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News Review of Current Events

JAPAN THE AGGRESSOR

Condemned by Roosevelt and The League, Tokio Is Defiant . . . England and France Prod Mussolini

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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America Backs Up League

DENOUNCING Japan as the aggressor in the conflict in China and accusing Tokyo of violating both the nine-power treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact, the United States government lined up with the League of Nations.

Secretary of State Hull issued a statement to this effect, asserting that Japan's action in China was inconsistent with the principles that should govern the relationships between nations and was contrary to the provisions of the two treaties. It was indicated that the United States would participate in a conference of the powers signatory to the nine-power pact, which was called for by the league.

Fifty member nations of the league voted for the resolution branding Japan as an invader and treaty violator and warning of more drastic action if Tokyo does not mend its ways. China was assured of the moral support of these powers, which agreed to take no action that would weaken China's power of resistance. Poland and Siam refrained from voting.

The Aga Khan, Indian prince who is president of the league assembly, sent messages to the signers of the nine-power treaty and to Germany and Russia, asking them to convene immediately.

These events followed closely upon President Roosevelt's startling address at the dedication of a boulevard bridge in Chicago, which turned out to be perhaps the most important speech he ever has made. Reiterating his determination to keep America out of war, he said: "The peace, the freedom, and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law."

He continued: "The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality. . . . We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement."

F. D. R. DENOUNCES JAPAN
President Roosevelt delivering the Chicago speech in which he branded Japan as a treaty violator and lined America up with the League of Nations.

Japan Still Defiant

IN THE face of these warnings and threats Japan was defiant. An emergency meeting of the cabinet was called, and spokesmen for the foreign office and the navy declared Tokyo's present "pacification" policy in China would be continued.

"We cannot stay our hands out of respect for a world opinion formed on the basis of dispatches rewritten by Chinese government officials," said a high naval official.

Great Britain's cabinet, studying President Roosevelt's speech, was anxious to learn just how far the United States would go in support of action taken against aggressor nations. The British statesmen remembered how they themselves left Secretary Stimson out on a limb when he tried to stop Japan's seizure of Manchuria; and they suspect that the American people are dead set against being drawn again into foreign intrigues and quarrels.

Germany and Italy both felt that Mr. Roosevelt's remarks were directed against them as well as Japan, and were rather resentful and skeptical. The Nazis recalled President Wilson's failure to pacify the world, and Mussolini's newspaper declared "We fully understand and justify Japanese efforts at expansion." France and loyalist Spain warmly approved Mr. Roosevelt's speech and Mr. Hull's announcement.

Chinese Check Invaders

REPORTS from neutral observers indicated that the stubborn resistance of the Chinese had brought the Japanese advance to a virtual standstill both in the Shanghai area and on the northern front. Where the Chinese troops have withdrawn they have occupied new and strong systems of defenses. The progress of the Japanese in North China has been rapid but is now slowed up, and the Chinese are ready to meet them on the Yellow river.

Japan's plan to set up an autonomous republic comprising the five northern provinces is revealed in the Tokyo press. The capital is to be Peiping under its old name of Peking.

Britain Prods Italy

GREAT BRITAIN was determined that Italy should decide promptly whether it would meet with her and France to discuss the withdrawal of volunteers from the civil war in Spain. Mussolini was so informed after Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Eden had conferred with Charles Corbin, French ambassador to London. The Anglo-French attitude was stiffened by President Roosevelt's address and the league action in the case of Japan, and England felt freer to concentrate on the Spanish question. There were hints of "decisive action" unless Mussolini responded satisfactorily.

Special Session Likely

CONGRESS probably will be called into special session between November 8 and November 16. This was revealed by President Roosevelt just after his return to his Hyde Park home. He indicated that the lawmakers would be asked to legislate for crop control, wage and hour standards, governmental reorganization, and the creation of eight regional boards to plan a program for national resources.

Mr. Roosevelt also made it clear he has not abandoned his plans to "reform" the federal courts, including the Supreme court.

As for agricultural legislation, it appears the administration will favor compulsory production control for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco. This was inferred from a speech in which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace expounded his ever normal granary scheme to New Yorkers.

Black Joined Klan; Quit

"I DID join the Ku Klux Klan. I later resigned. I never rejoined."

Thus Hugo L. Black, now Associate Justice Black of the Supreme court, admitted to an immense radio audience that the charges against him were true.

Hugo Black

Black asserted that since he quit the Klan he has had nothing whatever to do with it.

He cited his record in the senate and in private life to back up his assertion that he was entirely free from religious or race prejudices. While he apparently repudiated the principles of the Klan, he did not explain why, on receiving a life pass card after his election to the senate, he said to a gathering of Klansmen:

"I realize that I was elected by men who believe in the principles that I have sought to advocate and which are the principles of this organization."

