

News Review of Current Events

CONGRESS CALLED BACK

President Calls for Crop Control Measure and the Regulation of Labor's Wages and Hours



Hull, Davis and Welles Going to Confer With President.

Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

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Special Session Called

CONGRESS was called in extraordinary session to start November 15, and immediately afterward President Roosevelt explained in a "fireside chat" over the radio the necessity for this as he sees it. Reporting cheerfully on his western trip, he outlined the legislative program which he declared the American people need to promote prosperity.



President Roosevelt

These are the five measures he said should be passed without delay: Crop production control to "build an all-weather farm program so that in the long run prices will be more stable."

Wage and hour standards to "make millions of our lowest paid workers actual buyers of billions of dollars of industrial and farm products."

Regional planning to conserve natural resources, prevent floods and produce electric power for general use.

Government reorganization to provide "twentieth century machinery" to make the "democratic process work more efficiently."

Stronger antitrust laws in furtherance of "a low price policy which encourages the widest possible consumption."

Chairman O'Connor of the house rules committee predicted the house would pass a farm bill in the first week of the session and then take up the wage and hour measure. Some Democratic leaders said the labor bill, which was passed by the senate in the last session but held up in the house rules committee, would probably be the only one of the five measures to get through congress in the special session. Even that is strongly opposed by southern Democrats and has been condemned by the American Federation of Labor.

Labor Hits Labor Board

SEVERE condemnation of the federal labor relations board was voiced in a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor in the Denver convention. It was presented by John P. Frey, head of the metal trades department and charged that the board was acting "without warrant or authority" in interfering in disputes between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and was violating "the spirit and specific intent of the labor relations act, with decided advantage" to the C. I. O. affiliates and damage to the A. F. of L.; that the board has sought to "destroy the validity of contracts" between bona fide trade unions and employers and that such actions were taken "in some instances with full knowledge of the facts involved"; that the board, in direct contravention of the meaning of the law, has repeatedly "denied employees the right of designating the bargaining unit and the right of selecting representatives of their own choosing with full freedom."

Frey in his speech asked that Edwin F. Smith be removed from the board and that three regional directors be dismissed.

The convention adopted a resolution opposing the pending wage and

hours bill, and one calling for a boycott on all Japanese products.

Authority was voted the executive board to expel finally the ten C. I. O. unions under suspension, and President Green announced plans for the attack on the rival organization in several great fields. The first vigorous blow will be struck on the Pacific coast in a drive to organize workers in the cannery and agricultural field. The second battle ground will be among the white collar workers generally.

C.I.O. Upholds Contracts

IN A tumultuous session at Atlantic City 150 leaders of the C. I. O. routed a "left wing" movement and went on record in favor of a policy condemning "quickie" strikes, supporting the sanctity of collective bargaining contracts and pledging co-operation in safeguarding the operation of these agreements.

The delegates also condemned recent decisions by the national labor board as being contrary to the provisions of the Wagner-Connelly act by which the board was created and approved a four-point federal legislative program. This program called for a wages-and-hours bill, licensing of all industries operating in interstate commerce, appropriation of sufficient WPA and PWA funds to provide jobs for every American worker, and expansion of the social security act.

Big Battle at Shanghai

SHANGHAI was witnessing the fiercest battle of the Sino-Japanese war. Land and air forces of both sides were fighting furiously and the casualties were piling up hour by hour. The Chinese were making a great counter-offensive for which they had massed men and guns about the city. The Japanese were ready for the attack, and desperately battled to turn back their foes. Observers described the hand-to-hand fighting as that of madmen, especially in the Chinese quarter.

A big fleet of Chinese airplanes was sent down the Yangtze and bombs were showered on the Japanese warships along the Japanese-occupied shore of the Whangpoo.

An American navy radio man, J. P. McMichael of Connorsville, Ind., was slightly wounded by Japanese shrapnel as he stood on the signal deck of the United States cruiser Augusta between Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief, and Capt. R. F. McConnell, chief of staff. American navy authorities immediately entered a protest and the Japanese commander expressed his regret.

