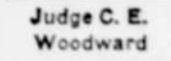


# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## House Committee Votes to Impeach Judge Woodward—Troops Suppress Labor Riots in Two States—Chicago's Fair Reopened.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© by Western Newspaper Union.

FIFTEEN of twenty members of the house committee on judiciary voted for impeachment action against Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward of Chicago, and it was announced that formal charges against him would be drawn up and presented on the floor of the house within a few days. The house must then decide the matter of impeachment and if it finds the charges substantiated the jurist will be tried at the bar of the senate. According to reports in Washington, rampant nepotism was to be the major charge against Judge Woodward, this being based on evidence showing he appointed the law firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson to many lucrative attorneyships in bankruptcy and equity receivership cases; that his son, Harold, was employed by this firm, and that Harold's compensation was raised from about \$2,000 to \$13,000 a year soon after Judge Woodward began making those appointments.



Judge C. E. Woodward

The vote in the committee was non-partisan. Three members were absent. Eleven Democrats and four Republicans voted for impeachment. Of the five casting their ballots against impeachment four were Republicans, one was a Democrat.

LABOR troubles became so serious that state troops were mobilized in Minneapolis and in Toledo, Ohio, and despite the presence of soldiers there was a great deal of rioting and violence. In Minneapolis the striking teamsters and building tradesmen rejected an order of the regional labor board to end the strike immediately and insisted on fighting to a finish. The employers had accepted the labor board's terms. Governor Olson had brought 3,700 men of the National Guard to the city. In the midst of the disorder on the streets, Congressman Francis H. Shoemaker was arrested for inciting violence and was found guilty, being given the choice of ten days' confinement in the workhouse or a \$50 fine.

Toledo's battle centered about the plant of the Electric Auto-Lite company in which 1,800 non-striking employees had been besieged for fifteen hours by a great mob of riotous strikers and frequently fired upon by snipers on the roofs of nearby buildings. The windows of the plant were all broken by stones, and torches thrown through them started many fires. The police used tear gas bombs but were roughly handled by the mobs, so six companies of state troops were called out and they, marching with fixed bayonets, scattered the strikers and released the imprisoned employees.

Later the strikers and their friends gathered again and fought furiously with the troops, showering them with bricks and paving stones. Dozens of soldiers were injured and finally the exasperated guardsmen fired on the mobs, two rioters being killed and many wounded. Tear gas and the more powerful "knockout" gas were freely used by both sides.

Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, was sent from Washington to Toledo as special mediator for the national labor board of the NRA.

SENATOR ROBINSON, majority leader, heard rumors that some senators were planning a filibuster for the purpose of killing the administration's tariff bargaining bill. He said he was ready to squelch any such scheme by prolonging the daily sessions of the senate. "If that is the intention we will meet at 10 a. m. and stay until 8 p. m.," he said. "And, if that doesn't work, we'll come here at 9 a. m. and stay till the same hour in the evening."

The house, after two days of work, passed the administration's industry loan bill and sent it back to the senate. The senate had approved a bill fixing the maximum total RFC five-year loans at \$250,000,000 and limiting the amount the twelve federal reserve banks could advance to \$280,000,000.

But the house discarded the senate provisions and inserted its own, which

increase the RFC total to \$300,000,000 and cut the reserve bank maximum to \$140,000,000. The differences were to be adjusted in conference.

CLARENCE DARROW'S report on the NRA, submitted some time ago to President Roosevelt, has been made public, and in the main it was just what was expected from the Chicago lawyer and his colleagues. It analyzed eight of the more important codes and found that seven of them foster monopolies, help big business and do a lot toward putting small concerns out of business. These seven codes are: Electrical manufacturing, footwear division, rubber manufacturing, motion pictures, retail solid fuel, steel, ice, and bituminous coal. The report found no monopolistic features in the cleaners and dyers' code.

Administrator Johnson and his chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, had been given the report previously for the purpose of composing a reply to it. This they did, to the extent of 50,000 vigorous words. They answered all the Darrow charges and asserted the report was "superficial," "intemperate," "inaccurate," "prejudiced," "one sided," "inconsistent," "nonsensical," "insupportable," "false," and "anarchistic."

