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was not in Washington nor in any state capitol. It was at

Kansas City, Missouri. Nine hundred delegates met there, today

representing eight million people. Proposesmen for three

great churches, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal

south, and Methodist Protestants. They refetting together to

decide the terms upon which these three religious bedies will

unite, wiping out the sectorian and confessional differences that

have separated them for so many years. There delegates in

Kansas City from all forty-eight states of the Union and nine

foreign countries.

This is a most important historic event for churchmen and church-goers. It brings to an end a schism that has lasted for more than a hundred years, a split that many people deplored but EXEXA which it has hitherto been impossible to mend. But From now on, Methodists the world over a united front.

Uncle Sam's Pacific fleet is evidently in a hurry to get back to the western ocean. Most of those warships anchored today in Limon Bay, at the Atlantic opening of the Panama Canal. After the western ocean woyage from Hampdon Roads, Virginia. They were headed by the crack flagship

asked to go easy in their reports of the fleet's movements, report only bare details. They were asked not to mention the hour at which the men-o-war entered the Canal or the order in which they proceeded.

Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, asked for a report today from Dr. Steelman, head of the Conciliation Service of the Labor Department. Miss Perkins wanted to know how he was getting on with his efforts to settle the coal process. Dr. Steelman's reply was:- "The patient is just about the same."

The Secretary is concentrating her own efforts on tackling the job of finding enough coal in case the strike isn't within a month. There's maximum now, she says, just about twenty-four days' supply of soft coal on the market. But in addition to that, some big scale consumers such as the public utilities companies, keep huge supplies on hand. So the Department of Labor is making plans to meet the demand if it arises.

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Here's a real surprise from Paris. A member of the French
Chamber of Deputies has informed Premier Daladier that he is
going to move a resolution tomorrow which concerns Uncle Sam.
His resolution will urge the French government to reopen the
question of the money that France owes the United States as a
consequence of the last war. This deputy, whose name is deBeaumont,
has a sentimental reason. He says France ought to do something to
wipe out six years of misunderstanding and show her gratitude for
the efforts of the United States to preserve the peace of the world.

There's nothing surprising in Chamberlain's official announcement about conscription. It has been threatened for some time, but only recently have Hitler's antics aroused British public opinion to the point. Up to now no Cabinet would have dared to say what the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons today. Still and all, itts sather breath-taking. Never before has the English government ventured to ask for conscription except while war was actually raging and the country with its back to the wall. The English Prime Minister explained that these could hardly be considered times of peace. In apologizing for the act, he said: - "His Majesty's government have investigated and the investigation shows that the present procedure for mobilization of forces is inadequate in character and quite unsuited to modern conditions. Then he went on: - The present procedure is based on the hypothesis that war could only come after a period of warning. "

Then he explained that the bill authorizing conscription would be only temporary. And he added: "We hope it will be passed without delay." He also said: "I need hardly repeat that the

now but every country is straining all its resources, confidence in peace is being undermined, and everybody knows that if war were to come we might pass into it not in weeks but in hours."

twenty and twenty-one years old will be called for six months' compulsory military training. After that, they will go into the regular army reserve or the territorial the Home Guard.

That would place at the disposal of the government about two hundred thousand men when all exemptions are deducted. It would bring the strength of John Bull's army, including the reserve, up to nearly nine hundred thousand men. But at the end of three years, there would be for hundred thousand mere trained coldiers.

In other words, the number of men available for the army would increase at the rate of two hundred thousand a year.

Chamberlain at the same time made it known that here.

Class going to introduce a bill to take the profits out of war.

The conscription bill is not going to be railroaded through the House. The Government will give the opposition plenty of time

for debate and criticism. However,

The British Cabinet isn't waiting for the passing of that bill to strengthen its defenses. The Prime Minister told the House that he's calling more territorials to the colors, likewise men of the reserve air force to reenforce the anti-aircraft defenses immediately.

