the agreement, which Germany and Italy were invited to join, were:

- 1. Mediterranean shipping will be restricted to the regular ship lanes, which will be patrolled by French and British warships, in both the eastern and western stretches. If Italy agreed, she was to be allowed to patrol the Tyrrhenian sea. 2. Patrolling navies will attack and attempt to destroy any submarine which attacks merchant ships other than Spanish, without first giving passengers and crew opportunity to leave in lifeboats, as outlined in the 1936 London naval treaty.

3. Signatories expressly declare that they do not concede belligerent rights to either party in Spain. 4. Patrol ships arriving on the scene of an attack too late to prevent it will be authorized to attack any submarine in the vicinity, provided they are satisfied it is the guilty one.

5. These measures will be executed by the British and French fleets anywhere in the Mediterranean with the exception of the Adriatic. Eastern powers will protect neutral shipping in their territorial waters. 6. Signatories agree not to let any of their own submarines put to sea in the Mediterranean unless accompanied by a surface vessel, except in certain "exercise" zones. 7. Signatories will not permit foreign submarines in their waters unless in urgent distress or on the surface and accompanied.

It was plain that delegates knew that explosions might occur in half a dozen European capitals if their pact did not get into operation before there were any further attacks on shipping. They were embarrassed in conference by the Russian foreign commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, who insisted on naming Italy as the "pirate." Russia at first refused to sign, on the grounds that the second provision was no protection at all, merely requiring submarine commanders to be "gentlemanly" before sinking ships, and that it implied recognition of both Spanish parties as belligerents.

Britain's Anthony Eden was reported to have convinced the signatory powers that it would be impossible for a submarine to sink a ship under those conditions.

China's German Strategy JAPAN'S long-awaited "big push" in China was believed definitely "on" as the Japanese assumed virtual control of North Hopei, and made important thrusts into the Chinese lines at Shanghai, after the most terrible fighting of a month of undeclared warfare.

At about the same time, the Chinese, heeding at last the advice of German officers generally conceded the "brains" of the central army, began a strategic retreat to the "third area of defense" mapped out by these same officers after the Shanghai conflict of 1932, which was conducted under identical conditions.

Included in the Japanese drive to break the 20-mile Chinese line from the Woussing forts to Lihuo were more bombings and shellings of the heavily populated Chinese districts of Nantao, Chapei and Lungwa, with women and children accounting for most of the enormous casualty list.

The Japanese conquest of North Hopei appeared to have been clinched with smashing victories at Machang and Tsinghsien. Tsinghsien is 40 miles south of Tientsin and only 16 miles from Tsangchow, where the principal Chinese defenses of the area are located. From Tsangchow to Paotingfu there exists a strong, unbroken Chinese line which includes the finest Chinese war equipment and the country's heaviest artillery.

Apparently the Chinese plan of retreat was to withdraw defending troops from the range of Japanese naval guns in the Whangpoo and Yangtze rivers. The Chinese were reluctant to leave positions which they claimed had been held against the Japanese invasion; but the Ger-



HANDS ACROSS EUROPE

Jointly refusing to attend the anti-"piracy" conference, Hitler (left) and Mussolini once more show the complete accord of the two Fascist governments.

man advisers finally won them over to the theory that these positions had been held at a cost far out of proportion to their importance.

Japan has depended largely upon the naval guns from most of her artillery shelling and, attacking farther back from the river, will lose that advantage. The presence of Japanese warships was an important factor in the heavy Chinese casualty list, which totaled 20,000 killed and 30,000 wounded. The invaders lost 10,000 men killed and an unestimated number wounded.

The first strategic stage of the Chinese fighting in Shanghai—as planned by the German officers—was to slow down and harass the landing of Japanese reinforcements; the second, to divide the Japanese lines, and the third, to deprive the Japanese of the use of their naval guns.

Realizing what is going on, the Japanese command has ordered rapid advance no matter what the cost, in an effort to change an orderly retreat into a complete rout. As a result, the Japanese for the time being are the heavy losers in men, rather than the Chinese. The latter have been covering their maneuver well, leaving land mines in their wake which have blown whole Japanese units to bits, and continuing to throw a curtain of artillery fire in front of the invaders. The city of Shanghai is a mass of fires and ruin such as no one has ever seen there before.

\$300,000,000 in New Money

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU has agreed to issue \$300,000,000 in bonds against an equal amount of the treasury's "sterilized" gold. The move was believed to have been made because of recent weakness in the market for government bonds and a 16 per cent decline in the stock market over a period of about four weeks.

