

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Tugwell Confirmed by Senate Despite Bitter Attacks—Darrow Board Assails Johnson—President Roosevelt's Plans for Social Regeneration.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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REXFORD GUY TUGWELL'S appearance before the senate agriculture committee to be quizzed as to his fitness for the position of under-secretary of agriculture was rather farcical, even though it brought on heated encounters among the members of the committee. The senators aired their own views freely, but learned almost nothing concerning those of Mr. Tugwell. He did tell them he believed the Constitution was flexible enough to take care of any necessary economic changes; that he was opposed to the adoption of Soviet planning by America, and that he thought his experience on his father's farm and his research qualified him for the position to which the President had appointed him. Finally the committee reported the nomination favorably, the only two opposing votes being those of "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina and Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia.



R. G. Tugwell

The action of the committee assured Tugwell's confirmation by the senate, but the debate on the floor was unexpectedly long and the attacks on Tugwell were outspoken. Senator Schall of Minnesota, for instance, said: "Agriculture demands and already has experiment stations dealing in actual crops, live stock, and markets. It wants no 'bold experiments in collectivism' by a self-styled philosopher who functions like a three card monte sharp who jumps upon a box with three shells and a pea and who entertains the public with his cry, 'Now you see it and now you don't. Who is the next gent?'"

"Tugwell's general denial, and his specific denials, in the light of his associates in the field of political writing, are absolutely worthless. They are an insult to an intelligent jury. He insults the United States senate in order to gain a high office from which he can preach 'collectivism' as a substitute for American institutions and the Constitution."

While the delegates of the steel workers' unions were gathering in Pittsburgh to vote on the threatened strike, President Roosevelt and his advisers brought forward a plan for an emergency law designed to avert the walkout. It was admittedly a temporary expedient to give the President an effective agency or the consideration of industrial disputes arising during the life of the NRA.

Under the new bill's terms, boards selected by the President would be empowered to order and conduct an election, by a secret ballot, to determine "by what person or persons or organizations" employees may desire to be represented in negotiations under the collective bargaining features of the national recovery act.

The proposed boards also would have the authority to order production of pertinent documents and witnesses to give testimony under oath, and their orders would be enforceable by any United States court of competent jurisdiction, similar to like privileges enjoyed by the federal trade commission. Vested with authority to prescribe their own rules and regulations, the boards would be armed with a penalty clause in the new law, setting \$1,000 fine or a year imprisonment, or both, for violation of their decrees.

In its second report to the President the national recovery review board, headed by Clarence Darrow, loosed another blast at Administrator Johnson and in effect recommended his removal as head of the NRA. The board said Johnson had given the recovery program an un-American and dictatorial tinge that handicapped it in the war on depression; that he has arbitrarily decreed life and death for industries, and that by arbitrary modifications of codes he has helped big business concerns to oppress their smaller competitors.

"The rule of the military commander is totally unsuited to the genius, habits, traditions, or psychology of the American people, and wholly ineffectual in meeting the present national crisis," the board concluded.

The second Darrow report covered the retail dry goods, warehousing, lumber, cement, retail food, boot and shoe, electrical manufacturing, bedding, petroleum, coffee, plumbing fixture, embroidery, and lead pencil codes. Com-

plaints against the warehousing, electrical manufacturing, and embroidery codes were dismissed as without foundation. But in the other codes the board claimed to find oppression of small businesses or consumers.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL sent to Great Britain another note concerning the war debt, bluntly refuting the arguments of the British government, saying it was up to the debtor to offer propositions in such cases, and intimating that an arrangement for part payment in goods might be possible. However, when June 15, the day for installments, came, Uncle Sam received only \$100,538, which was the full sum due from Finland. The larger debtors all gave notice of default, and so did most of the others. Czechoslovakia suggested a readjustment to permit it to pay in goods and service.

In Berlin the Reichsbank declared a six-months moratorium on its foreign obligations, those including the Dawes and Young loans. No cash transfers will be made by the bank from July 1 to December 31, 1934.

SENATOR ARTHUR ROBINSON of Indiana, who was renominated by the Republicans, will be opposed at the polls next fall by Sherman Minton, the selection of the Democratic state convention. Mr. Minton, a World war veteran, is now public counselor for the public service commission of the state. His nomination was a victory for Governor McNutt over the faction led by R. Earl Peters, former state chairman.

