

Japan Considers Broader Alliance with Its Allies

Portion of Cabinet, However, Against German Italian Military Combine Against Democracies.

By H. O. THOMPSON
TOKYO, March 25 (Copyright 1939 by UP)—Japanese leaders are engaged in urgent consultations over a German proposal for a broad German-Italian-Japanese military alliance against any opposition to their policies by the democracies. It was asserted today in official quarters.

Informants said that discussions were so bitter that a cabinet crisis might possibly be precipitated.

It was said that at present a majority of leaders were opposed to involving Japan in European matters but were not willing to abandon the German idea unless a better proposition were forthcoming elsewhere.

Baron Kichiro Hiranuma, the premier; Hachiro Arita, foreign minister; Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, war minister; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, navy minister, and Sotaro Ichihata, finance minister, were said to be in frequent conference in an effort to decide Japan's policy.

In connection with the alliance talk, it was disclosed that Baron Hiranuma had reported to Emperor Hirohito today on the closing of parliament and "pending diplomatic matters." He summarized the situation for the emperor, it was said, and answered questions regarding it.

As Hiranuma visited the emperor, 196 of the 466 members of the diet, representing minor parties, sent him a petition asking him to conclude a military alliance with Germany and Italy "against Great Britain and France, which are obstructing Japan's sacred aims."

The petition was presented after the government had refused to permit introduction in parliament of a resolution to the same effect.

In favor of the alliance, according to informants, were the Russian, Italian and German sections of the Japanese general staff.

War Minister Itagaki was represented as favoring an alliance to cover the possibility of war against Soviet Russia alone.

Foreign Minister Arita was held to be supporting War Minister Itagaki and to be urging that Japan make a counter-proposal for a military alliance applicable to Russia alone.

It was admitted by those who favored this course, informants said, that Germany and Italy were unlikely to accept any such counter-proposal.

The Japanese navy was said to oppose any broad alliance with the "axis" powers on the ground that the project would call for the dispatch of a Japanese fleet to Europe in event of hostilities and, it was argued, Japan could obtain no balancing compensation.

There were indications here in well informed quarters that despite the signature yesterday of a Japanese-Italian cultural pact, and other gestures to Germany and Italy, many influential Japanese were lukewarm toward the "axis" and felt that Germany, particularly, wanted more than she was prepared to give.

One more important factor was the necessity for Japan to obtain financial aid in undertaking the reconstruction of China, as it was proposed to do after the present war.

This necessity weighed against any alliance with Germany and Italy.

Information was obtained that present negotiations for a trade agreement with Germany were faltering because Germany wanted payments in gold for some of her goods

Candidate Dares City to Elect Him; Vows He'll Make Payless Job Pay

NOGALES, Ariz. (UP)—Voters of Nogales were dared to vote for Martin Loughman, tomato broker, when he filed his candidacy for mayor. Here's why:

"Nogales' big opportunity, and I mean big—240 pounds—well, it was cold and I says to myself: 'I haven't anything to do, anyhow, so what, so I'll run for mayor'."

So Loughman continued: "Qualifications?—what's the difference? The job doesn't pay anything, anyhow—but like other candidates, it's civic pride that urges me—that and the fact if I am elected I'll find a way to make the job pay."

"Behold America's most outspoken politician. I guarantee I'll not be on the job 30 days until I find a way to make some money out of it. My candidacy is sponsored by 6,700 non-voters from Sonora (Mexico)—up to date I haven't been able to contact voters from this side of the border."

"My platform—is founded on a give and take basis—you give and I'll take.

"I guarantee to make a new deal of it. I'll fire everybody now working in the city from the chief of police down—say, I've got to fire that guy twice. I'll put friends of mine in my office and only demand that they give me 20 per cent of their salaries and the guy that doesn't kick in gets kicked out. Loyalty is one thing I demand.

instead of negotiating a barter agreement of goods for goods.

Foreign Minister Arita was said to be one of those who, despite his suggestion for a counter-proposal for an alliance limited to the possibility of war with Russia, entertained hope that some more satisfactory solution might be possible than a totalitarian alliance.

This alternative would be cooperation with the United States and Great Britain. It was admitted that there was nothing tangible on which to base a hope for the success of this alternative just now.

MCCORMICK SERIOUSLY ILL
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Mar. 25 (UP)—Harold F. McCormick, the millionaire harvester manufacturer, is so seriously ill from a heart ailment, his doctor said today, that his life would be endangered by an interview with lawyers for Mrs. Rhoda Tanner Doubleday, who is suing him for \$350,000.

As a result Judge Ruben Schmidt denied the lawyers' permission to invade the McCormick mansion in Beverly Hills and obtain a deposition for use in her "breach of privacy" lawsuit against him. McCormick's personal physician, Dr. Jackson Frick, testified to his condition.