In addition, the open market committee of the federal reserve board announced that it had authorized the twelve federal reserve banks to buy additional amounts of short term government securities.

In some quarters, the treasury's move was interpreted as an about face by the administration, reversing its year-old policy of trying to prevent an untimely inflation.

'Keep Us Out of War'

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, anxious over conditions in Europe and the Far East, cut his vacation short and returned to Washington to discuss developments with his cabinet. After discussing the situation with Norman H. Davis, his European ambassador-at-large, and Bernard M. Baruch, and getting reports from the State department, he was said to be convinced that there was a real possibility of implication of the United States in a foreign war. Baruch called Europe a tinder box, ready to explode at any time.

In an address before an outdoor meeting of Dutchess county (N. Y.) citizens President Roosevelt had said, "World conditions are pretty serious. I am glad to say . . . that we are going to do everything we can in the United States—not only the people of the United States but the government of the United States—to keep us out of war." He added that "it will take a lot of planning to keep us out of war."

16,098,000-Bale Cotton Crop

THE fifth largest cotton yield in the nation's history was forecast by the Department of Agriculture, which estimated a 1937 crop of 16,098,000 bales. The cotton crop September 1 was 75 per cent of normal, indicating an average yield per acre of 228.5 pounds.

Yanks in Far East 'Kick'

AMERICANS in Shanghai, constantly in danger of their lives, cabled Washington, demanding the protection of United States ships. The American Chamber of Commerce in the war-torn city asked Secretary of State Hull for immediate clarification of the State department's stand. Some of them were bitter toward President Roosevelt, who, from his yacht, had told newspaper men that Americans in the war zone would remain there at their own risk. No deadline for evacuation had yet been set, and when rumors spread that the United States flagship Augusta was making ready to leave Yangtze waters, panic spread among the Yanks in Shanghai.

Many business men, with lifetime savings invested there vigorously urged the President to adopt "a foreign policy with a strong front and keep the American flag waving." One veteran Yank resident circulated a petition demanding that the President "get off his yacht, get on his feet and get some guts above them."

American missionaries and business men protested that the United States' position in the Far East was largely the result of their life's work, and insisted on a more steadfast attitude to keep the American stake in China. The State department replied that there was a broad distinction between getting out of the line of fire and relinquishing privileges established over the years. Vice consuls in many Chinese ports were ordered to leave their posts.

Headache for the League

AT GENEVA, the Chinese delegation framed an appeal against Japanese invasion, to be presented to the League of Nations. The appeal, which urged peace-loving members and non-members to join in action against the "aggression," invoked Article 17 of the League covenant, which would invite Japan to sit in on the council of reply. If the accused nation refuses the invitation sanctions may be applied against it. Japan has definitely indicated she intends to reject any such invitation.

The Chinese statement charged that since mid-August Japan has thrown 60,000 troops into the Woussing-Shanghai area. "The intention of Japan . . . cannot otherwise be interpreted than to dominate Shanghai . . . and to attack Nanking, the capital," the statement said. It also declared that the Japanese blockade of the entire Chinese coast was illegal.

Hitler: 'Stand by Japan'

ADOLF HITLER, in a manifesto to the German nation, offered to stand by both Italy and Japan in a "defensive fight against bolshevism." He charged that the "two major wars" now going on (the Sino-Japanese and the Spanish civil wars) were the result of "attempts to spread communism."

The Reichsfuehrer's speech was read to the Nazi party congress in Nuremberg while he sat on the platform. It could not have been better timed in view of the current friction between Italy and Soviet Russia over submarine piracy in the Mediterranean.

Germany and Italy's "community of interests" have emerged in recent months, he said, "more and more an element in the defense of Europe against chaotic imbecility."

His manifesto continued: "Our (anti-communist) agreement with Japan serves the same fundamental mission—to stand together in defense of world civilization."

Nazi Too Busy to Fight

ADOLF HITLER, German dictator, struck what might have been a cheerful note, in conference with foreign government representatives at the Nazi rally in Nuremberg, when he declared that Germany is too busy to become involved in any war. He said that the plans which he and other Nazi leaders have for the country would take from 20 to 40 years to complete, and that war might be disastrous to them.

The Reichsfuehrer reiterated his belief that Germany's colonies must be returned to her, to furnish a market for her goods. He implied that Great Britain need have no fear of the Nazis maintaining naval bases in colonies, for the expense of that would offset the economic advantage created by them.

