WILL ROGERS

Greatly Loved American -Died Aug. 16, 1985

whose homely philosophy endeared him to the hearts of millions, is dead. The wreckage of the plane in which he and Wiley Post, famons filer, were seeking new adventures was found where it had fallen about 15 miles south of Point Barrow, Alaska, northerns white settlement in America.

Thus ended in tragedy the career of the ranch hand who had made of the ranch hand who had made millions laugh—probably the great-est and best known comedian of his day. His intense interest in avia-tion caused him to undertake the hazardous flight with Post over the wilds of the Far North, For many years he had traveled the skyways, and he has newspaper columns had and in his newspaper column had been one of commercial aviation's strongest supporters. That flying should have caused his death is one of fate's grim ironies.

Rogers' career reads almost like fiction. He was born at Ollogah in Indian territory, November 4, 1879. He attended the Willie Hassell school at Neosho, Mo, and also the Kemper Military academy at Boonville for a short time. From that humble heginning he rose to become the intimate companion of the great men of the world.

His stage career began in vaude ville at the old Hammerstein roof garden in New York in 1905. At first his act was purely a routine of rope tricks, and he is still consid-



WIII Rogers

ered one of the world's rope experts. Finally he began to insert homely observations on current events into his act, and enthusiastic audiences begged for more.

Rogers began to receive national recognition when he was engaged by Ziegfield for the Follies and the Night Frolics in 1914. The ever present chewing gum, his crooked grin, and the lock of hair which dangled in his eyes were known to everyone. Whether he talked to audiences of thousands, to Presidents and cabinet ministers, or to a group of ranch hands he still had the manner of the Oklahoma cowboy sitting on a corral fence the affairs of the nation.

It was through his writings, however, that he was best known and loved. His daily newspaper feature was read by millions, and his weekly column carried by the nation's largest dailles and also syndicated to weeklies by Western Newspaper Union carried his observations into the majority of American homes. No matter how busy he might be, or what affairs were pressing he always took time to prepare his column bimself. A motion picture might be in the making, with expenses of hundreds of dollars each minute going on, but Rogers never failed his newspaper readers. Each day he would retire to some corper of the set, and while directors fumed and producers walled, he turned out his regular stint.

Few people today realize the extent of Rogers' writings. Among the books he wrote were Rogerisms-The Cowboy Philosopher on Prohibition; Rogerisms-The Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference, 1919; Rogerisms-What We Laugh At; Illiterate Digest; Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President; and There's Not a Bathing Suit in Russia.

His writings were unique. Under their cloak of humor there was an underlying common-sense that came from a man raised close to the soil. He knew the people of America and his sage comments often only a few lines—often carried more wis-dom and more weight than pages by another. Although his fame was world-wide, and his income enor-mous, he never lost the common touch. To the end he was Will Rogers, and his line "All I know is

ers, and his line "All I know is what I read is the newspapers" became almost a trademark.

Just before he left on the fatal night, he told correspondents that he was going to spend the winter with some of Alaska's old sour-doughs—swapping stories, hearing their tutes of adventures—and finding in their association the old ploneer humor of his boyhood days, and because he was WII Rogers he would have found it just as entertaining as though he had saverbeen the confident of Presidents.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Italy's Tower of Faith in Rome, where Fascist soldiers repeat the oath inscribed near the top, pledging their lives to the country and Mussolini. 2—View of the inundated village of Coshocton during the disastro floods in eastern Ohio. 3—New York strikers against the security wage paid by WPA demonstrating in from the effect of Control of The Contr of the office of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator for that area,

Japanese Is Made World Court Judge

Although three years ago the League of Nations condemned Ja-pan for her outreach into Manchuria, 25 of 36 nations now repre



sented at Geneva have nominated Haraukazi Nagaoka, a powerful fig-ure in Japan's outstanding diplomacy, as judge of the world court at The Hague. That this will alter Japan's attitude towards the league

Map of the Land Il Duce Covets

This map of Ethiopia shows the wild terrain which, in case of war, the Italian army will have to master to conquer the Ioyal troops of Halle Selassie. Valuable deposits of minerals and oil are guarded by lofty mountains and dry, oven-like deserts, which in the rainy season become dripping and morass-like. Roads are few and there is but one railroad.



