

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

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"Hunger Marchers" Parade in the Capital

ABOUT six hundred men and women, members of the recently organized Unemployed Workers' Alliance, staged a big parade of "hunger marchers" in Washington, shouting demands, singing and waving banners. They sought to present a petition to President Roosevelt in the White House but the best they could do was to obtain an audience from Secretary Marvin McIntyre for a delegation headed by David Lasser, president of the alliance.



Lasser declared after spending 30 minutes with the President's secretary: "Mr. McIntyre gave us a lot of nice words, but nothing substantial. If nothing is done to give these people jobs there will be a hunger march on Washington next summer in which hundreds of thousands will take part. We are tired of Mr. Roosevelt's promissory notes."

Lasser and his delegation also called on Vice President Garner at the Capitol and got even less satisfaction from him. "The jobless feel that we have been sold out by the Democratic party," Lasser declared, in presenting his petition. "I resent that," snapped the Vice President, reddening. "I have been in politics for 40 years and I don't think anybody has ever been sold out by the party."

The marchers carried banners and placards with such inscriptions as: "Give the bankers home relief; we want jobs!" "Slaves will not be killed." "We demand employment insurance." "Pass the Marcantonio bill," this being a 6 billion-dollar relief bill introduced by the New York city representative.

Labor Says Industry Is Arming for Conflict

BEFORE the senate subcommittee on labor appeared spokesmen for organized labor with charges that there is a great movement of machine guns, tear gas and police clubs into industrial centers for use in contending with strikes and attendant disorders. The first witness to tell the story of the arming of industrial plants for conflicts with labor was J. P. Harris, a steel worker from Portsmouth, Ohio. In support of his assertions came a mass of data compiled by the senate munitions investigating committee and presented at the hearing by Heber Blankenhorn, an employee of the national labor relations board. At one point Harris testified that he knew the Wheeling Steel corporation at Portsmouth was "arming," a statement that brought from corporation officials at Portsmouth an assertion that company police were armed to protect property against "thieves and firebugs, and they will continue to be armed."

At another point in the hearing there was testimony that general "rumors" were being circulated that the Ford Motor company was "shot through" with spies, hired to report on the activities of labor.

Maryland Young Democrats Hear Mr. Roosevelt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, attended Easter services at St. Thomas Episcopal church, after the First Lady had witnessed the Knights Templar sunrise service at the Arlington amphitheater. Next day the President went to Baltimore where he addressed the Maryland Young Democratic clubs.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted an invi-

tation to speak before the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution which opens in Washington April 29. He also will deliver an address on April 25 at the Jefferson banquet of the National Democratic club in New York.

Hagood Given Command of Chicago Area

FOLLOWING a conference with Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, who was removed from command of the Eighth corps area for criticizing WPA methods, President Roosevelt took the soldier back into his good graces and appointed him to the command of the Sixth corps area with headquarters in Chicago. He will replace Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy and the assignment takes effect May 2. General McCoy is transferred to the Second corps area at New York to succeed Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, who is retiring.

Death of James M. Beck Is Loss to Nation

SUDDEN death, due to a coronary thrombosis, came to James M. Beck at his residence in Washington, and all informed Americans mourn the demise of this public spirited citizen and eminent authority on constitutional law. Though he was a sturdy and conscientious opponent of the present national administration, leading officials in Washington united with the Republicans in declaring that in his death the nation had sustained a great loss.

Mr. Beck was not only one of the foremost lawyers of America but for more than three decades was a public man of distinction, holding numerous offices at Washington, and an influential place in the counsels of the Republican party. Born in Philadelphia in 1861, he first held office as United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, as a Democrat. He left that party on the silver issue and was made an assistant attorney general by President McKinley. In 1921 Mr. Harding appointed him solicitor general, an office which he filled with distinction. He then served three terms in congress, where he was one of the best debaters, and retired in 1934 because he thought congress had become a "rubber stamp." Since then he had been prominent in the legal attacks on various phases of the New Deal.

Richard Yates, former governor of Illinois and former congressman, died in Springfield at the age of seventy-five years. The son of the Civil war governor of the state, Mr. Yates was for many years a picturesque figure in Illinois politics and an influential member of the Republican party.

