

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

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Landon and Lowden Are In Accord on Agriculture

COMPLETE endorsement of the presidential candidacy of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas was given by former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois following a conference in Topeka. Following the conference former Governor Lowden announced that he and Governor Landon were in "full accord" on the question of farm relief.



Frank O. Lowden

The Illinois farm leader revealed that he had discussed soil erosion, reciprocal treaties, conservation of farm population, government aid in marketing surplus crops, centralizing of federal power and reduction of federal expenditures with Gov. Landon. Mr. Lowden declared:

"We are in accord on the important agricultural issues. I shall support him and campaign for his election."

Payment of cash federal bounties to soil-conserving farmers through a plan contemplating state administration was one of the farm principles advocated by Mr. Lowden which received the verbal support of Gov. Landon following the conference.

With the Republican presidential nominee at work on his acceptance speech, conferences with other leaders were scheduled. Important among these was the visit of George N. Peek, former AAA administrator who resigned his post following a break with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and is now a New Deal critic. Also on the program was the visit of Col. Frank Knox, Governor Landon's running mate.

At Governor Landon's office a letter was made public from William Cabell Bruce, former Democratic senator from Maryland, saying that he was "bitterly disappointed" in President Roosevelt and "deeply gratified" at Governor Landon's nomination.

In the meantime members of the Kansas legislature had departed for their homes after submitting two constitutional amendments to the state's electorate. One of these would authorize state aid for the needy and the other would approve state participation in the federal social security plan. Both amendments were recommended by Governor Landon.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Is Taken by Death

DR. S. Parkes Cadman, who rose from the mines of England to international fame as a pulpit orator, died in Plattsburg, N. Y., at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Cadman was pastor of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn and was a former president of the Federal Council of Churches.

In his youth, Dr. Cadman worked as a "pony boy" in a mine in Shropshire, England. At fourteen he began to read theology; at seventeen he joined the church and at eighteen preached his first sermon. He came to America in 1890 with less than \$100 in his pocket. Through a bishop whom he had met in London he obtained his first pastorate.

In his later years, Dr. Cadman had for his congregation all the people of the North American continent. He was the first of the "radio pastors" and his Sunday afternoon sermons reached the ears of millions.

His eloquence as a preacher brought him a steadily growing fame. Peace and temperance were the keystones of his philosophy, although he expressed his views

freely on politics, civic affairs, literature and crime as well as religious affairs. His last public address dealt with "The World at the Crossroads."

New Austro-German Pact Makes Diplomatic History

A NEW era in European diplomacy was heralded with the signing of a treaty between Germany and Austria, re-establishing peace and normal relations between the two nations.

Since Italy has been acting in the role of big brother to Austria in the past two years it was regarded as a virtual certainty that Premier Mussolini had sanctioned the new pact. Observers pointed out that with Germany, Austria and Italy in accord and with Poland friendly to Hitler's aims, Europe now has a prospective alliance more powerful than the triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary preceding the World war.

By the terms of the new Austro-German pact, the sovereignty of Austria is guaranteed, a friendly attitude by Austria toward Germany is promised, amnesty to Nazi agitators in Austria is given and freedom of Austrian Nazi now interned in Germany is permitted.

In sealing the Austro-German agreement Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria wired a message of congratulations to Chancellor Hitler expressing his conviction that the agreement "would be to the advantage of the whole German people." In replying Hitler expressed the wish "that this agreement will re-establish the old traditional relations springing from racial unity and the centuries long common history" of the two peoples. It is understood that both Hitler and Schuschnigg will meet in the near future, probably at Hitler's summer home at Berchtesgaden.

In diplomatic circles the signing of the new pact was regarded as another shrewd coup by Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini. The German and Italian dictators have thrust a dictatorially governed Fascist and Nazi wedge through central Europe from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

In Paris, French officials were quoted as seeing in the new agreement an initial step toward German annexation of the Austrian republic without resorting to war. They declared their belief that Hitler's actual entry into Vienna is now only a question of time. They expressed their belief that Hitler had signed the accord merely to have his hands free for action against the free city of Danzig and Czechoslovakia.

