

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Flandin Calls on Germany for a Showdown

PIERRE-ETIENNE FLANDIN, French foreign minister, speaking at Vezelay, demanded in the name of his government that Adolf Hitler lay his cards on the table, and intimated that unless Germany gives concrete proof of no aggressive intentions in central or western Europe, France will decline to negotiate further with the reich and will prepare for war. Flandin made it clear that France will stand firmly with her allies, the little entente and Russia. Said he:

M. Flandin

"The Fuehrer says Germany does not want to take anything from anybody, but he already had said that after the Saar plebiscite. He then also reaffirmed the Locarno treaty, which since has been repudiated. In the name of the integral sovereignty of the German people, does the Fuehrer intend, when he thinks the moment favorable, to bring up the Danzig question?"

"When he proposes a nonaggression pact with Lithuania does he accept definitely the status of Memel or is he just stalling for time to prepare new deeds of force in violation of treaties?"

"If Germany intends to assert her right to possess and exploit colonies, what colonies is she going to claim?"

"Is it not significant that at the moment Hitler launches his peace appeal, Nazi propaganda is redoubling in Austria, Danish Schleswig, Polish Silesia, among the German minority in Czechoslovakia, and even in German Switzerland?"

"Yes or no, does Hitler renounce annexation and even full absorption of the populations of these territories into the reich, or does he proclaim that these are internal affairs of the German people in which he does not intend to let other nations meddle?"

"If the latter case be the truth, then we understand why Germany is rearming at a record pace."

Italian Bombers Wreck

Second Ethiopian City

MUSSOLINI'S air bombers were busy again in Ethiopia, virtually ruining Harar, second city of that country, with a downpour of explosives. Most of the populace had fled when scouting planes gave a warning of what was to come, so the casualties were few. An official telephone message from Harar to Addis Ababa said fifteen incendiary bombs struck the Egyptian Red Cross hospital and others hit the Ethiopian Red Cross hospital.

A French mission, the French consulate, the Ethiopian radio station and prison all were reported officially to have been ruined.

The attack on Harar, coupled with a heavy bombardment of Jijiga, fifty miles east of Harar and a center of Ethiopia's southern defenses, raised native fears in Addis Ababa that the capital itself might be the next target of the Italian aerial bombs.

Germany Almost Solidly Supports Hitler

GERMANY'S men and women to the number of 44,389,140 declared by their votes in the reichstag elections that they supported the policies of Hitler. Only 542,898 had the nerve to vote against the reichsfuehrer, and a still smaller fraction refused to go to the polls. Among the latter were the former Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and his wife.

Hitler's victory was thus extraor-

dinarly complete, and the Nazis celebrated it with wild rejoicings in Berlin and other cities. It was the culmination of a three years' campaign in which the leaders sought to persuade the population of the reich that only Hitler could save the country from great danger. According to Berlin correspondents, there was a difference of opinion there as to the influence the triumph would have on the fuehrer. Some said it would stiffen his back and induce him to ride roughshod over the powers which objected to his scrapping of the Locarno pact. Others said the election would make him feel so strong he would be willing to make a concession to his neighbors in an effort to help establish "the new order in Europe" to which he referred so frequently in his election speeches.

The new reichstag will be the largest in history, having about 740 members. Most of them will be officials of the Nazi party.

For the first time in the history of aviation a polling booth was established in the air. It was aboard the new dirigible Von Hindenburg, whose 104 passengers and crew voted solidly for Hitler. The Hindenburg and the Graf Zeppelin cruised over the Saar and the Rhineland all day long.

Japan Expects Trouble With Soviet Russia

THOUGH Koki Hirota, the new Japanese premier, said a few days ago that while he was in office there would be no war, it is evident his government really is looking for serious trouble with Russia. This feeling is expressed by Eiji Amai, spokesman for the Tokyo foreign office, who said: "Japan must prepare for Soviet aggression."

Recent activities indicate the Reds are availing themselves of the critical situation which developed after the recent military revolt in Tokyo and are increasing the strength of their troops along the Manchukuan border.

