

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President's Program Driven Through Congress Before Adjournment—Mussolini Refuses to Abandon His Projected Conquest of Ethiopia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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LEGISLATIVE action in both house and senate was fast and furious during the closing days of the session. White House pressure was freely used; filibusters were started and stopped; senators and representatives, hot and bothered, were inclined to be quarrelsome. But congress had its orders and it wanted to go home, so the administration program in general was pushed through.



Senator Guffey

One of the most controversial measures on that program, the Guffey coal bill, had been driven through the house by orders from above and threats of a strike, and when it was taken up by the senate every effort to kill it, by eliminating the tax feature, was defeated. During the debate Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Democrat, created a sensation by denouncing the bill in these words:

"Outside of political circles, it is questionable whether there are five reputable lawyers in the United States who would declare this measure constitutional. However, that is not the worst feature of the bill. The worst feature is the defect and infirmity in the legislative program that we are developing. This nation cannot remain free and happy, if we are to legislate for groups, and beyond all of that, if groups are to legislate for themselves the end of things is not very far distant.

"That is the situation we have confronting us. And to this kind of program the Democratic party is willing to commit itself!"

Senator George was assailing the proposal to set up district boards in the coal industry, which would make their own laws as to trade practices and regulate wages and hours, allocate tonnages and fix prices, with regard only for their own interests.

"This is the type of absolutism from which we revolted to establish this Republic," he declared.

The house gave up the fight against the "death sentence" in the utilities bill and instructed conferees to accept a "compromise" that was pretty much one-sided. This means that all holding companies beyond the second degree are to be sentenced to death by the SEC promptly after January 1, 1938. Even a holding company in the second degree would not escape unless its operations were confined to a single integrated system within a state or within contiguous states.

Both senate and house adopted a resolution making mandatory the embargo on munitions shipments to both belligerents in case of war. This was what the administration did not want, claiming it would tie the hands of the executive so that he could exert no influence toward averting war.

Senate and house accepted the conferees' report on the bill increasing the powers of TVA and legalizing that body's past actions and it was sent to the White House. The senate passed without a record vote the railway bankruptcy amendments recommended by Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, which are designed to prohibit minorities from blocking reorganization plans.

MUSSOLINI is determined to conquer Ethiopia, and all Europe is trembling. It duce evidently feels that his personal prestige is at stake, and to him that means the continuation of the Fascist regime.



Premier Mussolini

Anthony Eden and Pierre Laval offered Italy what would amount to a mandate over Haile Selassie's realm, but that was not enough, so the tri-power conference in Paris was declared adjourned. The friendship between France and Italy must be ruptured. Great Britain will insist on action by the League of Nations council when it meets September 4. There is no reason to believe that the council will do more than it did in the case of Japan's seizure of Manchuria, but it seemingly will be forced to denounce Italy's action, and that would be enough to induce Mussolini to withdraw his country from the league. If and when Italy defies the league, that pretentious body, previously defied successfully by Japan and Germany, will amount to little.

After Baron Pompel Aloisi had submitted the Anglo-French proposition to Mussolini and had received the duce's reply, he told Eden and Laval that his master would be satisfied with nothing less than "annexation of Ethiopia in whole or in part." Laval was furious and directly accused Mussolini of breaking a personal promise made to him when he visited Rome. Eden abruptly brought the conference to a close.

Hurrying back to London, Captain Eden took part in conferences held by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and the members of his cabinet, together with various former ministers, opposition leaders and public men not in office. The situation was admittedly tense and the advice of such men as Lloyd George, Lord Cecil and Winston Churchill was sought by the government. Sir Samuel Hoare, foreign secretary, also called in representatives of all the self-governing dominions. It was understood the British government would be prepared fully to honor its obligations under the League of Nations covenant, these including the denouncing of a nation that attacks another member of the league. Of course the air in London was full of rumors of war, but officials gave assurance that Great Britain would move with the greatest caution.

Paris heard unconfirmed reports that Mussolini was trying to negotiate a secret military alliance with Hitler. If such a pact is signed it will greatly increase the chances of another general European war.

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL, Democratic representative from Indiana, aroused the house to wild cheering by a downright attack on Tom Corcoran, the White House lobbyist who has been charged with trying to intimidate congressmen.

Pettengill challenged the house lobby committee to summon Corcoran again and question him about his reported dealing in utility issues on the New York Stock exchange market at the same time he labored for legislation against utilities at Washington.



T. G. Corcoran

The Indiana representative thus brought out into the open the rumors, whispered about the Capitol, that administration lobbyists were profiting secretly by stock market deals in securities affected by legislation for which they were exerting tremendous efforts.