President Roosevelt Leaves for Nautical Vacation

AFTER dedicating New York's new \$64,000,000 Tri-borough bridge, attending the wedding of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, minister to Denmark, to Captain Boerge Rohde of the Danish court and spending two days at his Hyde Park home, President Roosevelt embarked on a nautical vacation in Maine and Canadian waters.



President Roosevelt

On the bridge dedication program with the President were Secretary of the Interior Ickes, Gov. Lehman of New York, Senator Wagner and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City. The bridge is the largest completed public works administration project in the East. It comprises four spans in its three and one-half miles of elevated ways and connects Manhattan, the Bronx

and Queens, Long Island. Its cost is second only to that of the Golden Gate bridge at San Francisco.

Before leaving to board the schooner Sewanna, President Roosevelt conferred with a group of eastern state representatives on the matter of flood control. Representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other states hit by disastrous floods early this year met with the President.

On the cruise of the Sewanna, a 50-foot schooner yacht, President Roosevelt will act as skipper and helmsman. Three of his four sons, James, Franklin Jr., and John are members of the crew. The cruise will carry the President along the Maine coast to Campobello Island, New Brunswick, where his mother has a summer home and off Nova Scotia where he expects to do some deep sea fishing. A destroyer, the presidential yacht Potomac and the schooner Liberty carrying newspaper men are trailing the Sewanna.

Before he returns to the White House, the President will pay a visit to Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada at Ottawa, the Dominion's capital.

Ruth Bryan Owen Becomes Bride of Danish Officer

ROMANCE outmaneuvered diplomacy when Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, minister to Denmark, became the bride of Captain Boerge Rohde, gentleman-in-waiting to King Christian of Denmark. The wedding took place in St. James Chapel at Hyde Park, N. Y., in the presence of President Roosevelt who nominated Mrs. Owen as the country's first woman minister.



Ruth Bryan Owen

A few days after Mrs. Owen returned to the United States for the summer, the announcement of her engagement was made in Denmark by Captain Rohde's mother. A day or two later, Captain Rohde arrived in America and plans were made for an immediate wedding.

Mrs. Owen, who has announced that she will campaign for President Roosevelt's re-election after her wedding trip, will resume her post in Denmark later, continuing the use of the name Ruth Bryan Owen, in official life.

As attendants at the wedding, Mrs. Owen and Captain Rohde selected Fannie Hurst, the novelist, and Robert Lehman who is the bride's son-in-law and a cousin of Governor Lehman of New York.

Promise of Rains and Cooler Weather for Drouth Areas

WITH a recession of the extremely high temperatures promised and the prospect of rains, some measure of relief was in sight for the sun-parched drouth areas of the Great Plains. Rains which fell in portions of the Northwest revived scattered areas. But for day after day a record-breaking heat wave had brought temperatures ranging from 90 to 114 from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians.

Twenty-three states, eight of them in the South, were listed as suffering in some degree from the drouth. Ten of them—North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia and South Carolina—were already in a critical stage. Five others—Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and West Virginia—were borderline cases. Eight others where the full severity of the drouth had not yet been felt were: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio.

The sweltering heat and drouth spread into Canada. The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Canada's bread

basket—had begun to suffer like their neighbors in the United States. Except for scattered local showers, there had been no rain from Ontario westward to the Canadian Rockies since June 16.

With the full extent of the damage in the "dust bowl" area of the Northwest not yet known, the federal government made plans to deal with a long-range disaster. President Roosevelt, taking personal command of the relief program in Washington, announced that he would make a personal tour of the drouth-stricken areas within the next few weeks.

The President announced that the federal government had prepared a comprehensive plan whereby 170,000 out of 204,000 farm families impoverished by the drouth in the Northwest would be given immediate cash assistance. He declared that he will make his trip after the relief program has had an opportunity to get under way, to see for himself exactly how much damage was caused by the drouth and whether financially-ruined families are receiving the proper assistance.