IN THE Democratic run-off primary in Alabama, former Gov. Bibb Graves won the nomination for governor and goes back to the executive office which he held from January, 1927, to January, 1931.

Judge James E. Horton, who presided in the second trial of Heywood Patterson, one of the nine negro defendants in the "Scottsboro case," and then set aside a jury verdict of death, ran more than 2,500 behind A. A. Griffith of Cullman. George Huddleston of Birmingham retained his seat as congressman from the Ninth district, but Congressman Miles C. Allgood of the Fifth district was beaten by Maj. Joe Starnes.

WHEN President Roosevelt signed the tariff bargaining bill he acquired authority to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties without senate approval and to increase or decrease tariff rates by as much as 50 per cent in order to stimulate foreign commerce. This policy of swapping reductions, the government believes, will result in great benefit to our foreign trade, and at the same time will give adequate protection to industry. Already nearly thirty foreign nations are lined up, awaiting an opportunity to negotiate reciprocal treaties.

IMEDIATE relief from distress and recovery of business prosperity fall far short of President Roosevelt's plans for regeneration of the nation.



President Roosevelt

This was revealed in his special message to congress which told of the plans and recommendations he would submit to the next congress. He asked for no present legislation, but gave notice of the social experiments he proposes to begin next winter.

The message discussed the three factors of housing, land and resource planning and old age and unemployment insurance.

Expressing satisfaction over progress in relieving industry, agriculture, and unemployment, the President, asserting his right to chart social reforms, declared, "It is childish to speak of recovery first and reconstruction afterward."

Taking up the housing problem, he said millions of dollars had already been provided to improve living conditions, and voiced the hope that with passage of his housing program private capital would be stimulated to widen the scope of home building.

Discussing planned control of the land, he declared that hundreds of thousands of families now live "where there is no reasonable prospect of a living in the years to come."

Sounding the failure of the government thus far to create a "national policy" for the development of land

and water resources, Mr. Roosevelt indicated his intention of providing such a policy, and for the transferring to new lands of "those people who cannot make a living in their present positions."

Outlining his views on providing security against unemployment and old age, Mr. Roosevelt said he was seeking a "sound means" which he could recommend to provide an immediate safeguard against these "hazards and vicissitudes of life."

MAN BAER of California brought the world's heavyweight title back to America by soundly whipping Primo Carnera, the huge Italian, in New York. The fight was the most exciting one seen in this country for a long time. Scheduled for fifteen rounds, it ended in the eleventh when the referee declared a technical knockout and awarded the victory to Baer. Carnera was game to the end. Thirteen times he went to the canvas, yet he was advancing against the retreating Baer during the greater part of the contest. Carnera went into the ring weighing 233 pounds, and Baer tipped the scales at 210.

CONGRESS completed action on the communications bill and it was handed to the President for his signature. This new law puts an end to the federal radio commission and creates a new board of seven members known as the federal communications commission that not only takes over the duties of the radio board but also all control that has been exercised by the interstate commerce commission over telegraphic and telephonic communications.

A significant new provision which the bill carries into law is the assertion of full control over all wire and radio communications by the government in case of war or "public peril."

LARGELY through the efforts of Norman Davis, American ambassador at large, the European statesmen at Geneva were persuaded to drop their quarrel and adopt a mild compromise resolution that prolonged the life of the disarmament conference.



Premier Mussolini

Great Britain and France agreed upon a plan, based on the return of Germany to the conference, and the aid of Italy was enlisted. It was arranged that Chancellor Hitler should go to Venice and that Premier Mussolini should fly to that city to confer with his fellow dictator, whom he had never met. Later Louis Barthou, French foreign minister, is expected to go to Rome for a talk with Mussolini in which the misunderstandings between their countries may be ironed out.

Mussolini and Hitler were to discuss European policies generally, and, specifically, the German claims to full armament and the Austrian question, involving Nazi propaganda in the latter country.

This Anglo-French compromise was a diplomatic setback for Russia, but the Soviet republic countered with the announcement that it had been recognized by Czechoslovak, and Rumania. Recognition by Yugoslavia was expected to follow shortly. Maxim Litvinov's announcement was taken to mean that the Russians intend to go ahead with their policy of encircling Germany.

