

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 Locarnoize 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.



Wm. Philip Simms

Putting Them "On the Spot"

IF 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 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 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 eighty-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 us 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 chemistry 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 or 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 chlorophyll. 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 chlorophyll.

Thanks to the work of Professor Hans Fischer of Munich and Professor Conant, we know now that chlorophyll is really a mixture of four substances, two green pigments, known as chlorophyll A and chlorophyll 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 chlorophyll A is based on combinations of porphyrin with two hydrogen atoms while in chlorophyll 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.

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, barium and boron. These are concentrated and stored in the bodies of fishes, mollusks, shrimp and other animals and plants, Dr. Galtsoff says.

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. Galtsoff of the United States bureau of fisheries points out that we still have much to learn about the subject.

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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 expecting 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 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 retire, travel around the world and enjoy myself." This was before his break with Ewing.

THE first third of the program is nearly accomplished, and Long is laying his plans now to take the governorship in 1936.

The present junior senator from Louisiana, John H. Overton, gives Long no worries, and he can find another man as his successor who will jump to his master's voice like all the other Long jobholders. And so on, the cycle to be repeated twice more.

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.

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: 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 Mal-

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 horrible 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



THE KINGFISH . . . as caricatured by Clyde Lewis

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ROOSEVELT'S SON IS SAFE ON YACHT TRIP

30 Coast Guard Craft Join in Search.

By United Press

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt's eldest son, James was safe ashore here today after an adventure at sea that gave his father and the eastern seaboard a few hours of anxiety for his safety.

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 northeastern gale that drove her far off her course during the race.

MISSIONARY TO TALK AT CHURCH SESSION

Dr. R. T. Capen Among Speakers at Baptist Parley.

Dr. R. T. Capen, missionary to Swatow, South China, will be among the speakers at the 108th annual session of the Indianapolis Association of Baptist Churches tomorrow and Wednesday. It was announced today.

Dr. Capen is visiting his sister, Mrs. Lucy Mayo, 1609 Broadway.

The Rev. O. R. McKay and the Rev. George B. Billeuse will speak during the opening ceremonies. Others taking part will be the Rev. R. H. Lindstrom, the Rev. O. A. Cook and the Rev. Franklin Crutchlow.

At the women's program tomorrow afternoon Miss Ollie B. Owens and Miss Susan Ferguson of South India will speak.

THE NATIONAL ROUNDUP

By Ruth Finney

Today's National Roundup has been written by Lee G. Miller of The Times' Washington staff. Ruth Finney is on vacation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Leticia affair, which brought Peru and Colombia to the brink of war, has provided an instructive "case history" for the senate's students of the munitions trade. Evidence so far discloses that while Secretary of State Stimson was sounding stern warnings to Peru about "treaty obligations," the United States government was lending realistic assistance to both nations in the dispute.

The Leticia episode dates from Sept. 1, 1932, when 300 Peruvians seized, without their government's sanction, the obscure village of Leticia in the upper reaches of the Amazon, Leticia was the property of Colombia.

Colombians flamed with rage. The Peruvian government, unable to restrain its citizenry, yielded to their enthusiasm and eight weeks later regular Peruvian troops occupied Leticia.

SENATOR BENNETT CLARK

(Dem., Mo.) asserted at the munitions inquiry that a United States naval mission, which had been sent to Peru some years earlier, meanwhile had worked out a "war game" for the instruction of its Peruvian "pupils."

The war game, said Senator Clark, obviously was designed for application in the Leticia area.

Colombia found out about it and protested to the United States, Senator Clark said.

The naval mission also had been active in convincing Peruvians of the merits of the submarines made by the Electric Boat Company of New York.

But Peru was not alone in receiving American aid.

According to testimony Friday, Commodore James H. Strong, U.S.N., had been authorized by the navy department to advise

Colombia on ordnance purchases in this country.

On Dec. 2, 1932, three months after the Leticia raid, Commander Strong filed a detailed report with Colombia's consul general in New York City concerning plans for the defense of Cartagena, Barranquilla and other Colombian ports against Peru's United States-built submarines and other warcraft.

ABOUT the same time it was brought out the Driggs Ordnance and Engineering Company of New York acquired the yacht Flying Fox, and had her remodeled and armed with three-inch guns as a river gunboat for Colombia.

It was in January, 1933, that Mr. Stimson, in a strong note, warned Peru about her treaty obligations to respect Colombia's territory.

The next month Peruvian and Colombian troops clashed, and a Lima mob attacked the Colombian legation. The arms business was looking up. The Driggs company dispatched its sleek Latin salesman, Alfred J. Miranda Jr., to Bogota to look after Colombia's needs.

In June a League of Nations commission arrived to take over Leticia pending a settlement—and in the same month two river boats built by the Electric Boat Company at its Groton plant were delivered secretly to Peru—without ceremony lest it "alarm the Quakers in the United States."

Colombia called for 14,000 recruits and a Czech general arrived to help against Peru. Loans were floated by both countries. It looked like another Chaco.

Not until May of this year, when the two nations finally were brought together in a peace treaty, did this promising munitions boom collapse.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY

First Ward Club to Feature Speeches of Candidates.

Regular Wednesday night mass meetings featured by speeches of candidates will be offered by the First Ward Democratic Club, 2332 North Station street, beginning at 8 Wednesday.

Regular Friday night card parties will be inaugurated at 8 Sept. 26. Officers of the club are Guy O. Ross, president; George H. Adams, vice-president; Cora Wilson, secretary, and M. W. Basy, treasurer.

DUTIES ARE OUTLINED

Conciliation Commissioners Addressed by Judge Baltzell.

Duties of the new conciliation commissioners have been outlined to them by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell. The commissioners are to act in saving the homes of citizens threatened with mortgage foreclosure. A commissioner serves from each county.

There's the little car I'd like to own some day.

Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—When the White House goes on the road 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 into 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 a feeling that such parties are erring brothers if not willfully wrong-minded mercenaries who nibble the bread of shame. There would be a hal-lelujah 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 General 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