The Prime Minister's words aroused the immediate indignation of the opposition, that is of the labor wing, of the opposition. The leader of the Labor Party jumped up and cried:-"Is the Prime Minister aware that this decision breaks a pledge solemnly given to this country and repeated only four weeks ago. a pledge that compulsory military service would not be introduced in peace-time?"

Chamberlain replied: - "My conscience is perfectly clear. * And he added: *When people have time to consider the circumstances in which we are living, I believe they'll agree with me that the cannot be described as peace-time.

Another Labor member interrupted the Prime Minister when he was saying that provision would be made for conscientious objectors. The interrupting Laborite shouted: "You'll have plenty
of them!" Chamberlain snapped back, "Don't be silly!"

The announcement had one quick result. All over Great Britain men rushed to the recruiting offices of the territorial army to join up. Every member of that Home Guard who joins before midnight is exempt from conscription.

EUROPE FOLLOW CONSCRIPTION

Conscription with the right hand; appeasement with the left. After he had finished his speech about drafting all the young men of England, the Prime Minister repeated once again that his government is perfectly willing to discuss a general settlement with Hitler. And he added:- "We are always ready to consider any proposals that may be brought forward for better distribution of raw materials."

He also declined to be insulted by the failure of his ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, to see Hitler or even Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. He said there was a perfectly sound and reasonable explanation.

As for Next Chancellos Hitler, the rumor is that the news of conscription in England won't make him change a syllable cross comma of the speech he is preparing for Friday. If he mentions it at all, it will be to say to his people, in effect:"There, you see how the capitalistic countries are getting ready to gang up on us!"

Will reject President Roosevelt's message in general though

probably not categorically. He has consulted his Number Two and

Number Three men, Goering and Goebbels, as well as von Ribbentrop,

that is, me has told them what he is going to say. In short, we

may expect it to be a typical Hitler speech, of defiance, but

with the door left ajar at the end for peace overtures.

He's also going to say something about his treaty with Japan. Incidentally, the third article by General Krivitsky in the SATURDAY EVENING POST, tells the inside story of that German-Japanese treaty. As most people have guessed, the so-called anti-Communist pact was merely a screen for the real

treaty which is a secret one, or was until today. Undoubtedly
the contents of that article have been cabled to Berlin. And it's
not altogether improbable that the Fuehrer will make some reference
to those revelations by one of Stalin's former secret service chiefs.

In Rome et less the announcement of conscription in

England had a pronounced effect. It is reported that high

Fascist officials were astonished, had not believed the

Chamberlain government would go that far. The move is

interpreted by Mussolini's men as a notice to the Rome-Berlin Axis

that Chamberlain will make no more concessions to the totalitarian

powers. However, the afternoon Italian papers made light of it,

said it was unpopular with the British public, and was only put

over because of pressure brought by France.

There are rumblings in Great Britain about the new Ambassador to Washington, the Marquess of Lothian.

Englishmen have been saying: "Why send a pro-Nazi to the United States?" And it has been announced that a member of Parliament was about to ask questions about it in the House of Commons tomorrow.

His Lordship stole a march on his critics by making a speech at Edinburgh. It was a speech in which he said caustic things about Hitler, rebuked him for rejecting Chamberlain's offer which the Marquess described as "a road to justice."

Then he said:- "The most urgent need at the moment is to build up a solid, irresistible alliance against military aggression."

Then he have threw a bouquet at President Roosevelt. when he said:

Then he entirely right in putting the consideration of the economic difficulties of all nations with disarmament in the forefront of his peace program."

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There'll be at least one person in America who won't

listen to Chancellor Hitler's reply to President Roosevelt. That

is Fresident Roosevelt himself. The Fuehrer begins his speech at

six o'clock in the morning, Eastern Standard Time, and at that hour

Mr. Roosevelt expects to be asleep in his Mother's home at

Hyde Park.