Italy's Camouflaged Tents in East Africa



Enemy planes would have a difficult time spotting these Italian tents which are camouflaged the co the terraln. The tents are erected in Eritrea, not far from the Ethiopian border. The men are awaiting Mussolini's "Go" before starting their invasion.

Governor Portrays His Ancestor



O'Neill Takes Helm for Cleveland Nine



vote table. What they have found is highly significant.

In a nutshell, if the Democratic-campaign for Roosevelt abould be waged on that basis next year, New York would again be the pivotal state, as it used to be in calculations at the turn of the century. For New York has not been the decisive state since the Cleveland days, in fact, in the only close election held since Cleveland—that of Wilson versus Hughes in 1916—New York was on the losing side. She cast her electoral vote for Hughes, by the fairly tight majority of 119,000.

Talk of re-electing Roosevelt with

Talk of re-electing Roosevelt with the West and South has brought back interest in that very close election, when everyone walted for word from California to see who had been elected. An inspection of that vote, however, brings out the highly interesting fact that the real key state in that election was Ohlo.

highly interesting fact that the Pean key state in that election was Ohlo. The Buckeye state was the only one, so to speak, to go "ont of line." Ohlo voted against the trend in surrounding states, for Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia all went for Hughes.

Had Ohlo gone for Hughes, no one would have waited three days to see how California went. Hughes would have been elected.

The point of which now is that the entire South and West are not enough, unless the candidate carrying them can also carry one of the big states, at least, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohlo. New York with all the West and all the South, would be enough. So would Ohlo, or Illinoia. Or a combination of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Now Vital State

All this, too, it must be remembered, is on the assumption that the candidate carrying the South and West carries California. That state is now vital, far more important, with its heavily increased electoral vote, than it was in 1910—before election day of that year.

Rumblings from California are that the Golden Gate state today is no more friendly to the New Deal than is Rhode Island, whose Deal than is Rhode Island, whose vote precipitated all this talk. Washington attorneys who attended the bar association meeting in Los Angeles, most of whom also visited San Francisco, and some of whom visited San Diego, bring back these reports. They say California has been so frightened by radicals has been so frightened by radicals that it has swung all the way con-

Add to this possibility, the fact majority for him was only about 78,000—and since then it has had many squabbles—that both its sen-ators voted against the AAA amendments—and it becomes clearer why New York's 47 electeral votes are apt to be absolutely essential to Roosevelt part way

apt to be absolutely essential to Roosevelt next year.

Which again brings up the question of Tammany. So far the Tigerhas not put a stone in the President's path. It rolled up a tremendous majority for him in 1932. Its delegation in the house has voted almost solidly for everything he wanted—in many obvious instances against the local selfish interests of the New York taxpayers. Whereas Tammany has gotten very little. Farley's backing of McKee for mayor of New York resulted in the election of La Guardia, which deprived the Wigwam of local plunder, and it has fared very badly on federal patronage.

Now, no one accused the Tammany chieftains of being stupid about this sort of thing. And there will be no forced municipal elec-tion in November. 1936, as there was in 1932, following the resigna-tion of Mayor Walker. So do not be surprised if suddenly there should be manifested a much more kindly spirit toward Tammany at the White House.

Churches and Charities

Sudden realization of what the Roosevelt tax ideals would do to their sources of incomes—not to mention, endowments—has been driven home to prominent churchmen as well as those interested in hospitals and other charities.

Up to about a month ago the attitude toward the New Deal of most persons, whose chief interest was in churches, educational and charitable enterprises, has been rather benevolent. They were glad—especially those interested primarily in church'and charity—to see the federal government take so much of their burdens from them. This was aspecially true because the New Deal program began at a time when for several years contributions had shrunk and expenditures skyrocketed both sue to the depression.

tions to charities from corporation income taxes.