Mrs. Doubleday once settled a \$1,000,000 breach of promise suit against McCormick for a reputed \$65,000. Her new lawsuit charged that his lawyers schemed to obtain medical records giving the nature of her ailment when she was a patient at a local hospital in 1933. The information was to have been used to combat her breach of promise claim she charged. Due for trial on April 18, Mrs. Doubleday's action will test whether California laws guarantee "right of privacy" to a hospital patient.

CITE PEER DEALER
LINCOLN, March 25 (UP)—The state liquor control commission today cited H. J. Law of Falls City for hearing March 30 to show cause why his beer license should not be revoked because of alleged improper operation of his place of business.

Death Closes Story of Wyoming Youthful Bandit

In a Few Weeks Simple Kindly Youth Changes into Savage, Relentless Killer of Men.

CODY, Wyo., March 25 (UP)—The undertaker shaved the beard and shingled the unkempt hair today and made Tarzan Durand, a savage who ate raw meat and killed five men, into plain Earl Durand, 26, a simple minded youth who had a bad dream and never woke up.

The national guard hauled its Howitzers out of the Beartooth mountains and 300 men came behind, unbreaching their rifles. The hunt was over. Tarzen, bearded woodsman, killer of man and beast, was dead. And even his parents were glad.

To the natives of this ranch county who had known Durand all his life, the inunderstandable thing was what had changed him in an instant from an open-handed youth who loved the outdoors and this wild mountain country; who had felt confined even when he was in a house, into a savage killer. Until eight days ago he had no reputation as an untractable person or as a "bad man."

At dawn yesterday, three hundred men set out for the highest pinnacle of the Beartooth where Blackburn believed Durand had found another citadel. By noon they were nearing the pinnacle.

And at noon, 10 miles to the east, a bearded, shaggy-haired man sat with a rifle across his arms at a road side. He stopped an automobile carrying three possums. The man fingered his badge:

"How about taking me up to the posse," he said.

"Sure, said Harry Moore. The man got in and pulled a pistol from his hip pocket.

"I guess you'd better turn around and drive the other way," he said. "I'm Earl Durand."

Moore did, while his passengers, John Simpson and his 86-year old father, P. O. Simpson, covered. Moore drove him to his home. He entered confronting his mother and father, his pistol still in the ribs of one of his captives.

"They've got me, dad—aren't you surprised?" he said, laughing. "I've come after some things. Do I get them or do I have to take them at the point of this gun?"

His mother sobbed, "Earl, you sure have changed."

His father said, "go right ahead son."

He took a knapsack of food. He hadn't eaten cooked food in eight days. He forced Moore to drive to an abandoned mine east of town, put the three out and drove away, yelling:

"Goodbye boys—don't forget to come to my funeral."

Thirty minutes later he parked the car on the Powell main street in front of the First National bank. He entered, brandishing his revolver, his rifle under the other arm. To President Robert Nelson, he said:

"No one will be hurt if you all obey orders," and he asked for the money in the safe, bringing into his gun range Cashier Morris Knutson and John Throp.

University Graduates Find Many Jobs

Many Find Places in Agricultural Pursuits and Business Administration Places Many.

LINCOLN, March 25—Business and industry over the country are showing increased interest this year in University of Nebraska graduates. Dr. Cliff S. Hamilton of the department of chemistry reports that many of last year's chemistry graduates are now being absorbed. As many company interviews have visited the department this year as last.

The placement record for chemistry graduates of January 1939 is about the same as for a year ago.

Students with majors in agriculture have better prospects for jobs this year than last, according to the increased number of inquiries received by the college of agriculture.

All members of the January class have been placed. Various government agencies and insurance companies have shown an increased interest in graduates of the college, especially those who have majored in land-use courses, land and farm management, conservation, and agronomy.

Professor T. T. Bullock, in charge of placement for the college of business administration, said he had received more calls from industry and business this year than for last.

Salesmen, merchandisers, and accountants are in great demand.

More calls for teachers have been received so far this year than last, according to Professor R. D. Moritz, director of the university teacher placement bureau. During the period January to March 15, 1938, 262 inquiries came to the bureau. During the same period this year, 302 calls have been recorded. August is the peak employment month.

Officials also reported that the demand for agriculture and home economics teachers is fully up to last year, while the supply is not so great.

DISCUSS FARM APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, March 25 (UP)—The house approached a showdown today on a \$250,000,000 extra budgetary farm appropriation which may determine the fact of government economy efforts at this session of congress.

The house votes today on a \$250,000,000 parity payment provision attached to the agriculture appropriation bill without budget bureau recommendation and over the bitter protest of economy forces. Indications of increased log-rolling activities by farm and city members seeking to form a united front for approval of \$250,000,000 for parity payments and \$150,000,000 deficiency funds for WPA appeared.

