## **News Review of Current Events the World Over**

Landon Is Republican Nominee-Britain May Alter Sanctions Policy-Mussolini Makes Sweeping Changes in Cabinet.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IN ONE of the greatest demonstrations of popular acclaim in the history of American politics, Gov. Alfred M. Landon was nominated for Presi-

dent of the United States by the Republican national convention meeting in Cleveland,

Nominated on the first ballot, Governor Landon received the unprecented number of 984 out of a possible 1,003 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. Although his name had not been

Gov. Landon 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 watchwords 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 milltant 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.

Condemning "waste and extrava-gance" of the Democratic administration, the platform declares for economy by reduced expenditures and for a balanced budget. Adequate relief for the unemployed and co-operation of the states is provided. The platform demands the repeal of the present social security program for a simplified "payas-you-go" old-age pension plan. Without proposing a constitutional amendment, it pledges support to states' minimum wage and working hour laws, abolition of sweatshops and child labor, improvement of working conditions and the right of labor to bargain. It calls for restoration and maintenance of the merit system in civil service, regulation of business by a tribunal whose actions would be subject to court review and federal supervision of interstate utilities.

The platform demands adequate na tional defense, right of free enterprise without competition by government, free speech, pledges care of the veterans and calls for efforts to collect the defaulted war debts.

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 children 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.

N A long expected cabinet shake-up In Italy, Premier Mussolini gave out three of his eight portfolios. There are 15 posts in the cabinet. Il Duce ap-

pointed his son-in-law, Count Galeanzo Clane, as foreign minister. Ciano, only thirtyyoungest foreign minister. He moved up from the cabinet post of propaganda. Mussolini also gave up

nies and corporations, these posts going re-spectively to Ferruecia Lantini and Alesandro Lessons cia Lantini and Alesandro Lessona.
Count Ciano's former ministry was
taken by Diono Alfieri. Giuseppe Bastianini, ambassador to Poiand, was
made undersecretary for foreign affairs. He is only thirty-seven.

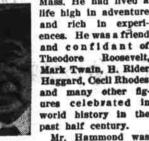
The action of Il Duce gave cise to
talk of his successor. Observers point-

announced his cabinet. The cabinet included Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, minister of foreign relations; Dr. Geronimo Ramirez Brown, prime minister; Jose Roman Gonzales, minister of public works; Benito Ramiriz, minister of finance: Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero, minister of education; Dr. Roberto Gonzalez, minister of health; Dr. Alejandro Sequeira Rivas, sanitary director.

ARGER loaves of bread at no in-Crease in price to the const 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 comsumers 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 on wheat, he sald, and was reflected in an increase of from \$1.28 to \$1.40 a barrel for flour.

At the same time, the threat of a possible potato famine, due to drouth that is seriously curtailing crops in the Southeast, caused uneasiness among housewives. Prices rose precipitately, but eased off, because immediate de mand from consumers declined. The seriousness of the situation was reflected in reports from the crop division of the Department of Agriculture that unless rains fell soon an acute shortage will boost the price of pota-The carry-over this year was small, it was revealed, and Maine reported only 100 carloads of last year's holdover on hand. While weather conditions up to the middle of July will determine the extent of the shortage, it was believed by farm experts that the later crops will meet the August and September demands.

DEATH came to John Hays Hammond, eighty-one, internationallyfamed mining engineer, economist and writer, at his home at Gloucester, Mass. He had lived a



and rich in experiences. He was a friend and confidant of Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, H. Rider Haggard, Cecil Rhodes and many other figworld history in the past half century. Mr. Hammond was

John Hays born in San Francisco, Hammond California, in 1855 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, believing it could be devel-

oped as a mining country. 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.

After developing mining property in many parts of the world, Mr. Hamnond was appointed by President Taft in 1911 as special ambassador and personal representative at the coronation of King George V.

A FTER settling a general strike in which 1,000,000 workers had 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 tolled day and night trying to adjust disputes and though most of the demands of strikers had been satisfied by employers, there was a smaller return to work than had been expected. It was reported that as fast as strikes in some industries were settled, others were affected.

The extent of the permanent ravages which will be left in the wake of this upheaval will only become apparent into bankruptcy so as to secure operation by the state. But whether Premier Blum and his "popular front" government were prepared for such ex-treme measures was not at all certain.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois up-held the constitutionality of the state's fair trade set in a decision af-firming the opinion of the Cook Coun-ty Circuit court. The court held that Carl W. McNeil, in the liquor business in Chiengo, could not sell his product of less than the wholesnie list price.

INDICATIVE of the rising tide of business recovery, the Western Electric company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, one of the largest employers of labor in the Middle West, resumed its common dividends. The action follower restoration of the company's op-erations to a profitable basis in 1935, with gains in both sales and employees. Practically the entire payment, amounting to \$3,000,000, goes to American Telephone and Telegraph, which owns more than 90 per cent of Western Electric's stock.

