

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lindbergh Baby Kidnaping Brought Near Solution by Arrest—President's Board Offers Plan for Settling the Textile Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Nome, the once famous gold city of Alaska, lies in ruins, having been swept by flames with damage estimated at \$3,000,000. Four hundred persons were rendered homeless, and most of the food supplies were burned up. Relief vessels with food and medical supplies were rushed to the place and there was no fear of shortage. The government at Washington granted \$50,000 in direct assistance and planned other relief measures. The citizens were hurriedly producing lumber and other materials in the hope of at least partly rebuilding the city before it is isolated by winter ice.

JAMES A. MOFFETT, federal housing commissioner, announced that on November 1 he would begin releasing funds for the construction of at least a million new homes.

Concerning the home modernization and repair phase of the program, the administrator declared that more than 1,000 communities have set up or are setting up committees to direct the program locally. He predicted that by Thanksgiving more than 5,000 municipalities will have established such committees.

Financial support, he said, has come from 7,000 banks and such loans have been made in all states but three.

"From field reports we estimate that one million dollars a day in loans are being made under our plan; and from experience in past community modernization campaigns we are sure that double that amount of cash business is being done."

TOBACCO, which is the third largest crop in the United States, has always been without an organized futures market. But it has one now, for the New York Tobacco Exchange, Inc., on Broad street, has opened for business after two years of preliminary organization work in which the federal department of agriculture co-operated.

The contract basis is United States standard fine cured type 12, grade B4F. There are nine types and numerous grades deliverable under specified differentials under the form of contract that has been adopted. The unit of trading is 10,000 pounds and quotations are in cents and five one-hundredths of a cent per pound. Delivery points have been established to date at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and Louisville, Ky.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI repeatedly asserts that Italy wants no more war, but he is taking no chances. In an order designed to make Italy an "armed nation," his cabinet has directed that all males above the age of eight and below thirty-three, shall receive military training.

At the same time it was revealed that Italy's farming industry will be brought into strong national organization under the corporative state system, to be inaugurated November 10.

The working class will be welded together in one group and the owner-manager class in another. The two classes will be united in the central corporations.

Two major national co-ordinating bodies have been created for the separate groups. These are the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists, for the owner-managers, and the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers.

AUSTRIA is thoroughly aroused by Brussels authentic reports from Belgium that former Empress Zita intends to establish her residence in Austria.

Along with her eight children, including Archduke Otto, pretender to the thrones of both that country and Hungary. It was asserted that this Hapsburg family had been granted permission to return as plain citizens if Otto would promise not to seek in any way to bring about restoration of the monarchy.

Quite unofficially, it is said restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy would not be opposed by either France or Italy, but the British foreign office scouted the idea. The little entente would be strongly against it, but might not hold the Vienna government entirely responsible.

In Vienna a spokesman for the foreign office said that the return to Austria of the Hapsburg family, even as private individuals, is "still impossible."

Some members of the Hapsburg family may be allowed to return to represent the family in the long pending lawsuit over the Hapsburgs' properties, he said, but this is not likely to be Archduke Otto, because of the danger that disturbances might result from his presence.



Archduke Otto

WITH the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann in New York city, the government agents and state police appeared to be well on the way toward solving the Lindbergh baby kidnaping and murder mystery. The prisoner, a German alien thirty-five years old, was nabbed after he had given to a filling station man a \$10 gold certificate that was found to be part of the ransom paid the kidnapers by Dr. John E. Condon—"Jafsie"—over a comedy walk in a vain attempt to get the baby returned. In Hauptmann's garage in the Bronx the police found \$13,750 which also was identified as part of the \$20,000 Jafsie had paid. Then circumstantial evidence rapidly was gathered to prove Hauptmann was one of the guilty men, and he was partially identified by Doctor Condon, as well as by a taxi cab driver who said the prisoner was the man who gave him \$1 eleven days after the kidnaping to carry a note to Jafsie.

Officials of the Department of Justice announced that Hauptmann's handwriting tallied with that of ransom notes sent by the kidnapers.

Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, who made the official announcement of the developments jointly for New York and New Jersey authorities as well as for the federal Department of Justice, declared that Hauptmann admitted under severe questioning that he had been employed as a carpenter near the Lindbergh home at Hopewell.