English tradition today. Londoners were astounded when they saw that famous newspaper, the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, with news on its front page! The TELEGRAPH hitherto, like most other English journals of ancient foundation, used to reserve page one for high-priced advertisements. But not any longer. Incidentally, one of the first stories to make page one in the DAILY TELEGRAPH was a cable sent by Douglas Williams, its New York correspondent, on the race to finish the New York World's Fair this week.



being too moderate in saying recently that gasoline caxes exceeded all salaries, wages and dividends of the oil industry. He says,
"I can tell a better one than that. Gasoline taxes last year amounted to twice the total wages paid in motor car building.

One dollar in every seven of taxes collected in the country

Then the letter adde:

comes through the filling stations. "If they want to balance the budgets, just tell 'em to tax a few more commodities and way gasoline is taxed."

Thanks is gasoline is taxed."

Thanks in my correspondent's idea, not mine.

I'm not looking for a chance to be mobbed by the producers of those "few more commodities."

Here's the end of the romance

A two swams which has been featured in the news liers out of the bird experts. They we always maintained that the swan, like the grey goose, was the a one-ton bird, stuck to one mate all its life and if deprived of that mate would never take another. So there was a lady swan at Bayshore, Long Island. Last Sunday her mate died and the ornithologists, as the bird experts polysyllabically call themselves, declared she would remain a widow all her life.

the day after her mate died the swan received an honorable proposal from a bird who evidently thought that widows, being trained to it, make good wives. It was sent to the right about with loud squawking and fierce clappings of wings. The gentle looking swan is a tough scrapper, in case you den't knew it.

Tuesday the gentleman showed up again. Once more he was sent packing with a flee in his car. But evidently he felt like.

Chakespeare King Richard the Third when paying court to the Lady Anne, whose husband he had just conveniently murdered.

King Richard, you will remember, said:

"Was ever woman in this humour woo'd? Was ever woman in this humour won? The Illinois Legislature is trying to make things tough for the movies. First of all, the House of Representatives is rushing through a bill to forbid double feature programs within the state. And there's a squabble over another bit of legislation which would prohibit the showing of any pictures in which there are actors or actresses who have been divorced twice or more. The Judiciary Committee of the House turned in a report against that bill. But on the floor of the House there was a vote to lay I aside, that report, a vote of fifty-six to forty-eight. So it will be debated next week.

If the bill passes, the movie houses in Illinois
will have to confine themselves mostly to newsreels, travel films
and cartoons. And of course pictures with Mickey Rooney,

Jane Withers and Shirley Temple.

of the circus. It concerns that giant gorilla at the Ringling

Brothers show, Gargantua the Great. Gargantua inhabits a large aircage with a smaller section for sleeping quarters. Each day tney've
got to get him into that smaller section, and he doesn't like to go.

Nobody dares go in with the monster monkey - Eng Gargantua has
already tried to kill two men.

Last year they solved the problem brilliantly, when they discovered that the received giant was desperately afraid of snakes. So all they had to do was shove a black snake through the bars of the big cage, and Gargantua would instantly scurry into the smaller one. But now the inevitable has happened, the gorilla has got used to the black snake, and isn't afraid of reptiles any more - doesn't pay any attention to them. They've tried to frighten him into the smaller cage, by bringing up a huge trumpeting elephant, waving its trunk. Gargantua merely roared and tried to get at the pachyderm, and the only result was that the elephant was frightened.

So the Ringlings don't know what to do - they're looking for somebody with an idea of how to frighten or persuade Gargantua the Great.

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In Philadelphia today while discussing some archaeological matters with the heads of the University Museum, Mr. Jenks and Mr. Jayne, I heard of a curious incident. University Museum in Philadelphia has an expedition excavating on the Island of Cyprus. The scientists wax uncovered some huge earthen jars. On these they found an inscription in early Greek Greek. In fact, either the earliest or the next to the Greek earliest inscription that archaeologists have ever When they deciphered it one scientist stated that come across. the inscription concerning a prayer to the ancient gods and many lofty sentiments. But, another archaeologist pointed out that it could also be translated in another way, the transport being: "Put the lid back on this jar", and s-l-u-t-m.

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