Amai said the "recent Soviet policy has been to fire on any persons near the border." He said he regards this as rather strange behavior on the part of a "friendly neighbor." He said Premier Hirota had protested the alleged action to K. K. Yurenev, Russian ambassador to Japan.

Almost every day there are reports of clashes on the Mongolian border, each side blaming the other as aggressors. The Outer Mongolian government, reinforced by conclusion of its mutual assistance pact with Soviet Russia, dispatched a note to the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchukuo, declaring its readiness to resist any invasion.

New Processing Taxes

Out of Revenue Bill

ONE of the major features of the new tax program suggested by President Roosevelt is omitted from the measure prepared by a house subcommittee and on which open hearings were begun by the ways and means committee. For political reasons it was decided that the plan for new processing taxes on farm and competing products should be abandoned. Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion for a "windfall" tax to recapture part of the refunded or unpaid AAA processing levies was accepted by the subcommittee.

A third suggestion of the President, for graduated taxes on the portions of income which corporations do not distribute in dividends

to stockholders, was changed to provide levies on total income of corporations varied according to percentages of profits put into reserves.

The subcommittee agreed that the corporation tax rates should be so drafted as to permit corporations, particularly small ones, to build up reserves for lean years without being compelled to pay comparatively high taxes for the privilege of doing so.

The subcommittee figured on collecting some \$25,000,000 from taxes on dividends going to foreigners who own stock in American corporations and \$83,000,000 from temporary continuation of the capital stock and excess profit taxes.

Government in Business

Decried by Committee

ACCORDING to the committee on government competition with private enterprises, whose report has been made to the President, that practice is wholly destructive "except in situations where the public welfare can only thus be served." "The government's function," the report said, "is to protect economic activities of its citizens and not to supplant them."

The committee unanimously agreed that only under the following conditions is the government justified in entering into competition with private enterprise:

1. When required to assure adequate preparation for, and creation of, the facilities for national defense.

2. For the conservation of natural resources.

3. When private enterprise fails to conduct needed scientific research and exploratory activities to advance industrial development, or in the interest of public health and safety.

4. When private enterprise fails to render a service necessary for the general welfare.

Fourteen Are Killed by Mexican Plane Crash

FOURTEEN persons perished in Mexico's worst aviation disaster. A big trimotored plane carrying ten European tourists and four company employees crashed on the ridge between the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl and there were no survivors to explain why it fell. Among the tourists were Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe and his wife, Princess Elisabeth.

Alien Deportation Bill

Reported to Senate

DESPITE vigorous opposition, which will reappear on the floor of the senate, the senate committee on immigration and naturalization reported favorably the Kerr-Coolidge alien deportation bill, which Secretary Perkins has been trying to get through congress for three years. It will give her and two other members of an interdepartmental board discretionary power to harbor radical and even criminal aliens, otherwise deportable, in this country. The same bill recently was reported favorably by the house committee.

Pending action by congress on the measure, Secretary Perkins has been holding up the deportation of some 2,800 aliens mandatorily deportable under existing law, contending that they are "hardship cases." Some are radicals, some have criminal records, and others entered the country illegally. By "hardship cases" Secretary Perkins means that they would be separated from family ties or put to some other inconvenience. Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, Democrat, not long

Secretary Perkins

ago attacked the action of Secretary Perkins in holding up the deportations and denounced the pending bill as a "sham and a mockery" and a subterfuge to shield all kinds of radicals, criminals, and dependents unlawfully in this country.

Secretary Perkins refused to produce information respecting the 2,800 "hardship" cases until Reynolds introduced a senate resolution, whereupon she permitted him to examine the records.

Electric Home and Farm Authority Is Renewed

WITH only one change, the house passed the senate bill to continue the Electric Home and Farm authority as a federal agency until February 1, 1937, or any earlier date decreed by the President. The authority was created to help finance sales of electrical appliances.

Half Million Farmers May Get Double Benefits

REXFORD G. TUGWELL, head of the rural resettlement administration, announced that a special committee is considering a plan under which more than half a million growers of farm products would receive double benefits from the federal government. It provides that the rural families now getting loans from Tugwell's administration to put them on their feet and keep them off the relief rolls may also receive full subsidy payments in connection with the soil conservation program now being put into operation. There are now 450,000 recipients of the Tugwell loans and the number is expected to increase to 525,000 by July 1.

