

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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President Returns From His Western Tour

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returned to Washington from his tour through six western states and, though he was rather tired, he hoped to run up to New London, Conn., for the Yale-Harvard boat race. That depended on the congressional situation. He had to deal with the lawmakers who were all tangled up in the controversy over the tax bill, and also to complete his speech of acceptance to be delivered at Philadelphia on the twenty-seventh of June.



President Roosevelt

The final speech of Mr. Roosevelt's trip was delivered at Vincennes, Ind., where he dedicated the handsome memorial to George Rogers Clark. He paid eloquent tribute to that conqueror of the Northwest, and found occasion to appeal for support of his own program. Said he:

"In his (Clark's) day among the pioneers there were jumpers of land claims and those who sought to swindle their neighbors though they were poor in this world's goods and lived in sparsely settled communities. Today among our teeming millions there still are those who by dishonorable means seek to obtain the possessions of their unwary neighbors.

"Our modern civilization must constantly protect itself against moral defectives whose objectives are the same but whose methods are more subtle than their prototypes of a century and a half ago. We do not change our form of free government when we arm ourselves with new weapons against new devices of crime and cupidity."

In a series of rhetorical questions the President defended the AAA subsidies to farmers, soil conservation, reforestation, and preservation of wild life.

From Vincennes Mr. Roosevelt went to Hodgenville, Ky., for a brief visit to Lincoln's birthplace, and then his train carried him back to Washington.

Senator Norris Again Will Support Roosevelt

FOUR years ago Senator George Norris of Nebraska, independent Republican, warmly supported Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency, and he now announces that he will again back the Democratic ticket. He urges his countrymen "to forget partisanship and come to the support of the man who more than any other man in recent years has stood for the welfare of the common people."

The senator said the Cleveland convention "nominated a man for President whose greatest asset is that nobody knows him and nobody knows what he stands for. It does not necessarily follow from this that the nominee is not a good man. But it does mean that if he will not take orders from the undisclosed bosses who made him, then these eminent gentlemen have been deceived."

Russia to Become Only "Real Democracy"

RUSSIA proposes to establish what its rulers assert will be the only real democracy in the world. A new constitution, to be promulgated next fall, has been drawn up under the direction of Josef Stalin, the dictator, and will be acted on by the all-union congress of soviets on November 25. This document guarantees protection for private property, suffrage for all citizens more than eighteen years old, regardless of race, sex,

religious belief, and previous activities or property ownership. The communist party will be retained as the only recognized political organization.

There are to be two legislative bodies, the council of the union, elected by the people, and the council of nationalities, selected by the present indirect system. These two bodies will elect a board of 31 officials to run the government. The chairman of this board will be equivalent to the president of a republic.

The official press in Moscow says bourgeois democracy is "dictatorship of capitalism," whereas the Soviet democracy will grant the widest rights to all working people, the "old, exploiting classes" having disappeared over there.

Death of G. K. Chesterton, Noted English Author

ONE of England's most distinguished and interesting authors and critics passed from the scene in the death of Gilbert Keith Chesterton, generally known as "G. K." He was sixty-two years old. Chesterton was converted to Catholicism in 1922 and thereafter much of his writing was devoted to his championship of that church. For many years his writings were very popular and in 1926 he established his own weekly magazine. He was the author of about 50 books and innumerable articles.

Chesterton loved to write something incongruous and was called "prince of paradoxes." Combative, unconventional, and dogmatic, his was a distinctive style. His outspoken criticisms in addresses and writings frequently led to controversies.

Landon and Knox Are Named by Republicans

IN ONE of the greatest demonstrations of popular acclaim in the history of American politics, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was nominated for President of the United States by the Republican national convention meeting in Cleveland.



Gov. Landon

Nominated on the first ballot, Governor Landon received the unprecedented number of 984 out of a possible 1,003 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. Although his name had not been placed in nomination, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho received 19 votes, including 18 from the Wisconsin delegation and one from West Virginia.

Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, was nominated for vice-president on the ticket, receiving the unanimous vote of the delegates.