At the company's Hawthorne works, near Chicago, 10,500 employees were on the payroll on June 1, an increase of 1,730 since January 1. This compares with a low of approximately 6,700 during 1933. Employment is now the highest since 1932

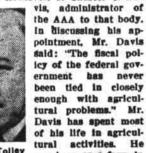
VITAL alteration in Great Brit-A VITAL alteration in particularly ain's foreign policy, particularly relations. as it affects Anglo-Italian relations, was indicated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain in an address in which he implied broadly that England may soon move to end sanctions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

"Collective security based on sane tions has failed."

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

In authoritative diplomatic circles in London it was reported that Mussolini had definitely served notice on Britain that Italy will leave the league unless the assembly meeting at Geneva on June 30 drops the anti-Italian sanctions program.

A GRICULTURE was given represenboard through the appointment by President Roosevelt of Chester C. Da-



Doctor Tolley was born on a farm in Iowa, was graduated from Grinnell college and later owned and operated a farm. For some years he was a newspaper publisher and then became editor

of the Montana Farmer. Mr. Davis was succeeded as AAA administrator by Dr. Howard R. Tolley. Nationally known as a sell expert, Doctor Tolley belped Mr. Davis draft the soil conservation plan, enacted after the United States Supreme court decision invalidated the AAA.

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 Huddieston with disloyalty to the New

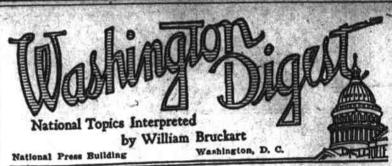
CALLED back to the British cabinet, which he left some months ago as a political scapegoat, Sir Samuel Hoare was made first lord of the admiralty.

te succeed Viscount Monsell, Sir Samuel, who boldly faced a hostile house of commons last December to defend his part in the Angle-French peace given Mussolini only a part of Ethiopia, will face the-task of solv-ing problems arising out of British-Italian

et difficulties in the biggest task facing Hoare, bowever, is restoration of the British navy to an undisputed position of supremacy on

TEXAS celebrated the one-hundredth TEXAS celebrated the one-numerous anniversary of its independence by opening a \$25,000,000 centennial exposition in Dallas. Foremost among distinguished visitors attending the world's fely the first week was President fair the first week was Presiden Roosevelt. To obtain the centennia exposition Dallas made available more than \$0,000,000 in cash and property The exposition will be epen until No-vember 29. Numerous other celebra-tions marking the state's 100 years of freedom have been held in various cities and towns of Texas. The expection presents educational, historic and recreational features associated with a major world's falz,

THE senate passed the \$829,000,000



Washington.-I have received a letter from a reader in my home state of Missouri, propounding a very timely in-

Public Debt quiry concerning the public debt of the United States. It is timely for more than one reason. The United States government operates on a fiscal year running from July 1 to the next June 30 and we are, therefore, just about to close another fiscal year. A second reason why this inquiry is timely relates to the size of the present public debt, almost \$32,000,000,000.

Our public debt has surged higher than normal during two periods of the last twenty years and the course of the debt, therefore, is one with which most mature persons are more or less fgmiliar. But it remains as a fact that, while most people are informed concerning the total of the national debt. they have not had opportunity to learn exactly what it means to the individual.

Treasury transactions, as a whole, are rather difficult to understand and since the sums in which government figures now run are so huge, the general attitude of individuals is to let the thing pass as a matter for expert attention. It ought not to be so. The public debt is a matter of direct concern to every one of us and that is a further reason why the inquiry mentioned above is important.

I have often wondered whether individuals, in considering whatever obligations they have in the form of debt, take into account the fact that the public debt actually is a commitment against you and me and everyone else

Persons who have not so thought of the public debt, probably will be shocked to learn that in addition to their obligations that have been contracted personally, there is something like \$245 which, although an infinitesimal portion of the public debt, constitutes actually an individual obligation.

Therefore, when any person looks at that vague and shadowy term, "the public debt" in this light, they cannot help but realize that it has a very real and personal meaning to the individual That enormous sum of nearly \$32,000. 000,000 must be paid off as any other debt and the government must collect it from everyone who lives in this country.

Again, the public debt may seem a thing far removed but it is brought home directly to each of us through the taxes we pay and in more ways than most of us care to admit we are contributing that tax. So, when the government contracts a debt and arranges to pay it off, the only way collection is possible for the extraordinary amount is by increasing the share of government expenses which each of us bears, meaning of course, an increase in our tax.