Brady Gang Wiped Out

LAST of the big "mobs" of bank robbers and murderers, the Brady gang was wiped out in a gun battle with federal agents at Bangor, Maine. Al Brady, the leader, and Clarence Shaffer, Jr., his lieutenant, were killed; and James Dalhove was wounded and captured. The outlaws were recognized by a clerk in a sporting goods store and the G-men were summoned. Dalhove was to be taken to Indiana to stand trial for the murder of a state policeman, one of four killings attributed to the gang. He made a full confession.

The gangsters' capture was believed to have nipped a potential New England crime wave.

May Meet in Brussels

HOW far President Roosevelt is willing to go in the effort to stop Japan in China is what other powers, especially Great Britain, are eager to know. The people of the United States also would like to be informed in that matter. The British statesmen wish America to take the lead, and also they would like the suggested conference of the nine-power treaty signatories to be held in Washington. This latter suggestion is definitely opposed in our capital, and so it was believed Brussels might be selected as the meeting place.

Mr. Roosevelt, who conferred with Secretary of State Hull, Undersecretary Sumner Welles and Norman Davis, his roving ambassador, was represented as being strongly averse to taking a solitary lead in the action to check the Japanese. Apparently he preferred that the "quarantining" of nations guilty of "international lawlessness" which he proposed in his Chicago speech should be limited to a united international moral stand.

In his radio talk the President alluded to the conflict in China rather vaguely, reiterating that "America hates war" and stating that the United States is going to co-operate with the other signatories to the nine-power treaty in an effort to find a "solution of the present situation in China." He did not tell just what he proposes to do, but assured his listeners that he could be trusted to do the right thing.

Italy Supports Japanese

THERE was considerable doubt whether Italy would take part in the Pacific treaty conference, but it was assumed that if it did, it



Giacinto Auriti

would defend the course pursued by Japan in China and would do what it could to frustrate the designs of the other conferees.

This was assured by the message conveyed to the Tokyo government by Giacinto Auriti, Italian ambassador to Japan. According to a Japanese news agency, Auriti promised Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese vice foreign minister, that "Italy will never spare general support to Japan."

Japan Denies Violations

IN A formal reply to the charges of treaty violation the Tokyo foreign office flatly denied responsibility for the Sino-Japanese conflict and asserted that China, not Japan, had violated the treaties. The anti-Japanese attitude and the mobilizing of Chinese troops, said the statement, forced Japan to take military action, entirely in self-defense. Japan disclaimed any desire to annex parts of Chinese territory.

Court Upholds Black

FOR the present, at any rate, Hugo L. Black's seat on the Supreme court bench is secure. The court refused to permit Albert Levitt, former federal judge in the Virgin Islands, and Patrick Henry Kelly of Boston to contest the legality of Black's appointment. The ruling was announced by Chief Justice Hughes, who said the two men did not have sufficient interest in the litigation.

Ogden Mills Dies

OGDEN L. MILLS, who succeeded Andrew Mellon as secretary of the treasury and for years was a leader in the Republican party, died of heart disease at his home in New York. Besides being a financier, Mr. Mills was an able lawyer and business man and had a fine record as a member of congress. He served in the army through the World war.

Divorce Rule Stands

CHURCH laws against remarriage of divorced persons by Episcopal clergymen stand unchanged for at least three years. Proposed liberalization of the rule was defeated by the house of deputies of the church at the general convention in Cincinnati. The deputies voted to continue for another three years the commission on marriage and divorce, but the question probably will not come up again for a long time.

U. S. Consul Murdered

J. THEODORE MARRINER, American consul general at Beirut, Syria, was assassinated by an Armenian who had been refused a visa for travel to the United States. The murderer was arrested and the police said he admitted having acted for personal vengeance only.

Marriner, who was forty-five years old and a bachelor, was considered one of the most valuable men in our diplomatic service, which he entered as third secretary of the American legation at Stockholm. At one time he was chief of the western Europe section of the State department.

what
Irvin S. Cobb
thinks
about:

The Place of Radio.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF. — "Deke" Aylesworth says radio can never displace newspapers. "Deke" is with Roy Howard's newspapers now and naturally wouldn't care to have his job shot out from under him by a loudspeaker. Most of us feel that way about our jobs, unless we happen to be working in some state institution, such as a penitentiary.

