

I Cover the World
by
WM. PHILIP SIMMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Soviet Russia's entry into the League of Nations, now virtually certain during the assembly sessions which began today at Geneva, will change radically the political map of Europe and the Far East.

1. It will complete the encirclement of Nazi Germany by a ring of bayonets, 2,500,000 strong.

2. It will confront Hitler with two alternatives; either he must join the general security league proposed by France and Russia, else remain in the steel straightjacket which Europe has forged about him.

3. It will line up all Europe on the side of Soviet Russia in event Japan attacks Siberia's maritime provinces.

4. It even may affect America's stand on the league. Russia may join Great Britain in a move to modify articles 10 and 16 on the covenant sufficiently to gain the support of the United States.

Ironically, in a sense, Russia may be said to be taking the place in the league of the two countries most affected thereby: Germany and Japan, both of which withdrew last year in a huff. Once the Soviet union enters, she and France are expected to resume their drive to Locarno-ize Europe. Germany will be invited to participate. German's western frontiers, likewise the frontiers of Belgium and France, are guaranteed by the 1925 Locarno treaties. Great Britain has pledged her aid to whichever side may become the victim of aggression.

France and Russia now would enter a similar agreement with Germany, Poland, the Little Entente and the Baltic states. Britain and Italy have given the scheme their blessing, even if nothing more concrete.

Putting Them "On the Spot"

Germany enters such a pact the peace of Europe seems more assured than any time since the armistice. If she refuses, the first move on her part to hew her way out of the steel ring would find her facing two or three million troops.

For Japan, no less than Germany, the league entry of Russia is a blow. Certain European powers still are more or less hostile to the soviet union. Among them is Great Britain, former ally of Japan. France, during the Manchurian invasion, winked at what Japan was doing. With Russia in the league, both Britain and France would find it difficult to turn a deaf ear to a Russian appeal should Japan invade Siberia.

That Japan senses her growing isolation is clear. For while the cables were humming with news of Russia's preparations to join the league which Japan flouted, dispatches announced Japan's determination to demand a navy second to none.

Meanwhile the United States is planning to cooperate with the league more closely. Its latest move was to join the league's labor body. Few believe America will join the league proper, however, as long as covenant Articles 10 and 16 stand.

A Bid for U. S. Support

BUT a movement to modify the covenant is on foot. Great Britain is the prime mover. Russia may join. Article 10 undertakes to preserve the territorial status quo of all members against external aggression. Article 16 makes an act of war against one member in violation of the covenant ipso facto an act of war against all other members.

These clauses have been the principal obstacles in the way of American adherence. Britain bluntly refuses to live up to them and wants them modified. If observed, she admits, they would call for the use of her navy, very probably against the American navy. She is unwilling to risk that.

Bringing Russia into the league is part of an effort to save the world peace organization. Admittedly it can not function properly without the United States. A league reorganization is a distinct possibility.

Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE eight-eighth meeting of the American Chemical Society, which opens in Cleveland today, serves to remind us of the tremendous advances which chemistry has made in the last few years. But the fact remains that Mother Nature still has beat when it comes to the practices of chemistry.

The late Dr. Edwin E. Slosson once commented upon how fortunate we would be if we knew as much about the world as a tree.

A tree takes the carbon dioxide of the air and the water of the soil and with the aid of sunlight turns them into sugars and starches. If we knew as much chemistry as a tree, we could duplicate this process, know technically as photosynthesis, and manufacture our foodstuffs in factories instead of growing them on the farm.

Thus freed from the cycle of the soil, we would no longer be worried by droughts or harried by overabundant and insufficient harvests.

The tiny organisms of the ocean know more chemistry than we do. Certain chemical elements are present in sea water in concentrations of less than a fraction of a part in a million. Yet these tiny creatures of the sea, requiring these chemical elements for their growth, are able to absorb them from the sea water and to concentrate them within their own bodies.

IT is true that man has begun to catch up with nature. Thus, for example, it is well known that photosynthesis is only possible in plants which contain a green coloring or pigment known as chlorophyl. Many studies are going on into the nature of this complex chemical substance.