Fifteen Jap Army Officers Are Put to Death

FIFTEEN Japanese army officers who were leaders in last February's bloody rebellion in which four high-ranking government officials met assassination, were executed by a firing squad in Tokyo.

Two other officers condemned to death were not shot and no explanation was made by the war office. They were Captain Yoshiaki Nakamura and Captan Asiachi Isobe. Unofficial observers believed their lives were temporarily spared so that they might testify in trials of other men accused of complicity in the uprising of February 26 which pushed Japan close to the brink of civil war.

The condemned men were charged with murder, rebellion and disobedience to the commands of Emperor Hirohito. Prison terms were meted out to 44 non-commissioned officers and eight civilians for their complicity in the mutiny.

The drastic action of the high command in the name of the emperor in imposing so many death sentences was regarded as a strong effort to end political terrorism in the ranks of the Japanese army.

Threat of Farm Strike Worries French Nation

WITH the threat of a farm strike hanging ominously over France, riots in French cities and street clashes between the leftists supporting the popular front socialist regime of Premier Leon Blum and rightists who oppose it added to the unrest. The government made anxious efforts to dissuade farm workers from going on a strike for higher pay and better wages.

On five farms near Paris striking farm hands had actually occupied the land. While this was a localized situation, it was fraught with dangerous possibilities because the area affected not only provides most of the French capital's fresh vegetable supply but is an important wheat growing region as well.

Due to heavy rains and hot weather the wheat has ripened at an abnormally rapid rate. Should a widespread strike of farm hands occur that delayed the wheat cutting only a few days, experts were of the opinion that the entire crop of the region would be lost.

It was reported that agitators were circulating through the rural districts generally inciting farm laborers to organize for a strike and urging them to take over the employers' fields in the same way city workers occupied factories and shops in the recent "stay-in" strikes.

Green-Lewis Rift Brings Labor Crisis

AS THE long-awaited campaign to unionize the nation's steel industry was under way, one of the most serious crises in the history of the American labor movement arose when strife broke out between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who has promoted the unionization drive in the steel industry.



William Green

Meeting in Washington, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor considered the matter of suspending eight national and international unions on the ground that these eight unions have begun the formation of a dual, or dual labor federation.

John L. Lewis announced that he would not respond to a summons of the executive council to answer charges that he had violated the federation's policy by trying to organize 500,000 steel workers in one big industrial union instead of several unions divided by craft.

Should the rift widen and a strike occur, observers believe it would split the organized labor movement and affect its prestige and position at a critical time.

Denouncing the action of Lewis group, President Green declared:

"It is sincerely to be regretted that the committee for industrial organization thwarted the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to inaugurate an organizing campaign in the steel industry."

"A very serious if not a fatal mistake was made when it was the decision of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor . . . and prevented the executive council from carrying out convention's instructions to encourage, manage, promote and conduct an organizing campaign among the iron and steel workers at the earliest possible date."

Back of the collision over the tempted unionization of the steel industry are two contending schools of thought over the future of organized labor in America. One that sponsored by Mr. Green rose to power on a policy of trade craftsmen, trained by crafts. The other is championed by John Lewis who visions a powerful machine organized regardless of crafts, which includes the skilled and unskilled workers well as the trained craftsman. The success of either Green or Lewis, it is believed, will be a turning point in the history of American labor.

Rockefeller Celebrates His 97th Birthday

CELEBRATING a big cake to celebrate his ninety-seventh birthday, John D. Rockefeller predicted he would live to be one hundred. Despite temperature of 92 in shade, the famous nonagenarian donned a sun helmet and went outdoors on his summer estate at Lakewood, N. J.

The multimillionaire oil magnate philanthropist did not let the celebration of his birthday interfere with his daily nap or his daily afternoon automobile ride.

Mr. Rockefeller long since given up all forms of athletic activities, including golf, formerly his favorite pastime. A few years ago he was down to a few holes a day, but now he has given up entirely. It has been his custom to spend his winters at Coral Beach, Fla., and his summers at Lakewood or at his summer estate at Pocantico Hills near Nytown, N. Y.