Several well-informed members said they believed that if the \$250,000,000 were approved, the president would get the full \$150,000,000 relief fund he desires despite opposition of appropriations committee members.

YOURS IN TRUST

WE MUST PROTECT IT FROM FIRE

In the perpetual campaign to stamp out man-caused fires that burn over 40,000,000 acres annually, the United States Forest Service in cooperation with the state forestry agencies and organizations interested in conservation, will distribute in poster form nearly a million reproductions of the above painting by the famed illustrator, James Montgomery Flagg. The painting is the property of the American Forestry Association.

formed Iwen through his brother in 1920 that the rock was a "deed rock" by which Indians designated transfer and ownership of property.

Since then many persons, hearing of the rare exhibit of Indian lore, have tried to purchase it for collections.

Chief Kahquadas told Iwen that the four inscriptions—a figure of a brave, a wigwam, a bow and arrow and a horse—signified the chief had presented a certain brave these necessities of life. This was the usual custom, since the chiefs were supposed to own all property.

The recipient of the gift was identified by the figure of the man, with certain characteristics accentuated. This particular brave had only four fingers.

Tree Planting by U. S. in 1938 Tops 140,000,000
Michigan Leads Country; 13 Other States in Million Class—Pine Trees Popular

WASHINGTON (UP)—The National Forest Service made long strides last year toward building up a forest reserve by planting more than 140,000,000 trees.

The service supervised the planting of 154,268 acres of deforested land in 31 states at an average cost of \$10 an acre. It estimated that timber produced by the trees would be worth \$7,000,000.

The largest number of trees in any state was 44,885,000 planted in Michigan. More than a million trees each were planted in Wisconsin, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, Texas, Washington, Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Indiana.

Pine Trees Most Popular
The service reported that 28 different tree species were planted. Five members of the extensive pine family—red, jack, white, longleaf and slash—represented 88 per cent of all trees planted.

Most of the young trees set out in the national forests were grown in the 28 forest service nurseries. Approximately 20 tons of coniferous tree seed and five tons of hardwood seed were used to produce the young trees.

Extension of the reforestation program, the service said, was made possible by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Planting crews were made up entirely of CCC enrollees, unemployed local residents and relief labor.

Most extensive planting operations were reported in the Gulf and Lake states where adequate natural reproduction has failed to follow the heavy cutting and repeated fires.

Michigan Forest Foremost
The Manistee National Forest on the Lake Michigan shore of the Lower Peninsula led the 74 national forests where planting was done last year with 17,984 acres. Three other national forests reporting more than 10,000 acres planted were the De Soto in Southern Mississippi, the Nicolet in northern Wisconsin and the Upper Michigan National Forest.

In Michigan the service planted 41,022 acres in longleaf and slash pine; Minnesota, 9,030 acres in red and jack pine; Washington, 7,422 acres in Douglas fir; Idaho, 3,836 acres in ponderosa and western white pine; Colorado, 3,805 acres in ponderosa pine, and Alabama, 3,089 acres in longleaf and slash pine.

BIDS DECLINED ON 'DEED ROCK' INDIANS CARVED
ALGOMA, Wis. (UP)—Emil Iwen has been offered \$300 on numerous occasions by persons who want to buy his little rock door stop, but he refuses to sell.



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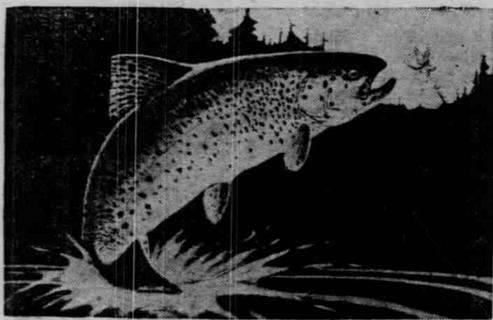
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ALGOMA, Wis. (UP)—Emil Iwen has been offered \$300 on numerous occasions by persons who want to buy his little rock door stop, but he refuses to sell.

He found the rock 28 years ago on his father's farm—a heavy, oddly shaped rock with strange markings on it. It made a nice weight to hold the door open.

Then Chief Simon Kahquadas of the Pottawatomies, now dead, in-

Fighter on a Fly Rod



Rainbow trout have been planted in many states, not only, but have been successfully imported into New Zealand. Away from its native waters, the mountain streams of California, the rainbow reaches its maximum weight of 25 pounds and more. It is a savage fighter when hooked, and, unlike the brook trout, is likely to leap again and again out of water. Rainbows spawn in streams, in the spring, but prefer big bodies of fresh water when they are full grown. With the brook trout of Europe, the rainbow has displaced the brook trout, a more delicate fish, in many hard-fished waters. Fred Everest painted the rainbow trout for the 1939 Wildlife Week poster stamps, distributed by the National Wildlife Federation.