Party unity and harmony were the watchword of the delegates. The action of the three other leading candidates for the Presidential nomination—Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Senator Borah—in withdrawing in Landon's favor paved the way for a militant and united front in the coming campaign by the Republican party.

The convention adopted a platform of "Americanism," pledging a broad farm relief program, repeal of reciprocal tariff bargaining, the elimination of monopolies and opposition to American entry into the League of Nations and the World court.

Governor Landon in a telegram read to the convention by his campaign manager, John Hamilton, placed his own interpretation on certain planks in the platform. Under the title of labor he advocated a Constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt legislation necessary to protect women and chil-

dren in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions, provided it is not possible to do so under the Constitution as it now stands.

He likewise advocated a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold, adding: "I recognize, however, that this requisite must not be made until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials."

Concerning the merit system in civil service, he suggested that it should include every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and should cover the entire Post Office department.

Eastman Offers Program of Railway Reform

JUST as his office was about to expire, Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, submitted a report in which he proposed a lot of reforms by which the railroads might win back the business they have lost to the truck and the automobile. Among his suggestions are lower fares, lighter weight, and speedier cars, use of busses and trucks by the railroads to meet competition and consolidation of terminals and other facilities.



J. B. Eastman

He also advised the development of a nation-wide "container" service in the movement of freight by railway, highway and water, predicting that this would save millions of dollars in the handling of present freight and would create much new business. The containers are now used in a limited manner in some localities and industries.

Eastman recommended a "searching examination and thorough overhauling" of railroad pullman service, and a plan of operation under which the pullman company would own and operate the cars and railroads, leasing them and retaining the entire revenue from the sleeping and parlor car service.

Pershing Says Outlook for Peace Is Not Bright

GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING is not optimistic concerning world peace. Addressing the graduating class at the United States Military academy on the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation, the general said "no one can tell when we shall again need our armies." He continued: "The situation in the world today is far from reassuring. None can foresee the effect upon us of another world catastrophe. Loyal citizens cannot shut their eyes to the possibility of war. They owe it to all that is sacred to make ample preparation against an evil day."

The 276 cadets of the 1936 class go on three months' leave before reporting to their first stations as second lieutenants.

Farm Mortgage Body Shows Good Profits

ANNOUNCEMENT by the Federal Farm Mortgage corporation shows that its net profits from its organization to March 31 last were \$15,280,716. This sum has been set aside as a reserve against mortgage loan losses.

The profit and loss statement of the corporation, published in the first issue of the Farm Credit Quarterly, shows that the organization held, as of March 31, first mortgages on farm real estate amounting to approximately \$308,000,000, second mortgages valued at \$510,000,000, and consolidated federal farm loan bonds bought from the federal land banks amounting to about \$759,600,000. Outstanding bonds of the corporation on March 31 totaled \$1,047,256,900.

Two New Cardinals Are Appointed by the Pope

IN A secret consistory Pope Pius XI raised to the rank of cardinal two of his old friends, Giovanni Mercati and Eugenio Tisserant. Twenty-seven cardinals were present at the ceremony, among them being Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia.

During the consistory the pope formally proclaimed appointments of three American and two Canadian bishops. They were Msgr. George L. Leech, bishop of Harrisburg, Pa.; Msgr. Hugh L. Lamb, auxiliary bishop to Cardinal Dougherty, Msgr. William Adrian, Nashville, Tenn.; Msgr. Francis Carroll, Calgary, Alta., and Msgr. Patrick Bray, St. John.

New Dealer Wins in Alabama Primaries

THE New Deal was made the issue of a congressional campaign in Alabama with the result that Luther Patrick, an ardent supporter of the administration, defeated Congressman George Huddleston, an incumbent for 22 years. Patrick, a forty-two-year-old lawyer, won the Ninth district nomination by about 6,000 votes after a spirited campaign in which he charged Huddleston with disloyalty to the New Deal.

Great Britain Ready to Abandon Sanctions

A VITAL alteration of Great Britain's foreign policy, particularly as it affects Anglo-Italian relations, was indicated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain in an address in which he implied broadly that England may soon move to end sanctions against Italy. Regarded by many experts as likely to become Britain's next prime minister, Chamberlain said: "Collective security based on sanctions has failed."