Not long before he was made president of Harvard university, Professor James Bryant Conant was awarded the Nichols medal by the American Chemical Society for his researches into the nature of chlorophyl.

Thanks to the work of Professor Hans Fischer of Munich and Professor Conant, we know now that chlorophyl is really a mixture of four substances, two green pigments, known as chlorophyl A and chlorophyl B and two yellow pigments.

It is further known that the basis of all four pigments is a substance called porphyrin. Professor Conant has shown that chlorophyl A is based on combinations of porphyrin with two hydrogen atoms while in chlorophyl B the hydrogen atoms are replaced with an oxygen atom.

With respect to the ocean and its chemical content mankind also is making progress. Bromine is now extracted from sea water at a plant built by the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company at Kure Beach, some twenty miles south of Wilmington, N. C.

THE surface of the earth is about three-fourths ocean, but the constitution of the ocean is still one of the major chemical mysteries. Dr. Paul S. Galloff of the United States bureau of fisheries points out that we still have much to learn about the subject.

There are at least thirty-two chemical elements present in sea water. Many of them are present in such minute amounts that ordinary chemical analysis will not reveal their presence. However, spectroscopic analysis proves that they are present.

Among the elements present only in minute traces, but which are concentrated by marine organisms in their own bodies, are iron, copper, zinc, iodine, vanadium, uranium and boron. These are concentrated and stored in the bodies of fishes, mollusks, shrimp and other animals and plants, Dr. Galloff says.

Questions and Answers

Q.—What color are the most valued sapphires? A.—The value of the sapphire increases with the depth of the color up to the limit of translucency, the most prized specimens having a cornflower-blue tint.

THE REAL KINGFISH OF LOUISIANA

Huey Long Wields Every Weapon to Avert Ruin in Election

This is the first of three illuminating stories on Huey Long and the crisis he faces in Louisiana's primary tomorrow, written by a New Orleans newspaperman thoroughly familiar with Long's spectacular career since its beginning.

BY JAMES E. CROWN
City Editor, New Orleans States
Written for NEA Service

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 10.—Senator Huey P. Long is swinging every ounce of his power against his opposition to win the New Orleans primary tomorrow.

He is employing all his skill in the air and on paper, all his control over the men of his machine, and all the intimidation he can throw against the people generally, with armed men in uniform and out of it, to emerge victorious.

If he can go to the next opening of congress with this victory to his credit, and if he can show by a triumph in New Orleans that he has whipped the entire state into line—for he does not believe any part of Louisiana would oppose him if he wins this fight—he hopes to be able to smother any attack against him in Washington, where he is experiencing trouble in the senate.

The federal income tax investigation is pressing close to him and his principal appointees.

Back of the ordering of troops to New Orleans; back of the special session of the legislature, with its amazing measures to snatch local government control from all the communities in this state and put the power in his hands; back of the determination to throw a horde of armed deputies into every voting place in Louisiana, and back of his defiance of the courts, is Long's battle plan which he has consistently followed since he announced his intentions after winning the governorship in 1928.

To Colonel Robert Ewing, political war lord and owner of newspapers in New Orleans and Shreveport, the man who made Long politically, Long said a few weeks before he entered the governor's mansion:

"I'm good for thirty years. Four years as Governor; I can't succeed myself under the laws of the state, but I can put in a dummy when my term is over, and go to the United States Senate; then back as Governor again, with a dummy in the senate; and repeat."

"Thirty fat and juicy years, and when I'm 60, I can re-*ire*, travel around the world and enjoy myself." This was before his break with Ewing.

There is plenty of vice, gambling, and what have you in New Orleans, but there is plenty of the same in the adjoining parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson, which are part of the city in every sense except a political one.

These are two Long strongholds, the last of his mighty camps in the state, with reported voting registrations greater than the entire population as given in the United States census.

Long has not turned a finger to stop the gambling, etc., in Jefferson and St. Bernard, and he will cease to throw troops and investigating committees into New Orleans when and if he reduces this city to his vassalage.