Tangle of Diplomatic Rivalries in Europe

MUSSOLINI'S African adventure and Hitler's Rhineland doings and future intentions, tangled together, have created a situation that seemed to imperil the formal friendship between Great Britain and France. The British were insisting that Italy be curbed, that her use of poison gas in Ethiopia be taken up by the League of Nations and that peace negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia be opened quickly to forestall any attempt by Premier Mussolini to sign a settlement which might rise from ruins of Haile Selassie's Ethiopian empire. Foreign Secretary Eden indicated the British were determined to make peace progress "before we leave Geneva," Britain reserving its decision as to what to do next if

this conciliation effort should fail.

The conciliation committee of the league was making little or no progress, and in Rome Mussolini told his cabinet that Ethiopia's armies should and would be "totally annihilated." His own forces, meanwhile, were moving rapidly toward Dessye and Addis Ababa.

France was reverting to her former policy of letting Italy go ahead with its African conquest, devoting her attention mainly to Germany and central Europe. The British continued to treat all that in a conciliatory way, which disgusted the French. Premier Sarraut handed in his government's reply to the Hitler settlement proposals, submitting in return its own plan. This demanded that Germany keep "hands off" the rest of Europe for 25 years, renouncing her apparent intentions of action against Austria, Danzig and Memel, and claims for colonies. It submitted a French peace plan based on "collective security" with regional mutual assistance pacts backed by an international army directed by a commission working through the league.

Spanish Parliament Ousts President Zamora

SOMETHING new in Spanish history took place in Madrid. The parliament, by a vote of 238 to 5, ousted Niceto Alcalá Zamora from the office of president of the republic. This action, accomplished by a coalition of Socialists, Communists, Left Republicans and ten minor groups, was taken on a Socialist motion that the president had acted illegally in dissolving the last parliament before the elections and that therefore he should be expelled from office. Back of this motion, however, lay radical sentiment that Zamora, in using his power according to personal whim, has hampered the progress of the "republican revolution."

Diego Martínez Barrio, speaker of parliament, was made temporary president to serve until elections are held.

League of American Nations Proposed

IN THEIR formal acceptances of the invitations of the United States government to the forthcoming inter-American peace conference, three of the Latin American nations have proposed that a league of American nations be formed to preserve peace in the western hemisphere. The suggestion comes from Presidents Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, Jorge Ubico of Guatemala and Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. They believe the proposed league would be not only a means of preventing war in the New World but also would be an effective adjunct to organizations working to preserve peace in all the world.

President Ubico proposed that such an agency be known as the Association of American Nations and that its members be pledged to mutual assistance in case of aggression against one of their number by a non-American power. He also suggested creation of a permanent court of inter-American justice, modeled after the World court at The Hague, for settlement of disputes within the Americas by arbitration.

Calles Is Expelled by Mexican Government

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES, former president of Mexico and for long the most powerful figure in that republic, was forcibly exiled to the United States, together with three other once prominent citizens, by the Mexican government, which declared their presence there was dangerous to the welfare of the country.

Summarily ousted with Calles, who for 11 years ruled Mexico with an iron hand, were Luis Morones,

former minister of labor and leader of the regional confederation of workers and peasants; Luis de Leon, former minister of the interior and agriculture; and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former governor of Guanajuato.

The four men were, by order of President Cardenas, placed aboard a plane at Mexico City and taken across the border to Brownsville, Texas. From there they took another plane to California.

Leftists charged that Calles and his associates were fomenting agitation against the Cardenas administration. This Calles denied, adding: "A state of anarchy exists in Mexico and communism is spreading with government help."

Black's Lobby Committee Wins Court Decision

SENATOR BLACK'S lobby committee won a considerable victory in the District of Columbia Supreme court when Chief Justice



Senator Black

Wheat refused to enjoin the committee from using the telegrams from and to William R. Hearst which had been seized. The judge held that the court had no jurisdiction over the committee, and said he could not see that the freedom of the press was in any way involved. Said his honor:

"I have not been informed yet of any case in which any court has assumed to dictate to a committee of the senate what it should do and what it should not do, and I do not feel that I have any right to inaugurate any such principle as that."

