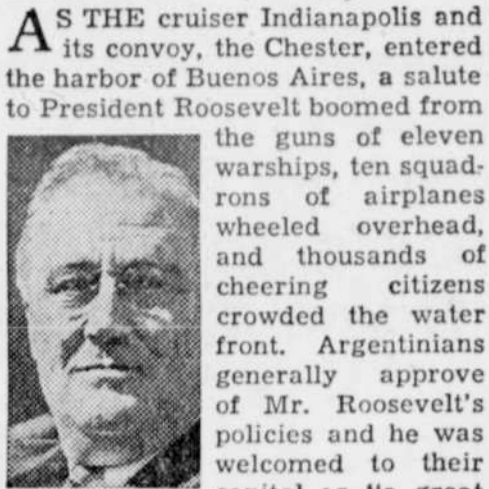


Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Buenos Aires Receives Mr. Roosevelt Warmly



President Roosevelt

AS THE cruiser Indianapolis and its convoy, the Chester, entered the harbor of Buenos Aires, a salute to President Roosevelt boomed from the guns of eleven warships, ten squadrons of airplanes wheeled overhead, and thousands of cheering citizens crowded the water front. Argentinians generally approve of Mr. Roosevelt's policies and he was welcomed to their capital as "a great benevolent dictator." They had planned to give him an elaborate reception, but it was toned down somewhat at his request. President Justo, who already had greeted the distinguished guest by wireless, met him at the dock and accompanied him to the American embassy. Then Mr. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and members of the American delegation to the peace conference made a formal call at the government house.

Next day, after a ride about the city, President Roosevelt attended the extraordinary session in the legislative palace to open the Pan-American peace conference which he initiated. A formal dinner for him at the government house and a reception for all conference delegates followed. The event of the third day was a luncheon at the American embassy in honor of President and Mrs. Justo. Then Mr. Roosevelt embarked and started on the return trip, with a brief stop scheduled for Montevideo, capital of Uruguay.

On his way south President Roosevelt stopped a few hours in Rio de Janeiro, where half a million citizens turned out in the rain to give him an enthusiastic welcome. President Vargas showed him the magnificent Brazilian capital, and he addressed an extraordinary session of the parliament with an eloquent plea to all peoples of the western continents to keep out of war and settle their problems with good will and understanding.

Alleged Japanese Plan for Inner Mongolia

TROOPS of Suiyuan province in China recently captured the stronghold of Prince Teh Wang, rebel leader in Mongolia, and some secret documents seized there reveal a Japanese plot to set up an Inner Mongolian puppet state to be known as the Great Yuan empire. This would extend westward from Jehol to Sinkiang. The documents disclosed that Japan has already spent 50,000,000 Chinese dollars on this project and is prepared to spend about 400,000,000 more.

League Council to Deal With Spanish War

SPAIN'S government appealed to the council of the League of Nations to deal with the menace to "peace and good will among nations" allegedly created by Italo-German recognition of the fascist rebel junta. Secretary J. A. C. Avenol thereupon convoked the council, though at this writing the date for the meeting is unsettled. It was believed Italy would refuse to attend the session; Germany is no longer a member of the league. French statesmen didn't approve the Spanish action, feeling that it complicated an already serious situation and could do no good.

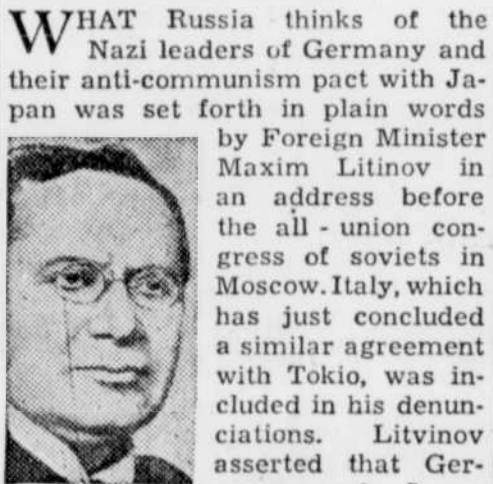
Excitement over the torpedo attack on a loyal Spanish cruiser by a submarine which the Madrid government more than hinted was a German vessel was allayed by the report that the undersea boat was a Spanish submarine that had gone over to the rebel side.

Madrid was being continually hammered by rebel shells and bombs, and there was intense fighting daily in University City, the northwest section of the capital, where the insurgents had penetrated. The American embassy was closed on orders from Washington and Eric C. Wendelin, charge d'affaires, gave protection to those Americans who wished to go to Valencia to board a United States warship. The German and Italian embassies, abandoned by their staffs, were seized and sealed by the defense junta and a number of Fascist refugees were arrested in the former. Berlin scoffed at this action but Rome called it banditry.