McGrady Quits Labor Post

EDWARD F. MCGRADY, assistant secretary of labor, and chief strike trouble shooter of Mme. Frances Perkins' department, resigned to devote his talents to radio. He left his \$8,000-a-year job to take the post of executive vice president in charge of industrial relations with the Radio Corporation of America, at a salary variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

In a letter to McGrady, President Roosevelt expressed "deep regret," and added, "Your efforts to maintain harmonious labor relations have always been in the public interest and in fairness to workers and management."

McGrady had been one of the federal mediators who failed to achieve a settlement of the C. I. O. strike against "Little Steel." In his new position, his services will be available to the government upon call, it was reported.



Bill Terry Can't Get Away From Managerial Job

THROUGHOUT most of his years in New York John McGraw wanted to be president of the Giants. That most people regarded him as the Giants made little difference. He wanted that particular executive job and he never got it.

Bill Terry, who succeeded McGraw as manager, has few characteristics in common with the late little Mac. But he does have such an amazing flair for winning pennants that most fans have come to regard him as the Giants. That fact, together with his new five-year contract for \$40,000 or so a season, should make him very happy.

The probability, though, is that Bill will not be entirely at peace with himself, even if his red hot team comes up with another pennant and a world title this year. Like McGraw, Bill always has wished to get away from the playing end of the game, to distinguish himself in the bigger business departments. Like McGraw, also, it is improbable that his full wishes ever will be realized.

Thereby hangs a strange trend of thought. Players of forty years or so ago were generally reputed to be tough, tough, unlettered men. Yet many of them—Charley Comiskey, Clark Griffith, Jack Dunn are prize examples—have later achieved even more enduring fame and wealth as club owners or top-ranking executives.

When Jack Curley Became Sports Editor

A bunch of newspaper men were sitting around the other night talking about what a swell guy the late Jack Curley was. One of them came up with this true tale of the time Jack promoted a fight in a western city and began a lifelong friendship.

For some reason the sports editor of the city's most important paper took a terrific dislike to Jack. He planned the fight day by day, letting poison drip into every word he scribbled.

On the day of the fight the sports editor fell off the water wagon. His daily panning and the buildup by the other reporters had created wide interest in the battle. The result was to be front page news.

Curley happened to pass the office at midnight, heard that the sports editor had fallen by the wayside and that soon there would be hell to pay because the story had not been written. Curley went upstairs.

The next day the paper had the city's best written and most complete story. From start to finish it was in the sports editor's best vein, dripping vitriol, panning the whole fight from opening bell to count of ten.

That afternoon the sports editor, sober but somewhat shaky and dim about what had happened, approached Curley, paper in hand.

"Everybody says you're a swell guy," he said. "I guess I did kind of lay it into you. Especially this story. It's terrible. I didn't mean to be so raw in it and call you so many names. I don't know how I came to do it."

"Oh, that's all right," said Curley. "Forget about it. You didn't. I wrote it myself."

The only important money bet on the Louis-Farr affair was on knockouts and how many rounds the Welshman would last. . . . As has been mentioned here frequently, Louis' hands are much smaller than the average heavyweights' and are soft and puffy. Probably they do get hurt easily in spite of the inordinate amount of bandage permitted him. . . . A reader suggests Uncle Mike Jacobs should put the Brown Bomber in that elimination tournament, too. . . . Another writes in to say that Marcellus must have just come back from a \$23 ducat prize fight when he made that crack about Denmark in Act 1, Scene 4, "Hamlet."

A third mentions that Bob Pastor had Louis looking much worse than did Farr but, being a local boy, was not aided by maudlin sentiment and a magnificent radio buildup.

A fourth points out that one reason why so many gents are writing for fairness to Schmeling now is that the Nazi is the only one certain to provide the Twentieth Century S. C. with a million-dollar gate next year. . . . A fifth goes into details to show how Braddock, by coming in rearing, fought in the best possible way to lose his title. . . . A sixth mentions that Farr and Manager Broadribb, previously known as virtuous squawkers, took their defeat most gracefully.

NOT IN THE BOX SCORE:

THE best line ever written about prize fighting was one carried for years in a New York afternoon paper. It was, "Don't bet on fights." . . . Teammates insist Joe Di Maggio's hitting is falling off because of that extra dough he is picking up doing commercial movies. Say he spends so much time in the studios that he is getting Kleig eyes. . . . Art Rooney, the racetrack plunger who also owns the Pittsburgh pro football club, plans to buy Big Ed Smith's contract from Washington where the former N. Y. U. star is not precisely happy. . . . The latest gag on steeplechase favorites is for the rider to lose his stirrups. In the good old days the riders just fell and then picked themselves up with the grace of acrobats.

