

Slain Diplomat



J. Theodore Marriner

21ST ENVOY DIES
IN LINE OF DUTY

Last Similar Incident Was Killing of Consul in Persia in 1924.

By HERBERT LITTLE
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The assassination of J. Theodore Marriner, U. S. consul general at Beirut, Syria, brings to 21 the list of American diplomats who have met death in line of duty.

The most notable of such incidents was the death of Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie, killed in 1924 at Teheran, Persia. Mr. Imbrie was injured by religious fanatics when he sought to take pictures of a native rite, and was killed while in a hospital under police guard. Persia paid a heavy indemnity.

Col. William F. Fairley, appointed consul to France in 1780, at the start of the diplomatic service, lost his life when the U. S. S. Shillala disappeared at sea. Several other diplomats were lost at sea, including one on the torpedoed ship Persia during the World War, and another who went down on the Cyclops. The Cyclops, a naval collier, disappeared with several hundred men, leaving no trace of its fate, in June, 1918. On it was Consul General Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, en route to his Rio de Janeiro post.

Joel Barlow, appointed minister to France in 1811, traveled to meet Napoleon, became involved in the retreat from Moscow, and died of cold and privation. The only other victims of an assassin, besides Mr. Marriner and Mr. Imbrie, was Harris F. Fudger, consul at Santa Marta, Colombia, who was murdered in 1826 at Bogota.

The consul and vice consul at Martinique, West Indies, were killed in the 1902 eruption of Mt. Pelée. The 1923 Yokohama earthquake killed the consul and vice consul. And the consul at Messina, Italy, died in the 1908 earthquake.

‘MATURATES SCHOOL’
IS TO MEET SATURDAY

The “School of Maturates,” an organization designed to brighten the lives of Indianapolis persons over 60 years of age, will meet at 10 a. m. Saturday in the Y. W. C. A.

A dinner is to be given at the Y. W. C. A. Friday night in honor of Dr. William A. McKeever, Oklahoma City, movement founder. Mr. McKeever will address a meeting in Hollenbeck Hall at 8 p. m. Friday.

6 SAILORS DIE IN FIRE

BAYTOWN, Tex., Oct. 13 (U. P.).—Fire that flashed across the deck of the tanker Paraguana at the loading docks here late yesterday killed six men and injured 12, four of them critically. The dead were five Venezuelan deck hands and a Chinese steward.

Roosevelt Text Continued

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lieve that democratic processes need be dangerously slower. For many years we have known that the Executive and Administrative Departments are a highly piggy-backed patchwork of duplicate responsibilities and overlapping powers. The reorganization of this government machinery which I proposed to the Congress last winter does not conflict with the principle of the democratic process, as some people say. It only makes that process work more efficiently.

On my recent trip many people have talked to me about the millions of men and women and children who still work at insufficient wages and overlong hours.

American industry has searched the outside world to find new markets—but it can create on its very doorstep the biggest and most permanent market it has ever seen. It needs the reduction of trade barriers to improve its foreign markets, but it should not overlook the chance to reduce the domestic trade barrier right here—right away—without waiting for any treaty. A few more dollars a week in wages, a better distribution of jobs with a shorter working day will almost overnight make millions of our lowest-paid workers actual buyers of billions of dollars of industrial and farm products.

That increased volume of sales ought to lessen other cost of production so much that even a considerable increase in labor costs can be absorbed without imposing higher prices on the consumer.

I am a firm believer in fully adequate pay for all labor. But right now I am most greatly concerned in increasing the pay of the lowest-paid labor—those who are our most numerous consuming group but who today do not make enough to maintain a decent standard of living to buy food, and the clothes and the other articles necessary to keep our factories and farms fully running.

I think that farsighted businessmen already understand and agree with this policy. They agree also that no one section of the country can permanently benefit itself, or the rest of the country, by maintaining standards of wages and hours that are far inferior to other sections of the country.

DECENT PROFIT APPROVED

Most businessmen, big and little, know that their government neither wants to put them out of business nor to prevent them from earning a decent profit. In spite of the claims of a few who seek to regain control of American life, most businessmen, big and little, know that their government is trying to make property more secure than ever before by giving every family a real chance to have a property stake in the nation.

Whatever danger there may be to the property and profits of the many, if there be any danger, comes

not from government's attitude toward business, but from restraints now imposed upon business by private monopolies and financial oligarchies. The average businessman knows that a high cost of living is a great deterrent to business and that business prosperity depends much upon a low price policy which encourages the widest possible consumption. As one of the country's leading economists recently said: “The continuance of business recovery in the United States depends far more upon business policies, business pricing policies, than it does on anything that may be done, or not done, in Washington.”

Our competitive system is, of course, not altogether competitive. Anybody who buys any large quantity of manufactured goods knows this, whether it be the Government or an individual buyer. We have antitrust laws, to be sure, but they have not been adequate to check the growth of many monopolies. Whether or not they might have been adequate originally, interpretation by the courts and the difficulties and delays of legal procedure have now definitely limited their effectiveness.

We are already studying how to strengthen our antitrust laws in order to end monopoly—not to hurt but to free the legitimate business of the nation.