Military Revolt in Quito Is Speedily Suppressed

ONE regiment of the Ecuadorian army attempted to start a revolution in Quito, the capital, but the uprising was quickly suppressed in a battle in which 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded. Many persons were arrested, including Pedro Velasco Ibarra, brother of former President Velasco Ibarra, and several unidentified foreigners. The daily newspaper El Dia was closed and its director, Ricardo Jaramillo, was imprisoned.

Litvinov Attacks Nazi Foes of Soviet Russia



M. Litvinov

WHAT Russia thinks of the Nazi leaders of Germany and their anti-communism pact with Japan was set forth in plain words by Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov in an address before the all-union congress of soviets in Moscow, Italy, which has just concluded a similar agreement with Tokio, was included in his denunciations. Litvinov asserted that Germany and Japan were joined in a secret military alliance for the purpose of launching a war which would spread to all continents, and added that soviet Russia still stood irrevocably for peace. Said he:

"Fascist countries make one challenge after another to peace-loving democratic states and we hope before long those states will stand up to them."

"The soviet union has no reason to change its position, which was and always will be—peace. It wants peace for itself and for all other countries."

"It wants no words—there has been too much talk—but action from others."

"The soviet union begs no one to be its partner. It does not ask for unions, alliances or combinations. The day will come when the Red army and navy will be forced to defend the Fatherland. Then they will show unprecedented courage and heroism and fighting ability."

"I am sure the soviet union will stand as a fortress against the filthy waves of a Fascist sea."

How well prepared Russia is for war if it comes was indicated by a report that her naval forces have increased 1,700 per cent since 1933, and that she soon will have 7,000 airplanes and 100,000 pilots. "If the German Fascists threaten our country, we owe unto them," declared Corps Commander Khrpin, assistant commander of the Red army air forces.

V. M. Molotov, president of the council of commissars, professed love for the German people but intense hate for their leaders; who, he said, "have well earned their appellation of 'modern cannibals.'"

Japan announced her intention to build as quickly as possible an army equal to that of Russia; and Minister of Marine Nagano said the Japanese navy also would be enlarged. Premier Leon Blum, saying that the international situation

"never has been as serious or as dangerous in the last three months as it is now," declared pointedly that France, second only to soviet Russia, possessed the "most powerful military force in continental Europe."

Labor Department Shows Living Costs Increase

LABOR department statistics reported a jump of 14 per cent in wholesale prices in the approximately three years in which the Roosevelt administration has sought to raise the general price level. The widest gain was registered for farm products, which rose from an index figure of 58.7 three years ago to 85.5. Foods increased from 65.4 to 83.5. All commodities other than farm products and food increased from 77.5 to 80.8.

As figured into living costs, the department's statistics covering purchases by wage earners and lower salaried workers showed an increase for all items, from 77.2 at the close of 1933 to 82.4 in September, this year. The increases were: Food, 69.4 to 84.3; clothing, 76.2 to 78.6; rent, 63.9 to 64.6; house furnishing goods, 73.5 to 78.2. Fuel and light costs fell from 90.3 to 87.4 and miscellaneous items were off from 96.8 to 96.5.

Crisis Seems to Be Near in the "Simpson Affair"

APPARENTLY authentic reports come from London saying that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has told King Edward that his marriage to Mrs. Wally Simpson, if he contemplates such a move, will not have the support of the government or the parliament. Baldwin is said to have first conferred with Clement Atlee, Labor party leader, and established a common front of Conservative and Labor parties on their attitude toward this affair. It was also reported that the king had been formally requested by members of the cabinet and of the peerage to make known immediately to the British public his intentions with regard to Mrs. Simpson.

Stalin Offers Constitution to Soviet Republic

DICTATOR JOSEF STALIN, in one of his exceedingly rare public speeches, presented to his fellow countrymen the proposed constitution which he himself has written for the U. S. S. R. The document promises many new liberties and privileges to Russian citizens. These include equal suffrage, the secret ballot, the right to work, leisure, material security in old age, education, equal rights for women, universal equality of citizenry, freedom of conscience and the right to worship, freedom of speech, press, assembly and meetings and the right to organize into any group except political bodies.

Green Is Re-Elected by Federation of Labor

WILLIAM GREEN was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor before the closing of the convention in Tampa. Secretary Frank Morrison and the 14 vice presidents also were chosen for another term. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Green made a renewed plea to John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. associates to "come back to our home and fight the common foe."



William Green

This the insurgents show no sign of doing. The 1937 convention was awarded to Denver. The convention refused to concur in four resolutions attacking the Supreme court. It instructed the executive council to have a bill for the six hour day and five day week introduced in congress and declared the 30 hour week to be the "paramount objective" of the A. F. of L.