Darrow came back with a caustic answer that drew further violent language from the NRA chiefs, and the battle then became general. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota, a supporter of Darrow's views, spoke for hours in the senate, demanding that congress stay in session until the existing "abuses" are corrected.

Next came a bitter attack from organized labor, asserting that the Darrow board's report was "a disservice to the nation and its citizens in a time of great economic stress."

A row broke out in the Darrow group that left several members not on speaking terms with one another. William O. Thompson, a member of the board, accused Lowell Mason, the board's counsel, of tampering with the records, and Mason's one-time connection with the Insull interests was brought up.

Darrow and General Johnson, strangely enough, took a social ride to Mount Vernon in the administrator's car, but seemingly all they talked about was history and religion.

PAT HURLEY, former secretary of war, appeared before the senate civil service committee in a warlike mood and angrily demanded that there be a full examination of charges that he was party to a patronage plot hatched by Republicans at his home in Virginia. He declared that it should be determined whether the Department of Justice is out to smear all members of the preceding administration or whether A. V. Dairymple, the special assistant attorney general who made the charges, is "just an irresponsible falsifier in charge of the wooden pistol section of the Department of Justice."



Patrick J. Hurley

Mr. Dairymple read to the committee letters from C. W. Broom and Lee Shannon, who told the Justice department assistant that persons whom they declined to name had informed them of the meeting at Hurley's home, where prominent Republicans were alleged to have planned how they could hold on to patronage jobs despite the change in administration. Dairymple denied that he had made the charges himself.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told congress what kind of silver bill he was willing to accept—the compromise explained in this column recently—and such a measure was promptly introduced by Senator Key Pittman. Some members of the silver bloc were far from satisfied with the bill, but there was every indication that it would be passed before the end of the session, the senators from the silver states accepting it in lieu of anything better from their point of view. If they sought to defeat it the probable result would be a long fight and no silver bill whatever. The bill really leaves to the discretion of the President the making of silver a part of the monetary system and the stabilization of its price.

CHICAGO'S exposition, A Century of Progress, was reopened for another summer with a big military parade and much ceremony. The fair

has been reconstructed and redecorated and is a bigger and better exposition this year than the one that called forth so much enthusiastic praise in 1933. The best of the former exhibits and features have been retained, but many new ones have been added and everything has been brought up to date. There are 12 new foreign villages for the edification and amusement of visitors; the Chicago and Detroit symphony orchestras will give long series of fine concerts; the scientific and manufacturers' exhibits have been vastly improved and enlarged; the "Midway," bettered in various ways, has been moved to the lake front of the island; and the entire exposition is resplendent with new colors and new lighting.

has been reconstructed and redecorated and is a bigger and better exposition this year than the one that called forth so much enthusiastic praise in 1933. The best of the former exhibits and features have been retained, but many new ones have been added and everything has been brought up to date. There are 12 new foreign villages for the edification and amusement of visitors; the Chicago and Detroit symphony orchestras will give long series of fine concerts; the scientific and manufacturers' exhibits have been vastly improved and enlarged; the "Midway," bettered in various ways, has been moved to the lake front of the island; and the entire exposition is resplendent with new colors and new lighting.

IF REPORTS from Peking are true, the Japanese have perpetrated another outrage on the helpless Chinese in Manchukuo. The story is that Chinese farmers in the southeastern part of the puppet state refused to give up their arms on demand of the Japanese troops and that as a result army planes bombed twenty farm villages, killing a thousand persons, injuring hundreds of others and destroying all the homes.

CONSTITUTIONAL government has been discarded by another European nation. In a bloodless coup d'etat the Bulgarian army took control of that country under a military dictatorship.



King Boris

King Boris either sponsored the movement or quietly yielded to it. He promptly signed about thirty decrees that were prepared in advance, dissolving the parliament and putting the new government in power, with Kimon Gueorgueff as premier. Members of the former government and several other persons were arrested. Not only in Sofia, the capital, but throughout the country the military leaders were in control.