Radio never can displace newspapers any more than milk-tickets can displace milk. The newspaper reader chooses what he pleases from the day's coverage—gratifying obituary notices of people he didn't like; convincing statements from financial wizards explaining why his investments turned sour after he'd bought them on advice of aforesaid wizards; and, about once in so often, exciting special articles about the Hope diamond or the William Desmond Taylor case or the lure of Mr. Robert Taylor. But, the listener-in on radio must accept what somebody else already has predigested.



Irvin S. Cobb

The League's New Head.

I TAKE back all I ever said about the League of Nations being as futile as a fly swatter in a saloon brawl.

The league has a new president—the Aga Khan, who has the largest private income on earth because 40,000,000 Mohammedans regard him as divine and pay for the privilege, often going hungry in order to do so. And he certainly is qualified to head a society dedicated to peace—he never parted from any of his wives except with the utmost harmony.

Well, to celebrate his election, the Aga Khan gave the most gorgeous banquet ever staged in Geneva—1,500 bottles of champagne and 300 pounds of caviar.

Thus did the league justify its right to existence. There were but few flies in the ointment. Ethiopia's delegates were either deceased or missing, the league having drawn the color line, so to speak, which was more than Mussolini did.

Sick Calls De Luxe.

PAT O'BRIEN, the actor, tells this one about an Irish cop at the crossing who waved a car containing three priests to proceed after the stop signal had gone up and then, with harsh words, checked another driver who sought to follow along, too.

"But you let that other car with those three clergymen in it go through," protested the halted one.

"They was on their way to a sick call," stated the officer.

"Now wait a minute," said the citizen. "I happen to be a Catholic myself and I know about those things. Who ever heard of three priests going on one sick call?"

For a moment only the policeman hesitated. Then he snapped:

"Say, young feller, tell me this, you that knows so much—did you never hear of a solemn high sick call?"

French Slickers.

POLICE are still trying to round up the slickers who, in one day, raided twenty-nine banks scattered all over France. This reminds a fellow of 1931, when the bank examiners were coroners simultaneously sitting on the mortal remains of an even larger number of American banks, the main difference being that these French banks were looted by outside parties.

According to dispatches, this job was accomplished through fraudulent credentials for strangers presenting forged drafts. But I beg leave to doubt that part, remembering when I turned up at various outlying points over there with proper identifications and a perfectly good letter of credit. What excitement then on the part of the cashier (spade beard) and what deep distress for the president (trelis whiskers) and what stifled moans from the board of directors (assorted beavers) when, finally, they had to fork over. Why you can wreck a perfectly good bank here in less time than it takes to get a certified check for \$9.75, less exchange, cashed in a French provincial bank.

IRVIN S. COBB.
©—WNU Service.

Favorite Recipe of the Week

Grape Pie.

3½ cups prepared grapes
2½ tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups sugar

Wash and stem the grapes. Press the pulp from the skins with the fingers. Simmer pulp slowly until soft, then press through sieve to remove the seeds. Combine 3½ cups of pulp and skins together with salt, sugar and tapioca and let stand for 15 minutes. Place rolled pastry in pie pan. Fill pan with grape mixture. Moisten edge of pastry and fold inward, even with the edge of the pan. Moisten edge again and place top pastry on pie. Press edges together with a fork and trim off surplus crust. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees) for fifteen minutes. Decrease heat to 350 degrees, moderate heat, and bake about twenty-five minutes longer.

Cause of Hail

Hail, differing from sleet, is not an exclusive by-product of winter. It results when an upward gust of wind carries raindrops high enough to freeze. They fall, pick up more water, are again lifted, frozen. A little more of that and the stones are heavy enough to fall straight to earth.

The most severe hailstorms have occurred in tropical countries. South Africa probably has the most dangerous. Stones weighing more than 1½ pounds have bombarded Natal.—Washington Post.

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IF OVER-EATING CAUSES ACID INDIGESTION—



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Fruit of Suffering

Out of suffering comes the serious mind; out of the salvation, the grateful heart; out of the deliverance, the faith.—Ruskin.

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HELP KIDNEYS

To Get Rid of Acid and Poisonous Waste

Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly filtering waste matter from the blood. If your kidneys get functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be poisoning of the whole system and body-wide distress. Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be a warning of some kidney or bladder disturbance. You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

In such cases it is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Use Doan's Pills. A multitude of grateful people recommend Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

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