O'Ryan also asserted that police had established that Hauptmann had had access to the lumber yard in which lumber was found bearing a peculiar mark, similar to that found on the ladder left at the scene of the kidnaping. Hauptmann, he added, is in this country illegally. He is married and has a ten-year-old son.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, who were in Los Angeles, were said to have known in advance that the arrest was expected. They secluded themselves and would say nothing for publication.

FEDERAL JUDGE W. CALVIN CHESNUT of Baltimore handed down an opinion holding that the farm moratorium amendment to the federal bankruptcy act passed by congress last June is unconstitutional. This amendment, known as the Frazier-Lemke law, authorizes debt-ridden farmers to go into federal courts and reduce their obligations. The judge held that it violates the rights of creditors as outlined in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and that it seeks to supersede the rights of state courts.

The court pointed out that each state has laws to protect both the creditor and the debtor. The Frazier-Lemke act, it was stated, wiped away the safeguards for creditors and amounted to confiscation.

PEACE in the textile industry was almost in sight after the President's special mediation board reported to him its plan for ending the bloody strike that has been going on for weeks. The report was carried to Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park by Secretary of Labor Perkins and Gov. John G. Winant, chairman of the board. It proposed the following four point program:



Gov. Winant

1. Appointment by the President of a textile labor relations board of three members to settle all questions of union recognition at the several textile mills and to handle all other employer-employee disputes in the industry.
2. An investigation by the Department of Labor and the Federal trade commission of the textile industry's ability to meet the higher wage payments which the union is demanding.
3. A moratorium on the "stretch-out" system, whereby, the union claims, employers are adding to the work load of their employees; during the moratorium the textile labor relations board shall appoint a textile work assignment control board to plan a permanent control of the stretch-out.

4. An investigation by the Department of Labor into the various classifications of work in the textile industry and the wage scale for each classification.

President Roosevelt was highly pleased with the 10,000-word report of the board and expressed his hope that it would show the way to end the strike. F. J. Gorman, leader of the strike, submitted to the union's executive council the question of having the workers return to the mills pending final arrangements.

Immediately preceding these developments the mills had been reopening under military protection, and in consequence the strikers had resumed their acts of violence. There were numerous bloody encounters between them and National Guardsmen in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia and the Carolinas. In Connecticut the disorders abated and the state troops were being demobilized.

Carrying out his plans for extending the strike to all branches of the textile industry, Gorman sent out orders for 20,000 dyers to quit their jobs.

The union workers were still enraged at Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, for his attack on the strike at a meeting of code authorities in New York. He charged that the walkout was in "absolute violation" of an agreement made by the United Textile Workers with the government last June. This the union leaders flatly denied and they demanded the resignation of Johnson, Gorman said.

"We will not join in submitting any issue to the NRA as long as General Johnson is administrator or occupies a position of determining influence in the recovery administration. We said he ought to resign and we meant it. Since that is our view, we could not join in any submission to the NRA while he has the power to make NRA decisions."

ONE of the sharpest thorns in the side of the Roosevelt administration will not be in the next congress to give pain to the New Dealers, James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, leading authority on the Constitution, has announced he will not seek re-election because congress has become "a rubber stamp." He had been renominated, but prefers not to run. However, the administration will not be relieved from his attacks, for he intends to continue them in the courts.



J. M. Beck

"I am not retiring from public life," Mr. Beck explained. "This is no time for any citizen to lessen his activities in defense of our form of government. I am retiring from congress because I believe I can help in this great cause more effectively in the federal courts, where I have practiced for more than fifty years, than in congress, where the minority is gagged and reduced to impotence."

"Our form of government can only be saved by restoration of the Republican party to power, and I hope with my pen and voice to serve that party as effectually in the ranks as in congress."

WISCONSIN'S state primary was especially interesting because of the fact that the Democrats polled the largest vote by a wide margin, the La Follette Progressives and the Republicans trailing. The Democrats re-nominated Gov. Albert G. Schedeman, vigorous supporter of the New Deal. He will be opposed by Phil La Follette, who received the Progressive nomination without contest, and Howard T. Greene, Republican, who defeated former Governor Zimmerman and J. N. Tittmore.

John N. Callahan, former national committeeman, was named for the senate by the Democrats, and John R. Chapelle was the unopposed choice of the Republicans. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., was of course nominated by his new party.

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