The soil conservation subsidies are to be paid to farmers who transfer land from commercial crop production to soil conserving growths, or who resort to other "economic" farm practices. Officials said that the rehabilitation clients already are under obligation to treat their soil wisely. Before a family can obtain a rehabilitation loan it must agree to follow a farm management plan drafted by the government.

This plan stipulates that the borrower must conserve his land's fertility and grow food and feed crops for home consumption. It also includes a financial budget. Tugwell indicated that examination may show that the farm management plan is so closely in accord with the AAA's soil conservation aims that the rehabilitation clients may already be qualified to receive the AAA subsidies.

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Facts About New Three Power Navy Pact

IN CONNECTION with the signing of the new naval treaty by the United States, Great Britain and France, it was disclosed in London that the two first named powers have reaffirmed the 50-50 ratio for their fleets and again promised not to compete against each other in naval building. The new three power pact limits the size of battle-ships to 35,000 tons, retains 10,000 tons as the maximum for cruisers and provides no cruisers of that size shall be built for six years.

In the expiring Washington treaty there was an article regarding fortification of naval bases. This is not renewed in the new pact, and Japan requested information as to the future intentions of the powers. Consequently the United States, Great Britain and Japan were carrying on diplomatic conversations on that topic.

The new treaty gives the signatories certain liberty of action in

the event of unforeseen naval activity by powers not signatory to the treaty.

Purchases of Stocks

Opposed by Witnesses

SEVERAL witnesses who appeared before a senate subcommittee declared that the Robinson-Patman anti-chain store bill, which has administration backing, would promote rather than curb monopolies, increase the cost and lower the standard of living, and decrease employment in whole industries.

The hearing was on the Borah-Van Nuys bill, a modification of the Robinson-Patman measure, but the witnesses particularly attacked the latter, which already has been reported favorably. The house judiciary committee reported the Utterbach bill, still another modification of the Robinson-Patman measure, and a bitter fight over the proposed legislation is expected.

The Robinson-Patman bill would prohibit manufacturers from making price discriminations in favor of large quantity purchasers, through advertising allowances, service charges, brokerage fees, etc. The Borah-Nuys bill would prohibit such allowances only when they were refused to purchasers of goods of "like grade, quality, and quantity."

Third Party Is Favored by Farmer-Laborites

FORMATION of a third national party was suggested in a resolution adopted by the Farmer-Labor party convention at St. Paul, Minn., and the delegates noisily welcomed the hint that Gov. Floyd R. Olson of Minnesota might be its Presidential candidate in 1940. Just now Mr. Olson is after a seat in the senate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 368½ to 250½ although several leaders pleaded that the move be put off for four years.

Governor Olson said privately that in his opinion the resolution could do no harm since it does not commit the liberals to putting a national ticket in the field this year. Neither does it authorize formation of such a ticket unless a second convention convenes and ratifies any action a proposed "exploratory conference" may take.

British Admiral Killed in Irish Free State

HENRY BOYLE SOMERVILLE, aged and retired vice admiral of the British navy, was murdered by gunmen at his residence at Castletownsend, County Cork, Irish Free State. Thrown through the door of the house was a card bearing these words:

"This British agent sent 52 Irish boys into the British army in the last few months. He will send no more."

The admiral had received previous threats because of his recruiting activities.

One Fight in A. F. of L. Ended by Compromise

ONE of the big fights within the American Federation of Labor has been settled peacefully. It was for control of the building trades department. In the past, building projects have been held up by strikes growing out of arguments over which of two unions should do a certain piece of work. The peace pact provides for appointment of an impartial referee to settle such arguments.

The pact also called for J. W. Williams of the carpenters to head the reorganized department, with M. J. McDonough of the plasterers as secretary-treasurer. Each has been the leader of one of the warring factions and each has styled himself as the lawful department president.



M. Flandin



Eiji Amai



Secretary Perkins



R. G. Tugwell