

# Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
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## Olympic Games Formally Opened in Berlin

WITH spectacular ceremony the Olympic Games were officially opened in Berlin when a graceful runner bearing the Olympic flame that had been started from Greece dashed into the stadium, lowered the silver torch before Reichsfuehrer Hitler and kindled the sacred fire in a great cresset. Then came the formal parade of the athletes of fifty nations, natively uniformed and marching with precision while guns boomed and bands blared. Some of the foreign groups gave the Hitler salute as they passed by the chancellor. Others did not. Among the latter were the Americans, who placed their straw hats on their left breasts and marched with eyes right. Nor was the American flag dipped before the fuehrer, the explanation being that this was done only before the President. The American contingent was greeted by an outburst of whistling which the knowing declared meant "the raspberry." But on the whole the affair was decidedly successful.

In the first day's contests the United States started things with a rush. Jesse Owens, Ohio State's colored star, broke the Olympic and world records in winning his heat in the 100-meter dash; and Johnson, who is from California, set a new Olympic record of 2.03 meters. In some other events the Americans did well, and in yet others they were eliminated.

In the 100 meter finals Owens won and Metcalfe of Chicago was second.

Helen Stephens of Missouri, in winning two heats of the women's 100 meter event, broke the world record both times.

By a vote of 36 to 27 Tokyo won the Olympic games for 1940, Finland being the losing bidder. The Americans, South America and the British empire were virtually solid for Japan, which offered a transportation subsidy of about \$485,000 to offset costs of traveling in the Far East. The Finns urged that the games be returned to a Spartan simplicity.

## New Locarno Pact May Give Europe Security

WHILE the nations of Europe were worrying over the Spanish rebellion and the danger that it might bring about open rupture among the Fascist and anti-Fascist governments of the continent, steps were taken to assure peace. Germany and Italy accepted the invitation of Great Britain, France and Belgium to participate in a conference this fall from which it is hoped another and better Locarno pact will emerge.

No date for the conference has been set, but it was expected to be held either just before or soon after the meeting of the league of nations assembly in Geneva in September.

Both Germany and Italy stressed the need that it be preceded by careful diplomatic negotiations.

Britain's parliament adjourned after hearing a government assertion that the prospective Locarno talks would ease the tense European situation.

## Lewis and Allies Absent

When A. F. of L. Council Meets JOHN L. LEWIS, head of the United Mine Workers, and his 11 associates on the Committee for Industrial Organization, made good their promise not to be present when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor met to try them on charges of "insurrection." The council members were plainly angered by this def-

iance and it was predicted they would proceed to find the defendants guilty "in absentia" and to suspend the unions in the Lewis group. This would be the greatest split in the ranks of American organized labor since the federation was formed fifty years ago. It would mean the loss of about one-third of the federation's membership.

Previous to the meeting of the council President William Green in an impassioned speech accused Lewis and his followers of substituting "jungle law" for democracy in their efforts to organize the steel industry. He said he was prepared to make any personal sacrifice, even to resigning his office, to bring about peace and "bind up the wounds."

As for the oft-repeated charge of the CIO unions that the A. F. of L. leadership had failed to organize the unorganized, Green asserted that you couldn't "move human beings like sacks of salt or pounds of sugar."

## Col. Roosevelt Willing to Run for Governor

NEW YORK Republicans are to nominate a candidate for governor at their party convention in September, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt has said in a letter that was made public that he is willing to accept that honor if the party so desires.

Colonel Roosevelt, now forty-eight years old, was the Republican candidate for governor in 1924 and was defeated by Alfred E. Smith. Since then he has been governor of Puerto Rico and governor-general of the Philippines.



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## Government Crop Report Shows Drouth Damage

THE WEEKLY crop report and weather summary of the Department of Agriculture revealed that the drouth and high temperature were playing havoc with the corn crop in most of the leading producing states. In some sections there will not even be fodder and over a much larger area no grain will be obtained this year. There were good rains, however, in parts of the central and eastern areas and improvement was noted there in both corn and pasturage.

The present drouth in Iowa, the department said, has caused greater damage to corn than that of 1934. The summary reported almost complete destruction of the crop in two southern and two western tiers of counties, with serious damage in some other sections.