Not all the hold-ups at Saratoga during the racing season reached the headlines. Several (and I am not referring to things happening in the track betting ring or around the town gambling houses) were kept under cover. There is to be stricter supervision next season. . . . Incidentally, one of the Spa lake houses cleaned up \$90,000 on the season in spite of an expensive overhead. . . . Baltimore fans are giving Bucky Crouse an automobile in appreciation of the great job he has done in lifting the Orioles from cellar to first division since he was appointed manager a couple of months ago. . . . Canarsie stadium wants the world to know that it has made \$6,000 on its prize fight shows this outdoor season.

Bill Terry and one of the nation's sports editors are making faces at one another because they used to live in Memphis when both of them were young and ambitious. . . . Mrs. Emil Denmark will race her successful stable in New York instead of her native Chicago because of the difficulty of getting along with the western officials. . . . That celebrated sportsman, Buddy Walsh, who sells so many Posts around the upper West Side, is running for business agent in the Newspaper Makers' Delivery union.

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Uncle Phil Says:

Unwanted Effect Sometimes a soft answer can be so utterly soft as to loose one's wrath instead of turning it away.

Yes, tolerance can be mere laziness. People do not loosen up on their purse-strings until you reach their heart-strings.

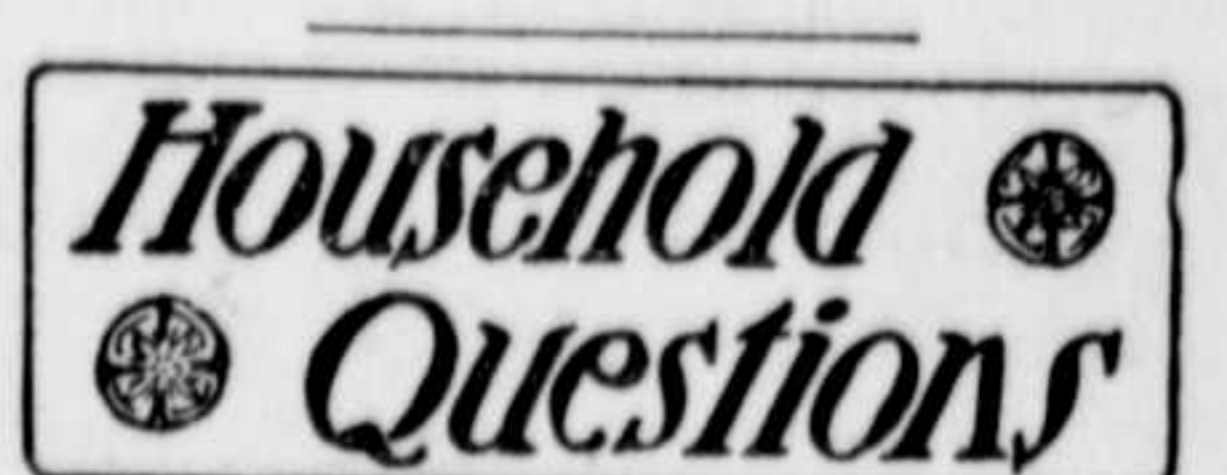
Many may feel that their days are full of chores and bores. Two hours to pursue one's absorbing hobby makes any man's day happy.

Flattery vs. Spite Talk All flattery is delivered with the idea of pleasing, which makes it superior to the kind of converse spread in the spirit of spite.

Peace of mind and approximate happiness might perhaps be any man's who will live a well-nigh hermit life; but the poor chap hasn't the fortitude to do it.

No man is criticized in trying to be decent if he will be quiet about it and not shout.

How many have discretion enough not to disagree with others when it doesn't matter?



Cleaning Brass.—Never use vinegar to clean brass. Though it cleans at first, it soon causes tarnish. The proper materials for cleaning brass are oil and rottenstone.

Removing Tobacco Stains.—Tobacco stains may be removed from washable materials by moistening with lemon juice and bleaching in the sun.

When Preserving.—Don't pack jars too tightly when preserving fruits and vegetables. Leave a space of at least half an inch at the top for liquid.

Egg as Cleanser.—The yolk of egg may be used for removing mud, chocolate or coffee stains from any kind of material except velvetene. Rub into the stain, wash off with warm soapy water, and rinse thoroughly.

Treating Dry Glue.—Vinegar added to dry glue will make the glue fit for use again.

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By taking Cardui, thousands of women have found they can avoid much of the monthly suffering they used to endure. Cramping spells, nagging pains and jangled nerves can be relieved—either by Cardui or by a physician's treatment.

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