I have touched briefly on these important subjects, which, taken together, make a program for the immediate future, and I know you will realize that to attain it, legislation is necessary.

As we plan today for the creation of ever higher standards of living for the people of the United States, we are aware that our plans may be most seriously affected by events in the world outside our borders.

By a series of trade agreements, we have been attempting to recreate the trade of the world, the trade of the world that plays so important a part in our domestic prosperity; but we know that if the world outside our borders falls into the chaos of war, world trade will be completely disrupted.

Nor can we view with indifference the destruction of civilized values throughout the world. We seek peace, not only for our generation but also for the generation of our children.

We seek for them, our children, the continuance of world civilization in order that their American civilization may continue to be invigorated, helped by the achievements of civilized men and women in all the rest of the world.

I want our great democracy to be wise enough to realize that stoicism from war is not promoted by unawareness of war. In a world of

mutual suspicions, peace must be affirmatively reached for. It cannot just be wished for. And it cannot just be waited for.

SEEKS CHINA SOLUTION

We have now made known our willingness to attend a conference of the parties to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922—the Treaty of Washington, of which we are one of the original signatories. The purpose of this conference will be to seek by mutual agreement a solution of the present situation in China. In efforts to find that solution, it is our purpose to co-operate with the other signatories to this treaty, including China and Japan.

Such co-operation would be an example of one of the possible paths to follow in our search for means toward peace throughout the whole world.

The development of civilization and of human welfare is based on the acceptance by individuals of certain fundamental deencies in their relations with each other. And equally the development of peace in the world is dependent similarly on the acceptance by nations of certain fundamental deencies in their relations with each other.

Ultimately, I hope each nation will accept the fact that violations of these rules of conduct are an injury to the well-being of all nations.

Meanwhile, remember that from 1913 to 1921, I personally was fairly close to world events, and in that period, while I learned much of what to do, I also learned much of what not to do.

The common sense, the intelligence of the people of America agree with my statement that “America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.”

OLD ROMANS FEARED
WOMEN DRIVERS, TOO

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13 (U. P.).—The tendency of men to consider all women poor drivers is nothing new.

More than 2000 years ago, the Romans passed a law prohibiting women from owning or driving chariots. This fact was revealed at the National Safety Congress today by Roger L. Morrison, traffic engineer from New York.

FALL JOB LEVEL
TOPS 1929 MARK
IN 13 COUNTRIES

Geneva Labor Office Finds Employment in U. S. Up 10 Per Cent.

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (U. P.).—The wheels of industry are rapidly absorbing the majority of the unemployed in virtually all countries. This was revealed in the unemployment statistics compiled by the International Labor Office for the third quarter of 1937.

In 13 countries, there are more people employed now than there were in the hey-day era of 1929. Using the 1929 compilations as a yardstick, the Union of South Africa has 132.7 per cent; Estonia has 149.4; Denmark, 136.3; Finland, 113.5; Yugoslavia, 114.5; France, 113.5; The Netherlands, 114.4; Switzerland, 107.2; Italy, 106.1; Norway, 107.0; Canada, 100.7; Japan, 127.8; Sweden, 119.3, and Latvia, 116.8.

U. S. Gain 10 Per Cent

The United States shows a 10 per cent gain over 1936 with a mark of 97.1. The percentages for the remaining countries include: Belgium, 96.8; Poland, 91.1; France, 80.7; The Netherlands, 81.4; Switzerland, 79.0, and Luxembourg, 78.2. In comparison with 1936, the statistics reveal that unemployment declined in all countries with the exception of three—Denmark, Finland and Yugoslavia.

In making public the statistics, officials of the International Labor Office cautioned that since the method of compiling them varies from country to country, they can only be treated as showing the

trends of employment and unemployment and not as accurate measurements.

Two Quarters Compared

The figure given for the various countries, as compared with those for the corresponding quarter of 1936 are as follows:

	Third Quarter 1936	Third Quarter 1937
Austria	217,901	178,081
Australia	37,001	43,010
Belgium	109,836	86,344
Bulgaria	4,997	4,278
Canada	22,395	18,070
Chile	8,975	9,284
Czechoslovakia	308,081	248,127
Denmark	8,367	2,984
Denmark	61,432	76,391
Estonia	476	470
Finland	2,431	2,794
France	458,343	334,321
Germany	1,429,656	746,698
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,613,940	1,358,621
Hungary	48,715	43,013
Ireland	67,045	65,670
Irish Free State	382,501	310,060
Latvia	1,223	1,146
Netherlands	375,674	312,307
Norway	23,477	20,045
Poland	284,000	276,781
Romania	12,922	10,784
Sweden	21,810	9,800
Switzerland	79,281	81,852
Yugoslavia	10,501	11,543

‘LONGEVITY CIGARS’ SMOKED

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (U. P.).—Puffing cigars is the secret of longevity as far as 86-year-old Richard W. Thompson, assistant to the city treasurer, is concerned. He has been smoking for 74 years.