In 1857, the public debt was only that year, each person's share was only \$1.01. With the advent of the Civil History the governwar. ment needed funds and began borrowing additional amounts until in 1866 the debt reached what in those days was a

high figure-\$2,750,000,000. At that

time, each person's share was \$77.69. Good administration and sound financial policies followed and the debt was reduced, paid off, until during the early 1900's, the debt was reduced until each person's share was something

less than \$17. Continual retrenchment was carried on until the World war interrupted the program and fresh borrowings were necessary for prosecution of that great conflict. The borrowing of the war days carried our public debt to a new high point of \$26,594,006,000 on August\_19, 1919.

The debt, because it was a new peak, looked insurmountable and it was dangerously high but through the administrations of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, the job of paying off the debt was seriously attacked and this program eventually resulted in reduction of the debt to about \$16,500,000. 000 during the administration of Presi

dent Hoover.

It was from this low point that the present debt burden has mounted and continues to climb. The depression reduced government income from taxes and left the treasury with a deficit in two years of the Hoover regime,

The result of those deficits was to increase the public debt because money had to be borrowed to pay curren running expenses. The borrowing did running expenses. The borrowing did not appear serious, however, either in the last two years of the Hoover administration or the first year of the administration of President Roosevelt because Mr. Roosevelt had pledged the country during his campaign to econo-mize in every direction. It was his promise that he would curtail expendi-tures by one-fourth and therefore make the outer and income of the sovern-

ment. Then came the public relief programs for which larger sums-to be exact, \$3,500,000,000 in one year and \$4,880,000,000 in another year-were appropriated and spent. Thus, we see in the last three years that the debt of the nation has grown from approximately \$21,000,000,000 to approximately \$32,000,000,000, and each person's share, as stated previously, is about \$245.

Now, the figures here set out tell much more of a story than just that an enormous and in-comprehensible num-Tell the ber of dollars have Story been spent, millions

of them needlessly. They tell more of a story, indeed, than just the fact that within another year there will have been approximately \$3,000,000,000 more expended and that the debt then will have been increased something like \$13,000,000,000 since the Roosevelt campaign of spending began. To understand the situation in which

the United States government and, therefore, the people, find themselves, it might be better to picture what would happen to an individual in the same circumstance. Hundreds of thou-sands of individuals are in debt but nearly all of them seriously try to avoid getting in debt beyond their capacity to pay off their obligations. If sickness or poor crops or poor business or any one of many other afflictions overtake that individual, even though his personal debts might be liquidated under normal conditions, he is-well, he just sinks.

Our government differs from that individual only in the fact that its citizens regard the government's credit as virtually limitless. It can continue to borrow and people will accept government bonds in exchange for their money for quite a while. But let us attempt to visualize in our mind's eye what would happen should our government be called upon to meet some extraordinary conditions that would be comparable to the loss of a job by the individual who is in debt.

Just how would our government meet the requirements of another war, for example? Just how would it be able to care for the destitute and the jobless, for another example, if our economic conditions would go into another tailspin and we would find ourselves in another depression? The answer seems fairly obvious.

So, I cannot help asking which is the wiser policy—to prepare for future emergencies or to indulge in reckless spending with no thought beyond the

It seems to me that the Roosevelt administration has followed the latter course on the opti Too mistic base, entirely
Optimistic too optimistic it appears and has plunged this country too deeply into debt.

I do not mean to imply that government securities are not good any longer. Far from it. I maintain that as long as our money is any good, our government's bonds are good. Yet, it must be apparent to every thinking person that we cannot continue to spend at the rate that marks the last three years.

I prefer, as against the pres spending policies, the policies of Pres ident Andrew Jackson, who fought always against excessive costs of government; who demanded consistently that the expense of government be raised regularly for each year's payments and that there be a little extra put away for the proverbial rainy day when the government was called upon for emergency payments. The policies of Andrew Jackson were so effective that during his administration in 1887. the public debt was wiped out and ere was actually cash in the treasury

Supporters of the present spending will say, of course, that the public debt of those days was in no way comparable to that of 1936. That is true but neither were the resources of the United States in those days comparable to the resources and the wealth producing capacity of the pres-ent-day United States. Likewise, the population of the United States in Andrew Jackson's term in the White House was only a mere handful com-pared to the nearly 130,000,000 of 1936

pared to the nearly 130,000,000 of 1936, So, answering the inquiry as to what the public debt means to the individual citizen, the answer must be a relation of the fact that his family's share as we start a new facal year in the government approximates \$1,000. It means, further, that through one forms of tax or another, that individual is helping to pay the interest of more than \$710,000,000 every year. It means, in addition, that his government is in a position for the first time in the lives of most persons now living where it would face extreme difficulty were it called upon to defend our country in war or meet a fresh emergency like that through which we have been passing. Lastly, since government debts in the United States are held to be honorable debts and not to be repudited, none of us can avoid commands from that government in the fature to dig deeper and deeper in the sid pochet

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