The program of the new government was set forth in a long manifesto calling for the creation of a disciplined, orderly state. The principal alterations in the structure of the government include a sharply reduced membership in the legislature, which is to be under firm control of the administration, a reduction in number of the country's political subdivisions, a general weeding out of municipal and provincial authorities, and an intensification of attention upon the interests of villages and rural regions.

Boris, the forty-year-old king, may be relegated to a position of comparative unimportance, as was the king of Italy by Mussolini and his Fascists. But Boris is known as a good fighter and perhaps he can keep himself at the head of his people in fact as well as in name.

FOR more than thirty years the radical La Folletteites of Wisconsin have been operating as Republicans and under that label have competed, often with success, for control of the state. Now this is to be changed. With the aid of delegates from labor and farm organizations, the followers of Senator La Follette, assembled in convention in Fond du Lac, formed a new party and named it the Progressive party. No statement of principles was made, all attempts to bring one forth being squelched.

Senator La Follette kept in the background until questions of organization were settled. With the party name decided, the senator came into the picture with a prepared speech.

The period called Republican prosperity, he said, had culminated in the collapse of the country's economic life. "The disaster of 1929 and the acute distress and suffering of the American people that followed were made possible by the betrayal of the people's trust by men in both parties, controlled through their party organizations by privileged interests."

A few hours later a state central committee was formed, with former Gov. Philip La Follette as its chairman, and in Milwaukee it began mapping out the campaign for the autumn congressional and state elections.

APPROXIMATELY \$8,000,000 damage was done by a conflagration in Chicago that was described as the worst that city had experienced since the great fire of 1871. It started in the Union Stock Yards, familiar to all visitors to the city, and within a few hours had swept over an area equivalent to about eight city blocks. The flames also leaped across Halsted street, destroying many shops and residences. Happily only one human life was lost, though the injured, mostly firemen, numbered some 1,100. As the stock pens were comparatively empty over the week-end, the loss of live stock was restricted.

## OREGON STATE NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

### Brief Resume of Happenings of the Week Collected for Our Readers

Salem—Oregon forest fires take an annual toll of 215,000,000 board feet, the state forester reported here recently. Insects and disease, notably the white pine beetle, destroy 100,000,000 more feet of timber each year.

Freewater—The first carload of cherries was loaded out of here last Saturday. The car was half loaded at The Dalles and the balance was packed here. Close estimates of the tonnage place the crop at about 79 cars of Bing and Lamberts.

Eugene—Depositors of the Eugene Bank of Commerce, which closed two years ago, will soon receive a dividend of \$3600. In the savings department the dividend will amount to \$14,773. This will be the third dividend since the bank closed.

Eugene—The University of Oregon has been selected as one of the 13 centers in the United States for training supervisors for the emergency education program. An eight-day session is planned, to be held during the summer, with 50 supervisors attending.

Eugene—"Northwestern Christian college" has been chosen as the name of the merged Eugene Bible college and Spokane university, which have operated at Eugene together the past year under the name of the Eugene Bible college. The school will continue in Eugene another year, the permanent location not yet having been made.

Insects Invade Klamath Klamath Falls—The mild winter is blamed for an infestation of unwelcome insects, including the black widow, a poisonous spider, and the wood tick. County Agent Henderson said he had received several reports indicating there are a considerable number of the black widows in this area.

Cherry Harvesting Begins The Dalles—Harvesting of Wasco county's cherry crop, which will be only 50 per cent of normal this year because of rain and frost damage, is now in progress. Buyers are in the field here seeking fruit at 5 cents a pound, which is almost twice last year's figure. A shortage of pickers is evident here.

Curry Preparing Folder Gold Beach—Curry county will soon be issuing an illustrated folder setting forth its many merits, according to plans now going forward through committees of the various chambers of commerce. The folder will be designed to take care of some of the many questions people ask when inquiring about the area.