The federal government on the one hand is pushing its income tax investigation against Long with all the resources at its command, and on the other, Long has suffered enormous loss of prestige among the people to whom his word was formerly the inspired voice of the temple.

Third congressional district: Numa Montet, a Long man, sure to win. But Montet has quarreled with Long and may break with him.

Fourth district: John N. Sand-

lin, anti-Long candidate, already conceded to be the winner.

Fifth district: Joseph Riley Wilson, anti-Long, will win.

Sixth district: Jared Y. Sanders Jr., bitter anti-Long candidate, unopposed.

Seventh district is in doubt, but the anti-Long forces are now in the majority.

Eighth district: Cleveland Dear, anti-Long, is practically in the bag.

Long now is centering his guns upon the First and Second districts, comprising New Orleans and St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes. If he can pull his men, Joseph Fernandez and Paul Malo-

ney, out of the fire, Long will have a chance to rebuild his political machine.

TO do this, he is counting on the swollen vote of St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes, for he won't get much more than his pay roll vote in New Orleans.

If Long can swing these two elections, he believes that the terrible example of what happens to secessionists from his empire will drive the entire state back into his control.

Since he was 18, Long has denounced the New Orleans ring. He won his first office on this platform, with the support of Colonel

Ewing, who was also fighting the ring.

Later, Long's country influence waned, and he needed New Orleans to bolster his power. Hence his coalition with the ring a few years ago.

But the coalition didn't work out as well for Long as he had hoped. In Alexandria, he was egged. Throughout the country, defection continued—and increased.

Long determined to break with the city, and raised the age-old issue of country vs. city.

How does Long keep his men in line—men whom he calls "sacks of potatoes" with a known market price?

At least five state senators have six relatives each on the state pay rolls. Seven senators have four relatives each on them. Nine senators have two to three each there. In some instances, the family of a senator drags down \$1,400 a month from the state pay rolls.

THIS fight in New Orleans is Custer's last stand for Long. In his desperation, he forced Governor O. K. Allen to declare martial law, and for a month the national guard has been quartered in the registration office, heavily armed.

Long flouted the courts when they ruled that this was unconstitutional. He threatened to seize City Hall, and the mayor armed 500 special policemen and marched them into the citadel.

Then Long drove his "Cossack" bill through the special session of the legislature—a bill that authorizes the state machine to put special deputies in the voting places, the freight to be paid by the communities.

On this, many communities in Louisiana are today in a state of revolt. Long also drove through a bill to investigate the city government of New Orleans, and its alleged graft, and had himself appointed prosecutor.

He says the board will meet under national guard protection, and says, "To hell with the courts." There is no doubt he will find the worst kind of vice conditions in New Orleans.

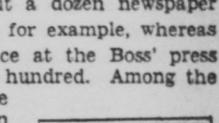
"I am the state," he says. "I am the investigating committee. The Governor, everything else; I am the constitution!"

NEXT—The real Huey Long. And how he got that way.



POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—When the White House goes on the road so to speak, the production is a capsule version of the standard Washington show. Those who go along, naturally, are members of the original Washington cast, but the road-show is much more compact in all departments. There are only about a dozen newspaper writers in the present troupe, for example, whereas in Washington, the attendance at the Boss' press conferences runs high on a hundred. Among the dozen or so journalists in the present cast are young men from the Chicago Tribune and the Wall Street Journal, two publications which have seemed to find a small trace of fault with the New Deal from time to time until their editorials have been grossly misinterpreted. It would be an exaggeration to say that they are the toast of the party, although you could not detect any actual unfriendliness toward them. Nevertheless, in a company which generally is in love with the Roosevelts, there is bound to be feeling that such parties are erring brothers who nibble the bread of shame. There would be a halilujah service with loud shouts of "yea, brother" in the tap-room of the new Old Nelson house if either of these sinners ever should cast out the devil and break into print with a complete profession of the religion of the New Deal and unreserved acceptance of the Boss.

The new Old Nelson house is the office and living quarters of the minor principals and spear carriers of the cast. By an odd circumstance, the new Old Nelson house for about ten days last spring was the hiding place of old Gerard Machado, the fugitive President of Cuba. General Machado lived in two ordinary rooms on the third floor and took all his meals in his quarters.