Corcoran once admitted to a committee that he had been a stock market plunger and had made and lost a small fortune.

"In view of this admission," Pettengill told the house, "the rules committee, investigating lobbying, should summon Corcoran and question him as to whether he is now in the market with reference to utility stock."

GRADUALLY the President is bringing all the alphabetical units of the New Deal directly under his control by bringing them under the budget and accounting act. Thirteen of them already have been treated thus by executive order, and more will follow soon. They are required to submit to the budget bureau estimates covering expenditures and to go on a month to month spending basis. At first the heads of these various administrations resented this and blamed Secretary Morgenthau, but when they learned that the President was strong for the plan they quietly gave in.

MORE than 30,000 troops of all branches of the armed service got well started in the great war maneuvers in northern New York which were organized and directed by Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan. The regular army men of the first area and the National Guardsmen of New England, New York and New Jersey participated, and in muddy fields, tangled pine forests, backwoods roads, they had a series of "engagements," troops opposing troops under conditions closely simulating real warfare. An interesting feature was the use of a big fleet of taxicabs from New York city. Pine camp, just south of the Thousand Is-



Maj. Gen. Nolan

lands region, was the center of operations. Ranking high officers of the army and military attaches of foreign nations observed the maneuvers.

During the opening days the Twenty-seventh New York division commanded by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell was pitted in the eastern portion of the 100 square mile maneuver area against the Forty-third New England division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Morris B. Payne. In the western portion of the changing terrain the Forty-fourth New Jersey and New York division, commanded by Maj. Gen. John J. Toffey, opposed the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts division.

WILL ROGERS and Wiley Post, crushed to death in Alaska when their plane fell not far from Point Barrow, were brought back to the states for burial by Joe Crosson, their intimate friend, in an airplane. And all their countrymen stood figuratively with bared and bowed heads as the broken bodies were laid to rest. None was too great and none too lowly to pay tribute in words and action to those two fine Americans, one a beloved comedian, humorist and philosopher; the other a leader among the world's aviators. They died as they had lived, adventuring gallantly, and the world is the poorer for their passing.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S cotton textile committee submitted to him certain recommendations to better the industry, and he passed them on to congress for future action. Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper heads the committee and the other members are Secretary of Labor Perkins, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of State Hull. The report proposed that a friendly agreement be sought with Japan to limit the export of textiles to this country. The committee found that, although the Japanese imports have been small, the American market has been disturbed, with a resultant depression in the industry here.



Secretary Roper

A continuance of the labor standards provided under the NRA code was suggested. To this end it was recommended that the government supplement such voluntary efforts as are being made by administrative and legislative measures which may be feasible to aid workers.

The committee recommended against discontinuance of the cotton processing tax "during the existing economic emergency as reflected by existing price disparities." It held that the tax increases the purchasing power of farmers and thus benefits workers in the cotton textile industry.

The government's cotton loan policy was found to be primarily important to the textile industry through its possible stabilizing effect.

Various technical recommendations were made by the report, but the proposition of representatives of the industry that the government virtually subsidize cotton textile exports by an allowance of 7 cents per pound was disapproved.

MINORITY members of the senate and house committees that are investigating the doing of lobbyists started out the week with the determination to find out why Marvin H. MacIntyre, secretary to the President; Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., assistant secretary of the treasury, and Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth, publisher and friend of the Roosevelt family, were all found in the apartment at the Shoreham hotel of Bernard B. Robinson of Chicago, chief lobbyist of the Associated Gas and Electric company. Mr. Robinson himself also was there, and it was said when the door was opened at the knock of the ser-



B. B. Robinson

geant at arms of the senate a "scene of revelry" was disclosed. For a day or two the news of this affair was not sent out from Washington by the news associations, reportedly because of the efforts of Mr. Carter to have it suppressed entirely. This, too, some of the investigators want explained.

Republican members of the house committee also said they would insist on the interrogation of Undersecretary of the Interior Charles West and Emil Hurja, executive director of the Democratic national committee. West is reportedly the President's lobbyist and Hurja acts in a similar capacity for Postmaster General Farley, and both of them were involved with Tom Corcoran in the utilities "death sentence"

(Concluded on page five)

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

On Saturday the 28th day of September, 1935, at ten o'clock A. M. at the West door of the Marion County Court House in Salem, Oregon, I will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described real property, to-wit:

That portion of the Richard Miller and wife Donation Land Claim Notification No. 5680 lying within section 18 township 6 south range 1 east of the Willamette Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 16 chains west of the northwest corner of the L. L. Thomas and wife Donation Land Claim No. 48; thence west 15.55 chains to the land of J. O. Phelps; thence south on Phelps east line 27 chains to the south boundary of the North Half of said Richard Miller and wife Donation Land Claim; thence east on said south boundary 15.55 chains; thence north 27 chains to the place of beginning, containing 42 acres.