Threshing of winter wheat revealed expected yields, the report said, but spring wheat conditions were termed disappointing.

## Mishaps Befall Two American Senators

SENATOR VIC DONAHEY of Ohio, while fishing in Chesapeake bay, was struck by lightning, and painfully but not dangerously injured. The bolt hit and split the mast of his launch, ran along the rail and burned the senator's hands badly.

Another senator, Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, was among a group of tourists who were robbed by bandits near Taxco, Mexico. The victims lost their money, watches and jewelry but were not otherwise abused.

## Smaller Scale Projects in New PWA Program

EMPHASIS is placed on smaller scale projects to be completed speedily, in the third building program of the public works administration, which was opened by the

allotment of \$22,742,034 by President Roosevelt. It includes 352 projects in 37 states, and the largest of these is a courthouse for New York city to cost the government \$4,835,000. The average allotment is only \$64,323.

Secretary Ickes, PWA administrator, said that, in addition to 45 per cent donation, PWA will lend \$2,142,000 to help communities defray their 55 per cent share of the cost. President Roosevelt has ordered that all projects "be commenced by October 1, 1936, reach a peak by the end of the year and be completed by October 1, 1937."

## Re-Arming of Helgoland Admitted by Germans

UNOFFICIALLY, Germany admits that she is re-fortifying Helgoland, the Gibraltar of the North sea which was demilitarized by the treaty of Versailles. The report that the Nazis were taking this action was brought up in the English house of commons and Foreign Secretary Eden said the government did not intend to deal separately with the question, hoping for a fresh effort for European peace "in which Germany would play a full part." He hinted that Great Britain would let the affair pass without comment as one of Germany's "minor affronts." It was believed France would take the same stand.

## London Papers Fined for Contempt of Court

LONDON newspapers were taught a severe lesson in fair dealing, in connection with the case of George McMahon who was arrested for menacing King Edward with a revolver recently. The Daily Express and the Evening News editors and their respective proprietors, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, were fined \$2,500 each for contempt of court because the papers printed articles calling McMahon's act an attempt on the king's life, the attorney general stating that it was not yet proved to be an attempted assassination. A movie distributing agency was fined \$250 on the same charge.

## Zioncheck Does Not Seek Re-election to Congress

HEREAFTER Washington will have to get along without the excitement provided by the antics of Marion A. Zioncheck of Seattle, Wash. That eccentric—to put it mildly—gentleman has announced that he is not a candidate for re-election, because of his mother's ill health, and says he wants to be America's forgotten man. Zioncheck has settled down to private law practice.

## Progress of Revolution in Spanish Republic

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO'S rebel forces in Spain, according to late reports, were pressing the government troops seriously



Gen. Franco

and winning some bloody encounters. This despite the claims of Madrid that the Fascists had been checked. The rebel columns advancing on the capital from the south were reported to be threatening communications between Madrid and the eastern sea-coast at Valencia and Alicante, chief sources of the government's food supplies. Leaders of the insurgents claimed they held Huelva, important seaport, and all the territory between Seville and the Portuguese border. The loyalists directed a strong attack on Saragossa but advices from the front reaching Perpignan, France, said their three columns were ambushed by the rebels in a narrow canyon and lost perhaps 2,000 killed. Gen-

eral Caballero commanded the insurgents in that action.

General Franco has been quoted as saying the revolution, when successful, will result in a military dictatorship for the time being.

The government, now a red dictatorship, has taken possession of all church property and assumed control of all industry and agriculture. It also has confiscated the merchant marine to form a defense fleet. The loyalists were encouraged by victories in and around San Sebastian.

Fascist Italy has been accused of aiding the Spanish rebels, and it is asserted a number of Italian bombing planes were sent to them in Morocco. The leftist French government naturally is in sympathy with the Madrid government and Frenchmen, unarmed, have been given permission to cross the border to aid in putting down the rebellion. German and Russian sympathies, also, are ranged on opposite sides, and all this caused fears that a general war might result. France called on all other nations to preserve neutrality, and Spain warned Italy and Germany to keep hands off.

Day by day the struggle in Spain became bloodier and more ruthless. Summary executions of prisoners were common on both sides and these deaths were probably as numerous as those in battle. The government planes showered bombs on the rebel strongholds, virtually destroying many towns; and the Fascist bombers engaged in desperate fights with loyal warships.