Black emphatically declared his devotion to the principles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"When this statement is ended," he concluded, "my discussion of the question is closed."

Favor for Anarchists

MERCER G. JOHNSTON, of the Rural Electrification administration, led a delegation that appeared before Secretary of Labor Perkins and received her promise to consider a petition to cancel the deportation warrant of two anarchists, Domenick Sallito and Vincent Ferrero of Oakland, Calif. Madame Perkins already has held up the deportation of more than 3,000 alien criminals and radicals on the ground that separation from their families would work undue hardships.

Blow to the C.I.O.

ENTRY of the C. I. O. into industry in the province of Ontario, Canada, was decidedly negatived when the voters returned to power the administration of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, increasing its already decisive majority in the legislature. Hepburn, head of the Liberals, is determined to keep Lewis' organization and its organizers out of the province if he can do so legally. The defeated Conservatives, led by W. Earl Rowe, stood for free and open labor affiliation.

Rail Strike Averted

THERE will not be a nationwide strike of railway workers. Such a disaster was averted when the five operating railroad brotherhoods accepted an offer of the companies of a flat raise of 44 cents a day. They and the fifteen "non-operating" unions had demanded a 20 per cent wage increase. The latter already had agreed to a raise of 40 cents a day.

For five weeks Dr. William M. Leiserson, member of the national mediation board, had been holding daily conferences with representatives of both sides.

In announcing the terms of the agreement, Leiserson praised the co-operation of both parties, saying the manner in which they receded from their original positions was the biggest factor in the settlement.

H. A. Enochs of Philadelphia, chairman of the carriers' conference committee, estimated the increase would mean an average raise of 6.6 per cent for the 75,000 workers.

A. F. of L. May Expel C.I.O.

WHEN President William Green opened the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, he was not able to present an optimistic picture of the future of unified labor. The battle with John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. continues unabated, and there are "dogfights" among the unions all over the country, generally concerning jurisdiction disputes or shifting of affiliation.

William Green

If the report of the federation's executive council is adopted, the C. I. O. unions will be finally ousted. The council said in part:

"For two years we have pursued a policy of toleration . . . All of this has failed . . . Now the executive council feels that the time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor must meet the issue in a clear-cut and positive way . . . The issue which created the division in the ranks of labor must be made clear.

"In order to accomplish this purpose the executive council recommends that the convention confer upon the executive council authority and power to revoke the charters of the international unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Windsor Coming to U. S.

HIS honeymoon being ended, the duke of Windsor intends to take up the really serious things of life, and before long he will come to the United States for the purpose of studying housing and working conditions in this country. This was announced in Paris by the duke's secretary, who said Edward and his duchess would first go to Germany for a similar survey there.

The duke's interest in such matters is no new development, for as Prince of Wales and during his brief reign as king-emperor Edward was notably concerned with the social welfare of his subjects. On many occasions he assailed housing conditions of British workers.

Ed Howe Dies

WITH the passing of Ed Howe of Atchison, Kan., the country loses one of its best-known and best-liked philosophical commentators on current events. He was eighty-four years old and died as he had wished, in his sleep after a day's work. The "Sage of Potato Hill" founded the Atchison Globe in 188 and retired 37 years later. There after he busied himself with the publication of "Howe's Monthly," which he called a "Journal of Indignation and Education."

Bedtime Story

by Thornton W. Burgess

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE GREEN FOREST

WHEN the little people of the Green Forest become excited they become very much excited. Yes, sir, they become so excited that everybody talks at once, just like some other people. And now there was great excitement in the Green Forest. Indeed, Peter Rabbit couldn't remember a time when there had been so much excitement, not even the time when it was discovered that Prickly Porky the Porcupine had come down to the Green Forest to live. And it was all because of a big black stranger, big as Farmer Brown's boy and black as Blacky the Crow, and whose name was Buster Bear.

Sammy Jay had been the first to see him. Blacky the Crow had been the next. Then Unc' Billy Possum, Jimmy Skunk, and Peter Rabbit. At least so far as any one knew they were the first to see him. As a matter of fact, Paddy the Beaver had seen him before Sammy Jay did, but Paddy is one who does not tell all he sees, as does Sammy Jay, and so he had said nothing.

"Pooh!" Said Prickly Porky, "That Was Nothing. I Could Do the Same Thing."

But with Sammy Jay and Peter Rabbit to spread the news it was not long before everybody knew all there was to know about it and nothing else was talked about or thought about. Of course, the news soon spread all over the Green Meadows and to the Smiling Pool and it made almost as much excitement there as in the Green Forest. Of course, Peter Rabbit had told every one he met of how he had seen Jimmy Skunk make Buster Bear get out of his way, and of course almost everybody had a great deal of admiration for Jimmy Skunk. The only one who didn't was Prickly Porky.