"Mystery Man" Zaharoff Dies in Monte Carlo

THE cause of world peace should be the gainer by the death of Sir Basil Zaharoff in Monte Carlo. Known as the "mystery man of Europe," he was for many years the master salesman of armaments and amassed an immense fortune in that and other business enterprises. Born in Odessa, Russia, of Greek parents, Zaharoff had all of Europe for his field of operations. He was knighted in England, became a citizen of France and married a Spanish duchess. He gave valuable aid to the Allies during the World war, founding chairs of aviation at Paris and Petrograd and presenting 25,000 pounds sterling to the British government for a similar purpose.

Use of Child Labor Is Reported as Increasing

REPORTING on its annual survey, the National Child Labor committee says the improved business activity has been accompanied by a general increase in the use of child labor, with "appalling conditions" in some industries.

"It appears to be hard for the individual who sees business and trade reviving," the report said, "to pause to consider the extent to which this process of creating wealth is being built upon the backs of children who need to be in school instead of having their youth ground out of them at labor."

Drouth Commission Gets Data for Its Program

CHAIRMAN MORRIS L. COOKE and other members of the federal great plains drouth commission are holding a series of meetings in the drouth blighted states for the purpose of formulating a relief and control program and are calling in the farmers to consult with them. At the first of these sessions, in Bismarck, N. D., officials and agriculturists of Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and North and South Dakota heard O. W. Roberts, federal meteorologist, give the encouraging promise that "greater than normal precipitation is anticipated in those states next spring on the basis of light precipitation this fall."

Reports of existing conditions, however, showed that the situation is serious. Gov. Walter Welford, of North Dakota, told the conference that water levels throughout his state are seriously diminished, constituting a major problem for the state and federal governments.

Another official declared that North Dakota's live stock situation is "most deplorable," that virtually no live stock is left on ranges in western sections of the state and that feed is seriously scarce in all sections.

Pleas Save Life of German Condemned in Russia

E. I. STICKLING, a German engineer, was sentenced to death in Russia for sabotage which he was said to have confessed. Hitler had his ambassador in Moscow make earnest demands for postponement of the execution, and then suddenly announced that if the sentence were carried out Germany would sever diplomatic relations with the soviet government. Great Britain feared such action would seriously aggravate the European war situation and so Prime Minister Baldwin interceded. He asked German Ambassador Von Ribbentrop to urge Hitler not to bring about the open break with Russia, and he instructed the British ambassador at Moscow to appeal for mercy for Stickling. Thereafter the Soviet government commuted the German's sentence to ten years in prison. Several of his fellow plotters were shot.

The agreement directed against the communist internationale, which angered Russia, was signed by Japan and Germany in the Berlin foreign office. Under it the two nations are to co-operate in a campaign against communism, and they invite other nations to join them.

Mayor Dore of Seattle May Be Recalled

SEATTLE has a habit of recalling its mayors when they are not satisfactory. One was thus ousted in 1911 and another in 1931. Now a movement has been started for the recall of Mayor John F. Dore, who is accused of inciting acts of violence in a labor dispute. Formal charges of misfeasance, malfeasance and violation of the oath of office were contained in a petition signed by fifteen women and eleven men. It asked the corporation counsel to draft the charges in condensed form so that an effort could be made to obtain the 24,000 signatures necessary for a special recall election.

Dore, fifty-four, was elected in March over Arthur B. Langlie, candidate of the New Order of Cincinnati, an independent organization of young voters seeking better municipal government.

The charges against the mayor largely have to do with his actions in connection with the strike of employees of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Nation's Greatest Inventors Named at Celebration

ONE thousand banqueters in Washington celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the American patent system and an announcer from a transport air liner gave them the names of America's "twelve greatest inventors" as selected by a secret committee of prominent men. These are the inventors and their inventions:

Robert Fulton, steamboat; Eli Whitney, cotton gin; Samuel F. B. Morse, telegraph; Charles Goodyear, vulcanized rubber; Cyrus Hall McCormick, grain reaper; Elias Howe, sewing machine; George Westinghouse, airbrake; Alexander Graham Bell, telephone; Thomas Alva Edison, electric lamp, phonograph, motion pictures, and many other devices; Ottmar Mergenthaler, linotype; Charles Martin Hall, process for making cheap aluminum; Wilbur Wright, co-inventor with his brother, Orville, of the airplane.

Mississippi Valley Body Against Seaway Treaty

THE Mississippi Valley association, meeting in St. Louis, adopted a resolution calling for rejection of the St. Lawrence seaway treaty unless the crown colony of Newfoundland and Anticosti island are ceded to the United States by Great Britain. Of course no one thinks for a minute that Britain ever would do that.

"The position of Newfoundland, astride the mouth of the St. Lawrence, is an insuperable obstacle to the treaty in its present form," the resolution said, "inasmuch as Newfoundland is a crown colony of Great Britain and is entirely separate from Canada."

"This crown colony as well as the St. Lawrence plug of Anticosti Island should both be ceded to the United States to guarantee our safety in case of war."

The new president of the association is Arthur J. Weaver, former governor of Nebraska and now president of the Missouri River Navigation association.