To Allot Funds Salem—The state is preparing to apportion to Oregon counties \$1,600,000 receipts from the motor vehicle department. The money will be used for county road construction and improvement. It comprises the major share of the \$1,742,152.10 receipts of the division for the first four months of 1934. It will be apportioned to the counties on the basis of car registration.

Whisker Contest Planned Newberg—Whiskers of all shapes and sizes will be strutted by the men and hid behind blushing by the "weak sisters" in a whisker-raising contest, which will be a part of this city's Fourth of July celebration. Evidence of attempts to raise whiskers or a special exemption receipt-costing 50 cts., must be possessed by every male aged 18 and up found in Newberg between May 28 and July 4.

Sheep Moved by Steamer Hood River—On its downstream passage the steamer Beaver last week carried a record load of 1936 sheep from The Dalles to Stevenson, Washington. The sheep belong to John McGinnis of Kent in Sherman county and will be pastured in the wilderness brakes of Skamania county between the Columbia and Mount Adams. The big cargo filled both lower and upper decks of the river steamer.

Irrigation System Built Estacoda—Some 340 acres of land comprising 24 farms in the Colton valley southeast of Estacoda soon will have irrigation water for ladino clover, red clover, gardens, filberts, berries and numerous other crops. The water will be brought through 3000 feet of flume and four miles of open ditch from Canyon creek, for a cash cost of less than 50 cents an acre. All work of construction is being done by farmers in the project.

### EFFECTS OF WAR GASES

Most physicians believed at the close of the World War that the results of the gas attacks during the war would surely be the development of tuberculosis and bronchial troubles among the victims. Fifteen years have passed without the feared after effects.

A careful check by the War department and the Veterans bureau has revealed that very few of the tubercular and bronchial cases can be laid at the door of gas attacks. In most of these cases it is believed that the germs were already present and not caused by the gas. Medical officers believe that enough time has passed to show up any after effects caused by the gas experience.—Pathfinder Magazine.

**MURINE**  
FOR YOUR EYES  
A Few Drops Every Night and Morning Will Promote a Clean, Healthy Condition!  
At All Drug Stores  
Write Murine Co., Dept. W, Chicago, for Free Book

**Polytechnic Engineering College**  
1204 and Madison Sts., Oakland, Calif.  
**Diesel Engine Course**  
A new Home Study Course in Diesel Engines is now offered by this college at a very reasonable rate.  
Most complete and practical course ever devised in the West.  
New Diesel Laboratory, with both Marine and Domestic Engines.  
This College is endorsed by leading educators of the West. Information FREE.  
Name.....  
Address.....

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair—Keeps Hair Soft and Healthy—Prevents Itching and Itchiness.  
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 50 cents by mail or at drug stores, Hines & Company, Pathephone, N. Y.

**ITCHING IRRITATION**  
Even in persistent cases where parts are sore and tender—comfort follows the soothing touch of  
**Resinol**

Don't Do This—  
use **LEONARD EAR OIL**  
**FOR DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES**  
A soothing and penetrating combination that has improved the hearing and loosened Head Noises of many. Not put in the Ear but Rubbed Back of Ear and Inserted in Nostrils. Also excellent for deafness caused by Flu, Colds, etc. Leonard Ear Oil has been on the market since 1907. Price \$1.25 at drug stores. Descriptive circular on request.  
A. O. LEONARD, INC.  
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**HEMORRHOIDS (Piles)**  
Many years ago Dr. F. B. Carleton, 80 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass., discovered "HEMORRIN," a unique, specific, internal remedy for PILES. It actually causes Piles to shrink and quickly disappear. Mailed on receipt of \$1 or C.O.D. with a money-back guarantee of your satisfaction.

**RECTAL and COLON TREATMENTS**  
Also for RUPTURE  
Send for FREE booklet describing rectal and colon ailments and our celebrated treatments.  
**DEAN RECTAL & COLON CLINIC**  
N.E. CORNER EAST BURNSIDE & GRAND AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON - EAST SIDE  
MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING  
WNU-13 22-34