"Pooh!" said Prickly Porky. "That was nothing. I could do the same thing. I'm no more afraid of Buster Bear than Jimmy Skunk is. The fact is, I know Buster Bear very well, for he comes from the Great Woods from which I came. There is nothing to be afraid of in Buster Bear."

Of course, every one thought that Prickly Porky was just boasting, and that he was jealous of Jimmy Skunk. Reddy Fox said as much.

"All right, Reddy! You go hunt up Buster Bear and invite him to come here, and I'll show you whether or not I am afraid of him."

Now, Reddy had boasted that he wasn't afraid of Buster Bear. You know he is a great boaster, and likes to pretend that he isn't afraid of anybody or anything. But, like most boasters, he always has an excuse ready when he is likely to have to make good one of his boasts. It was so this time. No sooner had Prickly Porky proposed that he hunt up Buster Bear than Reddy remembered that he had a very important errand to do way down on the Green Meadows. He was sorry, but it really had to be done. Perhaps Jumper the Hare would go in his place. Reddy grinned wickedly when he said this, for everybody knows that Jumper the hare is very, very timid. So just try to imagine how surprised and excited everybody was when Jumper said:

"Certainly I'll go and give the invitation to Buster Bear. I'll be delighted to."

At first everybody but Prickly Porky stared at Jumper as if they thought that he was joking, and they couldn't quite see the joke. Then as they began to realize that he meant just what he said, they looked at each other again, as if they thought him crazy. But Jumper appeared not to notice it, and started for the deepest part of the Green Forest to look for Buster Bear. Reddy Fox started off, too, but he went in the direction of the Green Meadows. He didn't want to go, but he had to because he had said he had an important errand there. As soon as he was out of sight he made a wide circle back to the Green Forest, and then he tried to get ahead of Jumper the Hare where he could hide and give Jumper a terrible fright. It wouldn't do to let the other little people think that Jumper the Hare dared do something that he didn't dare do.

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Straight Shooter

This is Miss Jean Ainsworth Tenney of Clear Springs, Mo., who won the national women's championship at the fifty-seventh target session of the National Archery association with a grand total of 1,926 points.

"Some say we have passed the horse and buggy days," says soliloquizing Elizabeth, "but nevertheless the days of horse sense seem to be as far ahead of us as always."
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Many Towns of Same Name

Springfield does not head the list of duplicated names of cities throughout the country. There are 35 Franklins, 33 Cliftons, 31 Arlingtons, 31 Hamiltons and 26 Springfields. Figures released by the Railway Express agency show comparatively few American communities have names exclusively their own. In some states two or more towns of the same name appear. Small towns in some states bear names of large cities in other states. There are 19 Washingtons, 20 Richmonds, 13 Akrons, 21 Bridgeports, 17 Albanys, 10 Atlantas, 7 Bostons, for a few examples.

GOOD NUTRITION IS UP TO COOK

Food Must Be Varied and Include Needed Calories.

By EDITH M. BARBER

GOOD nutrition depends upon more than food selection. First of all there is, of course, the choice of such a variety of foods that together they add to the perfect sum of calories, muscle building, energy giving, vitamin and mineral-bearing foods.

While some of these foods may be eaten in their raw form and need merely the process of digestion to be absorbed, others need to be prepared for digestion by cookery. Meat, for instance, must be cooked, because the human teeth are not strong enough to divide raw meat into small pieces which may be easily reached by the digestive juices.

Cereals also need preparation, either by long cooking, by grinding or by pressing by machinery, plus a short cooking. The ready-to-eat cereals are examples of the latter treatment. Flour is also prepared by machinery at the mills before it is made into bread, cakes and cookies.

While many vegetables and fruits can be eaten in their natural form, some of them need cooking for two reasons. The first is, of course, to make them ready for digestion; the other to make them palatable. Potatoes are the outstanding example of the latter fact. The raw potato is unsuited in its raw form to take an important place in our diet.

Fruit Au Gratin.

12 canned or stewed pear or peach halves
Cornflake crumbs
Butter

Drain the fruit, saving the juice. Roll fruit in crumbs. Place in buttered baking dish, cut side up. Dot with butter. Bake in hot oven (400 to 425 degrees Fahrenheit) until crumbs are brown. Serve with lemon sauce.

Chocolate Filling.

4 ounces chocolate, cut in pieces
1¾ cups milk
¼ cup flour
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1½ teaspoons vanilla

Put chocolate and milk in double boiler and heat. When chocolate is melted, beat with rotary egg beater until smooth. Sift flour with sugar, add a small amount of the chocolate mixture and stir until smooth. Return to double boiler, cook until thick and add butter and vanilla. This filling may be stored in refrigerator in a covered jar. It may be used in the pudding, or to put between layers of cake or as a pie filling.