This was taken to mean that England may reverse the policy which had supported the League of Nations' futile sanctions campaign to halt Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

John Hays Hammond Is Taken by Death

DEATH came to John Hays Hammond, eighty-one, internationally-famed mining engineer, economist and writer, at his home at Gloucester, Mass. He had lived a life high in adventure and rich in experiences. He was a friend and confidant of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, H. Rider Haggard, Cecil Rhodes and many other figures celebrated in world history in the past half century.



John Hays Hammond

Mr. Hammond was born in San Francisco, where his parents settled after the Mexican war in which his father served as a major. It was the era of the spectacular California gold rush. He watched miners pan for gold dust as a boy. After graduation from Yale he set himself up as a mining engineer. Soon he visited the west coast of Mexico.

He became known as an expert judge of mining property and was sent to South Africa by "Barney" Barnato, great speculator of the last century. Hammond experienced some romantic adventures including an acrimonious encounter with Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic who sentenced him to be hanged and relented only on the intervention of the secretary of state.

Illinois Fair Trade Act Upheld by Court

THE Supreme Court of Illinois upheld the constitutionality of the state's fair trade act in a decision affirming the opinion of the Cook County Circuit court. The court held that Carl W. McNell, in

the liquor business in Chicago could not sell his product at less than the wholesale list price. Said the opinion:

"The fair trade act has for its major objective the preservation and protection of property interests of the producer and his distributors to the good will represented by brand trade marks and trade names."

Mussolini Gives Up Three of His Cabinet Jobs

IN A long expected cabinet shake-up in Italy, Premier Mussolini gave out three of his eight portfolios. There are 15 posts in the cabinet. It Duce appointed his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, as foreign minister. Ciano, only thirty-three, is the world's youngest foreign minister. He moved up from the cabinet post of propaganda. Mussolini also gave up the ministries of colonies and corporations, these posts going respectively to Ferruccio Lantini and Alessandro Lessona. Count Ciano's former ministry was taken by Dino Alfieri. Giuseppe Tassinari, ambassador to Poland, was made undersecretary for foreign affairs. He is only thirty-seven.



Mussolini

Elsewhere in the world governments were experiencing changes. In Nicaragua, Dr. Carlos Brenes Reyna, completing the unexpired term of the deposed President, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, announced his cabinet. The cabinet included Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, minister of foreign relations; Dr. Geronimo Ramirez Brown, prime minister; Jose Ramon Gonzalez, minister of public works; Benito Ramirez, minister of finance; Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero, minister of education; Dr. Roberto Gomez, minister of health; Dr. Alejandro Sequiera Rivas, sanitary director.

Strikes Still Annoy New Regime in France

AFTER settling a general strike in which 1,000,000 workers paralyzed the industrial life of France, the new "popular front" government under Premier Leon Blum was faced with further difficulties in the form of a series of new strikes. Although the government had held day and night trying to adjust disputes and though most of the demands of strikers had been satisfied by employers, there was a steady return to work than had been expected. It was reported that as far as strikes in some industries were settled, others were affected.

Bread Loaves Larger, Potato Crop Small

LARGER loaves of bread at no increase in price to the consumer were being offered by leading baking company chains selling their product in large cities of the United States. One company increased the size of its 10 cent loaf by 25 per cent, and another by 15 per cent. The saving to consumers was made possible by the invalidation of the AAA processing tax, according to an official of a baking company. The tax was 30 cents a bushel of wheat, he said, and was reflected in an increase of from \$1.28 to \$1.58 a barrel for flour.

At the same time, the threat of possible potato famine, due to drought that is seriously curtailing crops in the Southeast, caused uneasiness among housewives. Prices rose precipitately, but eased off, because of immediate demand from consumers declined. The seriousness of the situation was reflected in reports from the crop division of the Department of Agriculture that unless rains come soon an acute shortage will hit the price of potatoes. The crop over this year was small, it was revealed, and Maine reported only carloads of last year's holdovers on hand.