But the Boss Made Good

THE offices of the White House road company are below the late quarters of the ex-president of Cuba. There is a switchboard in charge of a lady named Hackmeister or Hacky, who maintains service twenty-four hours a day with the help of one assistant.

They shut the board at bedtime and Hacky plugs in a buzzer beside her bed. She gets much traffic through the board and some curious night calls. There was a call on the buzzer in the middle of the night, for instance, from somebody in Arkansas who wanted to speak to Mr. Roosevelt personally, and wanted him to pay the bills.

The telephone calls are strained pretty fine through the office of the Marvin McIntyre, the Boss' political secretary and shock-absorber. Mr. McIntyre is a skinny little party about as wide as a number 1 who never goes to bed.

There was a short spell there when they accepted a few long distance calls and telegrams, collect, from individuals around the country appealing directly to the Boss to save their farms and homes. That was the time he went on the air and said, in effect, "If you get in a jam, come direct to me."

He overspoke himself there for a lot of people took him at his word, but the Boss made good and there was a many a case in which a farm or home was snatched from the sheriff within a couple of hours after the appeal came to the White House.

Just a Skeleton Crew

MINTYRE always is on the phone or answering letters or telling the journalists how it is about this or that. They constantly are receiving hot tips from their shops and looking up Mac to ask him. As a rule he can answer one way or another, himself, but sometimes he will go out to the big house and put it up to the Boss.

Henry Kanee is McIntyre's shock-absorber. Jules Riddier works in the same room running the direct telephone wire to the White House. Miss Gracie Tully is secretary to the President's personal secretary. The Peruvian government, unable to restrain its citizens, yielded to their enthusiasm and eight weeks later regular Peruvian troops occupied Leticia.

A veteran yachtsman despite his 26 years, young Roosevelt thought it all "very silly" that thirty coast guard craft searched for him. Late last night the Black Arrow, fifty-five foot craft which he and five companions were competing in the Cruising Club of America race, nosed into Portland harbor, minus one sail but otherwise unharmed by a northeasterly gale that drove her far off her course during the race.

International Democratic leaders have taken his name off their private list of certain defeats, and have put him in the doubtful column. (Copyright, 1934, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

**DAILY WASHINGTON
MERRY-GO-ROUND**

By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Confidential reports reaching naval and military circles indicate that Japan will denounce the Washington and London naval treaties in late November. This means that the arms race is on in full force.

In preparation, the navy already has made some surveys of Guam, Midway and other Pacific islands as air bases. They make natural stepping stones to the Philippines. . . . Mrs. Nye, wife of the youthful Senator from North Dakota, keeps a watchful eye on her husband. During the munitions investigation she noticed that he had run out of cigarettes. She passed up a cigaret case, later sent out for a fresh package. . . . The hand of the munitions investigation committee was forced by lack of funds.

It had not intended staging its first session until next spring. However, the senate budget committee was going to shut off the investigation with almost no funds, so the committee decided to give the public a brief glimpse of the munitions racket, what its thirst for more.

NO strike in history has had such an efficient publicity office as textile strike headquarters in Washington. It has forced the textile employers to hire Bill Lawson away from the NRA publicity bureau at a fat salary. . . . It is a fact that old line A. F. of L. leaders were opposed vigorously to the textile strike. They were afraid that they could not hold their workers in line. The issue was forced by the rank and file.

Up until near the strike's zero hour, textile employers thought labor was bluffing. Also the employers were strengthened by the fact that a large textile surplus was on hand. They had been asking the NRA for a short shutdown to retool.

Privately, members of the National Labor Board express surprise that so many workers have struck. They estimate the walkout at 50 per cent, believe this will increase. Reason for the expected increase is the fact that skilled machinists have struck. Upon them, unskilled labor is largely dependent.

THE \$950,000,000 voted to the FERA for unemployment relief last February is running low. Less than \$100,000,000, insufficient to cover October demands, remains. This does not mean, however, that federal aid is in danger either of drying up or being slashed.

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