## Puerto Rico Nationalists Are Found Guilty

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, leader of the Puerto Rico Nationalist party, and seven of his associates were found guilty at San Juan of a conspiracy to overthrow the United States government in the island by force and were sentenced by Federal Judge R. A. Cooper to prison terms ranging from two to six years. In the first trial of these men the jury had disagreed. The defense attorneys gave notice of appeal.

The case originated in a clash between Nationalists and police last October in which several persons were slain. Following this, Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of insular police, was murdered, presumably in revenge for the killing of Nationalists in the October fight.

## Louis Bleriot, Famous Aviation Pioneer, Dies

LOUIS BLERIOT of France, one of the pioneers and early heroes of aviation, died in Paris of a heart attack at the age of sixty-four. He it was who startled the world in 1909 by first flying across the English channel, a feat as daring then as was the solo flight of Lindbergh across the Atlantic ocean in 1927. Bleriot was an engineer and invented the automobile searchlight.

## President Roosevelt's Vacation Is Ended

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ended his 437 mile cruise when his yacht docked at Campobello island, New Brunswick, where he has a summer home.

Mr. Roosevelt remained at Campobello only two days and then took a special train to Quebec, where he visited with Lord Tweedsmuir, governor general of Canada.

Immediately after this meeting, Mr. Roosevelt took train for his summer residence in Hyde Park, N. Y., and there began mapping the plans for his campaign for re-election. Half a dozen leaders of the Democratic party, including National Chairman James A. Farley, were summoned into conference with their chief. The President also obtained from Secretary Wallace and Chester Davis a report on drouth conditions and relief needs.

## Frank Knox Notified of His Nomination

FACING an enthusiastic crowd that completely filled the big Chicago stadium, Col. Frank Knox received from Senator Steiwer of Oregon the official notification of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Republican party, National Chairman John Hamilton introduced the senator, who spoke briefly but forcefully and with his customary eloquence. As Colonel Knox stepped forward to deliver his speech of acceptance he was greeted by a roar of applause that continued for many minutes. His fellow citizens were glad to express their gratification for the honor done him, and thousands from outside Chicago were no less warm in their appreciation of the candidate. In the streets surrounding the stadium was another vast throng of people who were unable to get into the building.

Unlike Governor Landon, Colonel Knox devoted much of his address to the alleged failure of the Roosevelt administration which, he said, had the most glorious opportunity in the history of the nation but ignored its responsibility, failed in its job and defaulted in its obligations.

"From the day that it took office," he declared, "it embarked on a series of hysterical experiments on the economic life of a burdened people. At a time when universal co-operation was a necessity it initiated a campaign of abuse and vilification of business men. At a time when the credit of the country should have been strengthened it inaugurated a policy of credit adulteration and currency experiment that demoralized foreign trade and frightened domestic finance. It set up a system of regimentation of industry that reduced production and prevented re-employment. By coercion of congress it forced the passage of reform measures so recklessly drafted that they hamstringed the revival enterprise and paralyzed the renewal of investment. It installed a regimentation of agriculture that destroyed food and reduced foreign markets and increased the cost of living and multiplied the expense of relief.

"At a time when private industry was struggling desperately for a new start it set up government enterprise to compete with private business. At a time when the burden of taxation was already too heavy to bear it embarked on a policy of squandering public funds and increasing the weight of taxes. At a time when united effort and mutual good-will would have completely recovered it promoted sectional hatred and class strife. At a time when returning business confidence was ending depression it began a campaign to terrorize business and subjugate the banks. At a time when confidence in the character of government was vital it established a spoils system. At a time when the economic system was worn and emaciated it performed major surgical operations upon the industrial body to see what would come inside. It adopted an economic philosophy of scarcity and forced upon a hungry and distressed people . . .

"No one can define the New Deal or even describe it. But we know what it means. It means federal control over local business, over local bank credit, over local wages, over local conditions of work, leads to federal regimentation of the labor, the business, and the home of every American citizen. It leads to price-fixing and production control by federal authority. It leads inevitably to the extinction of the small business man, to the end of free enterprise in America.



Col. Knox