Elisha Hanson, counsel for Mr. Hearst, announced that he would appeal from the decision, and it was certain that the case would ultimately be taken before the United States Supreme court.

Continuing its investigation, the Black committee heard the testimony of Fred G. Clark of New York, national commander of the Crusaders. Mr. Clark denied that the organization had ever engaged in lobbying, and declared that it had assailed the methods of lobbyists in a national radio broadcast.

Senator Black endeavored to show that the Crusaders, the American Liberty league, the Sentinels of the Republic, the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, the American Taxpayers' league, the National Economy league, and similar organizations opposed to the New Deal were supported largely by the same small group of wealthy industrialists. One of his investigators put in a list of contributors to two or more of the groups named. Mr. Clark obtained permission to include in the record a list of hundreds of small contributors, who sent in sums ranging from \$1 up in response to the radio program.

Japanese Arrest Five Mongolian Officials

HEADQUARTERS of the Japanese army in Manchukuo announced that five Mongolian officials high in the service of the Manchukuo government had been arrested on the charge of being secret agents of Soviet Russia and would be court-martialed. One of them is Lin Sheng, governor of Northern Hsingan province.

It was asserted that the officials were accused of conniving with the Russian government and of supplying to Russia and Outer Mongolia military information which was used advantageously by both of Manchukuo's neighbors in recent frontier clashes.

Japanese army men alleged that Lin Sheng has been in contact with Russia since 1929. It was asserted

that he received a promise that Russia would assist Mongolia in retaining its independence and that since then he had gathered secret information which he conveyed to the Russian consulate at Hallar.

Congressmen Working on Taxes and Relief

CONGRESS settled down to early work that would clear the way for early adjournment, the chief matters under consideration being taxes and relief.

Democratic members of the house ways and means committee worked in executive session to draw up the new revenue measure which they expect will yield about \$799,000,000 in additional taxes during the next year. The minority members stayed away, scornfully assailing their presence was useless because the preparation of the measure was utterly partisan. Representative A. P. Lamneck of Ohio, Democrat, was insistent on his plan to raise \$500,000,000 by a flat 20 to 22 per cent tax on corporation income. To produce \$263,000,000 more and bring his plan nearly up to the money requirement outlined by President Roosevelt, Lamneck would repeal the present exemption of corporation dividends from the normal income tax rate. On that, he was in agreement with the committee program.

Harry L. Hopkins, head of the WPA, appeared before a subcommittee of the house appropriations committee, also in executive session, to urge compliance with President Roosevelt's request for an additional billion and a half to finance relief in the 1937 fiscal year. Various committee members at once demanded that Mr. Hopkins tell what had been done with the \$1,800,000,000 granted last year. He was said to have promised to do his best to satisfy them, but Chairman J. P. Buchanan warned the minority members that "this is not to be made into an investigation."

The committee extracted from Mr. Hopkins a reluctant promise that relief funds will not be spent hereafter on projects not approved by congress, these including especially the Florida ship canal and the Pasamaquoddy tidal power experiment.

National Grange Opposes Mississippi Valley Bill

SENATOR NORRIS' bill creating a Mississippi Valley authority to apply the TVA experiment to 22 states is not approved by the National Grange, which thinks it would be absurd to bring new land into cultivation by irrigation while farmers are being paid for letting their land lie fallow. Fred B. Breckenman, legislative representative of the Grange, appeared before a senate agriculture subcommittee and said the organization also objected to the proposal to construct huge dams throughout the Mississippi valley for the production of hydro-electric power. He favored a scientific program of soil conservation but insisted upon a distinction between conservation and reclamation. He also advocated a scientific flood control program, but distinguished between flood control and hydro-electric power development.

Like previous witnesses, including electrical engineers and Morris L. Cooke, the New Deal's rural electrification administrator, Mr. Breckenman informed the committee that flood control can be accomplished only by constructing little dams far up in the headwaters.



Harry L. Hopkins



J. M. Beck