A committee of the disarmament conference had under consideration the matter of guarantees for any convention which may be agreed upon; but when the question was submitted to the Japanese delegate he said his government could not consent to guarantees without reservations. Thereupon the Russian delegate said the Soviet government would not accept any such agreement that was not signed by Japan.

EVEN the Democrats in congress are not boasting openly of their success in passing the bill for a census of the unemployed, and many of them voted against it or were absent when it came up for final passage. That it was designed mainly to give jobs for the faithful at the expense of the national treasury was clear, for the census takers are not to get their jobs until after the November congressional elections. Then they will receive \$2 a day for a long period, obtaining answers to an elaborate questionnaire.

DROUTH-STRIKEN regions of the Middle West were blessed with soaking rains, and hope was held out for forage crops and corn. The earlier crops, however, are ruined over most of the area. Secretary Wallace, after a trip through the "dry" states, described the drought as a "tragedy" for the farmers who are suffering from its ravages, but a possible future "blessing for the country as a whole."

OLIN DUTRA, professional of a California country club, now wears the crown of open golf champion of the United States. He won the title by shooting a 293 for 72 holes.



LITERAL MINDED

"I tell you," said the indignant citizen, "there's too much red tape used in the government."

"Yes, yes," responded Senator Sorghum, rousing himself from profound meditation. "By the way, do you know what firms hold the contracts for supplying tape?"

Stop That Squeak

"Wilfred! Wilfred!" whispered Mrs. Jones, excitedly. "There's a mouse in the bedroom."

Wilfred sat up in bed and looked sleepily at his wife. "Well, what about it?" he groaned.

"I can hear it squeaking," she said.

"Well, d'you want me to get out and oil it, or something?" he snapped.

Vital Point

Lady of the House—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Tramp—Madame, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask of what practical utility is moss to a man like me?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Too Busy

"Ever study political economy?"

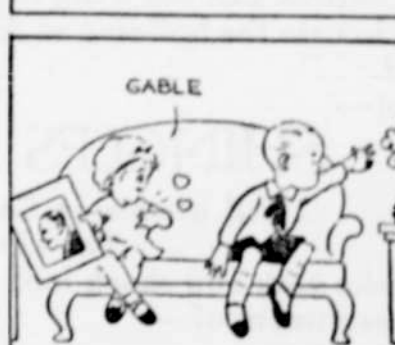
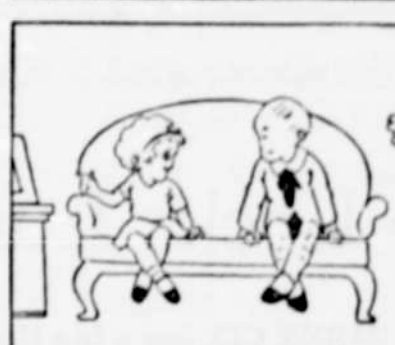
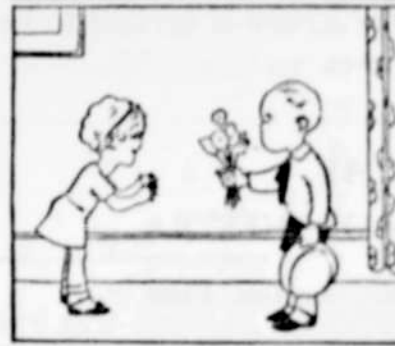
"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "If the people out my way caught me sitting down to read a lot o' books they'd think I was neglecting my job."

Bob-Haired Bandit

"Were you excited when you first asked your husband for money?"

"Oh, no, I was calm—and collected."—Scranton Times.

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FOODS ESSENTIAL

James was having a hard time centering his attention on the discussion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Noting the lack of attention, the teacher asked: "James, what three foods are essential to man's physical welfare?"

"Breakfast, dinner and supper," answered the boy.

Musical Note

"The fact that I am a good musician," said a lady, "was the means of saving my life during the flood in our town a few years ago."

"How was that?" asked the young lady who sang.

"Well, when the water struck our home my husband got on the folding bed and floated down the street till rescued."

"And what did you do?"

"Why, I accompanied him on the piano."—Ottawa Citizen.

Publicity

There had been a fracas at an actors' club and Yorick Hamm was hailed before the board of governors for a public trial. A sympathetic friend remarked: "This puts you in a bad light."

To which the old trouper responded with dignity: "The spotlight is never a bad light."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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