Churches have long been beneficiaries from the wills of the rich. So have universities, hospitals and charities. And while some of the shrewder leaders in such circles had been somewhat alarmed by the heavy imposts on big fortunes proposed in the Roosevelt tax message of June, they had not takes any public stand. In fact, if they bothered to write to their senators and representatives during the last days of June or early in July, it escaped general notice.

Then the President made his po-

general notice.

Then the President made his position clear on corporation gifts to charities, which brought the people interested up standing, and resulted in an immediate barage of protests being received on Capitol Hill.

Started Them Thinking

This got them to thinking about the whole tax program, and its pos-sible effect not only on the things in which they were interested but, in many cases, on their job.

in many cases, on their job.

Church leaders began to realize that if the heavier income taxes on big incomes, and heavy imposts on inheritances proposed by the President, were imposed—there might be a serious failing off in their donations and bequests, as the first place the rich would start to cut would be on their charities, when it came to readjusting their expenses to conform to the new taxes.

Very prominent churchmen of

Very prominent churchmen of four of the largest denominations in this country have already moved into action, writing their senators and members of the house at length about what the new taxes would do to their churches. In many instances these letters were the second to be received by the same leg-islators from the same writers within a month.

First came the protests about the President's desire to eliminate the exemption for corporation gifts to charities. Then, within three or four weeks, came the second letters protesting about the higher taxes on the big incomes and inherit-

One very important figure in church circles in this country wrote whole system of financing his church, and for that matter all other churches in this country, would have to be changed if the policy of "sharing the wealth" is

Incidentally, a few of these pro-test letters also strike at the idea of the sliding scale corporation taxes, pointing out that the same curtailment of gifts to church and charities would follow reduction of low higher income and inheritance

Indications are that if the bill fight is long drawn out in the senate, this church and charities influence may become one of the po-tent elements in the final votes on amendments.

Cut Relief Costs

Real pressure to cut the relief costs of federal government has been under way since May, and effects are beginning to show. This is not being accomplished, as some seem to think, by any surveys the rederal men are making. On the contrary it is being accomplished exclusively—so far—by state and local agencies.

But it is being done because of

But it is being done because of federal pressure. Very few people realize what a czar the four-billion-dollar reliet bill made of Harry Hopkins—always allowing for the fact that President Roosevelt can tell him what to do. But he has the power to any to any state: "Cut your relief rolls by so many by the first of the month, or next month you get no federal money what-ever."

When congress was passing the relief bill, giving the President four relief bill, giving the Prealdent four billion dollars to prevent suffering and spend our way out of the depression, the senators and representatives were much concerned about how part of the money should be apportioned as between the sintes. They laid down the old, exacting formula arrived at in days of good roads ald appropriations. They applied this not only to such money as should be spent for roads, but also to the money to be spent for eliminating grade crossings.

It simply did not occur to them

for eliminating grade crossings.

It simply did not occur to them that it might be a plous idea to decide how the relief money should be distributed. The idea was, if people were hungry they would be fed. That is still the idea, of course, but the national legislators never thought of Harry Hopkins' saying to their state governments that if they did not proceed according to his ideas, he would cut off their federal sid.



With a little care a br is dry after it has been used water. If you put it away with handle down (which is the I way), and it is not dry, the will work its way down to the han and reach the wire. The wire rust and the handle will fall out.

THE HOUSEWIN

Court Defines Speed Limit
Motor speed law was thus summed up by Lord Justice Scrutton in the Court of Appeals, London, in connection with a court case arising as the result of a motor car accident, says the Canadian Press: "This court has said three times, and I want it to be generally known, that if you are going at such a speed that you cannot pull up within the limits of your vision, and an accident happens, you are in the wrong."

pens, you are in the wrong." Week's Supply of Postum Free Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this pa-per, They will send a full week's sup-ply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Cat Likes to Travel Tommy, a cat which makes his headquarters in the restaurant of the station in Carlisle, England, likes to



Had the Habit Bryan was not the most-det residential candidate. Debs

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