Also commencing south no degrees 45 minutes east 27 chains and west 16.45 chains from the northwest corner of said L. L. Thomas and wife Donation Land Claim No. 48; thence south no degrees 45 minutes east 35.09 chains; thence west 16 chains; thence north 35.09 chains; thence east 15.55 chains to the place of beginning, containing 55.355 acres.

The land hereby conveyed containing in the aggregate 97.355 acres. The indebtedness secured hereby is a renewal and extension in the time of payment of the indebtedness under the prior mortgage recorded in book 132, page 140, of mortgage records of Marion County, State of Oregon.

Sale is made by virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County, to me directed in the case of The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation, Plaintiff vs. Elmer S. Ferguson and Alicia M. Ferguson, his wife; and Marion County, a municipal corporation, Defendants.

A. C. BURK,

Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.

By W. Richardson,

36-40c

Deputy Philip Hammond, Attorney for Plaintiff 310 Guaranty Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of mortgage foreclosure execution issued by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Marion County, in suit No. 25098, State of Oregon, Everett Pollock and May Pollock, plaintiffs, vs. G. A. Fisher and Harold Jenkins, defendants, therein pending and to me directed, I shall, on September 14th, 1935, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

thereof, at the West Door of the County Court House at Salem, Marion County, Oregon, sell at public auction, for cash, all right, title and interest had and possessed by said defendants, or any of them, on or since the 30th day of June, 1933, in and to the following described real property:

Beginning at a stake which stands on the South line of Mill Street, now Belmont Street in North Salem, the said stake being in the range of the East side of Second Street, now Commercial Street, 66 feet South 18 deg. West from the Southwest corner of Block Number Sixteen in the Town of North Salem, thence Easterly along the South side of Mill Street, now Belmont Street, 66 feet, thence Southerly at right angles with Mill Street, now Belmont Street, 120 feet, more or less to the North line of land owned by the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, thence Westerly parallel with Mill Street, now Belmont Street, 66 feet; thence Northerly along the range of the East side of Second Street, now North Commercial Street, to the place of beginning, situated in Marion County, Oregon.

A. C. BURK, Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.

OTTO K. PAULUS,

Salem, Oregon, Attorney for Plaintiffs. 34-38c

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

On Saturday the 21st day of September, 1935, at ten o'clock A. M. at the West door of the Marion County Court House in Salem, Oregon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

That portion of Sections 15 and 16 in Township 7 South Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian, described as follows: Commencing at a point in the East Bank of Drift Creek which is North 41 degrees 21 minutes West 5.03 chains from the Southeast corner of said section 15, said commencing point being the Northeast corner of a tract of land deeded by Albert G. Davis and wife to Alfred Coolidge on the 9th day of October, 1880; thence West on the North line of said Coolidge Tract 75.16 chains to the center of the County Road, leading from Sublimity to Silverton; thence North 20 degrees 34 minutes West along said center line 10.50 chains; thence East 22.50 chains; thence North on the West line of the John W. Shrum and wife Donation Land Claim 11.60 chains to a point which is 15.18 chains South of the Northwest corner of said Shrum claim; thence East parallel with the North line of said claim 45.44 chains; thence South 23 degrees East 14.92 chains; thence South 41 degrees 21 minutes East 9.19 chains to the place of beginning, containing 128.1 acres, more or less. Also Beginning at a point in the East line of said Section 16 at a point 13.70 chains North of the Southeast corner thereof; thence North 89 degrees 10 minutes East 19.95 chains; thence North 30 minutes West 11.60 chains; thence North 89 degrees 17 minutes West 28.70 chains to an elbow in the County Road leading from Sublimity to Silverton; thence South 34 degrees 30 minutes East 7 chains; thence South 20 degrees 30 minutes East 6.95 chains along the middle of said County Road; thence North 89 degrees 10 minutes East 2.47 chains to the place of beginning and containing 30 acres, more or less.

The land hereby conveyed containing in the aggregate 158.1 acres.

Sale is made by virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Marion County, to me directed in the case of The Union Central Life Insurance Company, a corporation, Plaintiff vs. Karl L. Haberly and Alta M. Haberly, his wife, and Marion County, a municipal corporation, defendants.

A. C. BURK,

Sheriff of Marion County, Oregon.

By W. Richardson,

35-39c Deputy Philip Hammond, Attorney for Plaintiff. 310 Guaranty Bldg., Portland, Ore.

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