Potatoes Hashed in Cream.

2 tablespoons butter
2 cups diced potatoes
Salt, pepper
2 cups rich milk

Melt the butter, add potatoes and seasoning and stir over fire until the butter is absorbed. Add the milk and cook slowly, about half an hour. Add more milk if needed.

Baked Stuffed Fish.

1 medium sized fish, two to three pounds
Stuffing
2 cups soft bread crumbs
2 teaspoons chopped onion
Salt, pepper
2 teaspoons lemon juice
3 tablespoons melted fat

Clean the fish by removing the scales and the fins, and split. Stuff and sew. Dredge with flour, dot with butter and bake in a hot oven (500 degrees Fahrenheit). Cook until the fish separates from the bone and flakes when tested with the point of a knife.

Potato Salad.

4 cups cold boiled potatoes
1 chopped onion
1 cucumber or 2 pickles
¼ cup French dressing
Cooked salad dressing

Cut potatoes into dice or slices, add the onion and sliced cucumber or pickles, mix with French dressing which should be very well seasoned, and let stand in ice box one or two hours. Mix with salad dressing, serve on lettuce and garnish with parsley. Celery, cut into cubes, or celery seed may be used with the other ingredients if desired.

Plum Jam.

1 pound plums
½ to ⅔ pound sugar

Wash plums and remove seeds. Add sugar and cook until mixture is thick and clear. Pack immediately into hot, clean jars and seal at once.

Salmon Cutlets.

2 cups flaked salmon
1 cup thick white sauce
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Paprika
1 teaspoon lemon juice
Salt

Mix in the order given, spread on a platter to cool. When cold, shape like a cutlet and fry in deep fat, 375 degrees F. A stick of macaroni may be inserted in the end to represent the bone.

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ANIMAL CRACKERS

By WARREN GOODRICH

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"Kiss me again—"
WNU Service.

FIRST AID TO THE AILING HOUSE

By Roger B. Whitman

RADIATOR COVERS

NOT long ago I saw some tests made on a new type of radiator enclosures. The results showed that these enclosures cut down the heat thrown off by a radiator by nearly one-half. The enclosures were ornamental; they were better looking than the radiators. But cutting down the heat by one-half means the chilling of a room in which they might be used. There is no satisfaction in this, of course, for a radiator is intended to supply heat.

A radiator delivers heat in two ways; heat is radiated from the hot metal just as it is from a fire or the sun, and heat passes to the room through the upward flow of air that is heated between the radiator sections. An enclosure with a solid front prevents the radiation of heat from the metal. A cover over the top of the radiator prevents the free upward flow of heated air. Even the best of radiator enclosures check the heating effect to some extent, but a checking of nearly one-half is entirely too great to be considered.

For the greatest heating effect, the front of an enclosure should be an open grill that will not check the radiation of heat from the metal. Not long ago I saw a home-made enclosure; a wood frame with the front filled in with diamond metal lath. This interfered very little with the radiation of heat, and, painted with the rest of the enclosure, was very attractive in appearance.

For a full flow of heated air, the top of an enclosure should be open, or at least be of open grill-work. The alternative is to have a solid top, as much higher than the radiator as the radiator is deep, and with its front open. Heated air will then have room enough to pass out horizontally. The lower part of an enclosure should be open, so that there can be a full flow of cool air from the floor.

An enclosure should not be bought for its looks alone. First consideration should be given to the extent to which it may cut down the heating effect of the radiator.

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MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

By JEAN

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FEMININE shoestring problems are nothing to masculine shoestring problems, we hear. It's probably because the men have more shoestrings to handle. Anyhow, we've learned on good authority that most men's shoestrings get into hard knots sooner or later. And it is rumored that wives find it difficult to quiet the frustrated untiers of knots.

Well, here is our advice to wives of men whose shoestrings won't untie.

Be on Hand With the Scissors When He Gets Tied Up In Knots.

First have some scissors handy. Keep your eye on the man who is grappling with the knot. Don't step in too soon for he must be given a chance to feel his independence. When he gets to the point where he gives the shoestring one tremendous yank and then glowers at it, hand him the shears without a word. You know then that he is mad enough to ruin a pair of shoestrings willingly. Everything will be fine after that.

But perhaps you'd better have an extra pair of shoestrings tucked away in your sewing basket in case his destructive tendencies have worn off by the next morning.

WNU Service.

Perspiration Discharged

The amount of perspiration normally discharged by a healthy person varies from about 1½ to 5 pints per day, increasing with exercise and high temperature.