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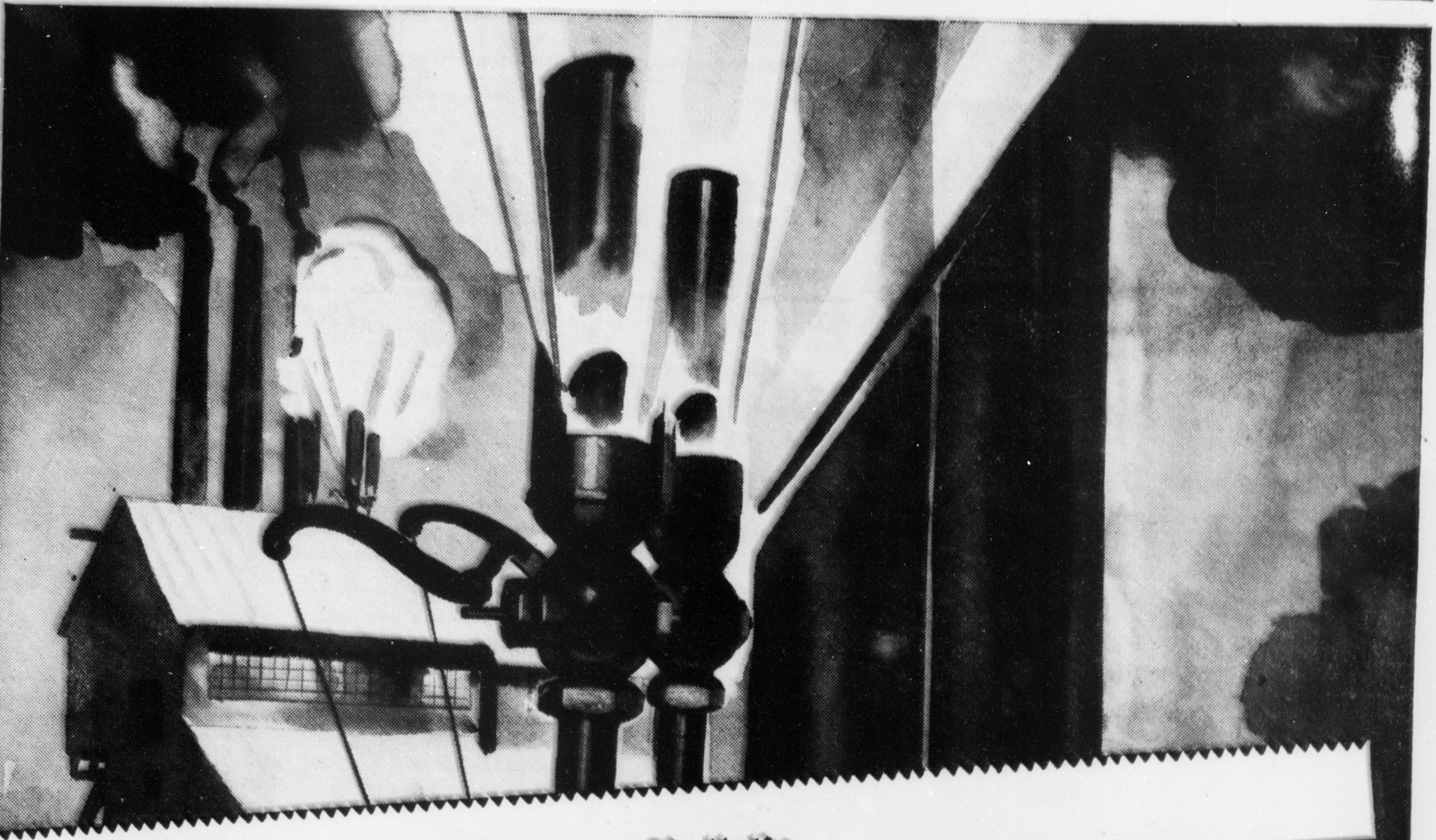
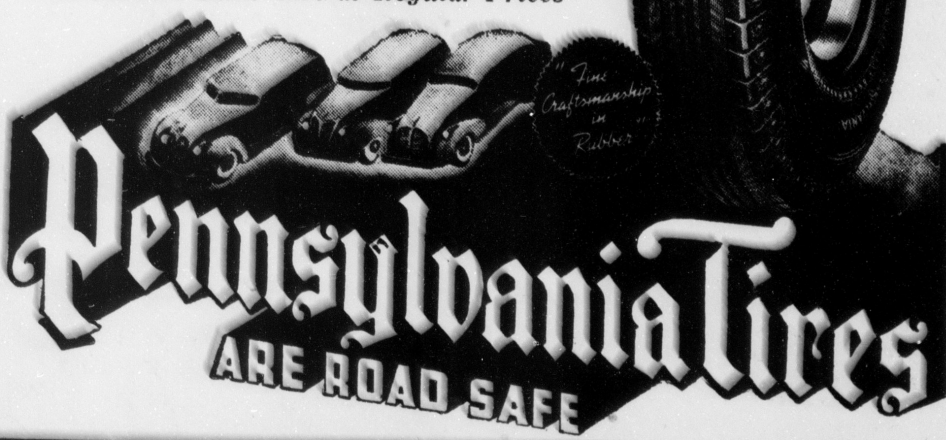
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