

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Plans Completed for the Democratic Convention

SENATOR ALBEN W. BARKLEY of Kentucky, who was temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention in 1932 and as such delivered the keynote speech, will serve in the same capacity at the Philadelphia convention in June, outlining the issues of this year's campaign as his party views them.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will be the permanent chairman again. Yet another repeater will be former Judge John E. Mack of New York. Four years ago he placed Franklin D. Roosevelt in nomination, and he will do it again in June.



Sen. Barkley

These selections were made by the committee on arrangements. Other officers of the convention chosen are: Lee Barnes of Alabama, chief doorkeeper; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, national committeewoman of the District of Columbia, hostess of the convention, with Mrs. Agnes Collins Dunn of New Hampshire as assistant; Col. Edward C. Halsey, secretary of the senate, sergeant at arms; Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, parliamentarian, assisted by Representative John J. O'Connor of New York; W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the convention.

National Chairman Farley said that the two-thirds rule, which has prevailed in Democratic conventions for a century, will not be abolished. The rules committee will be headed by Senator Bennett Clark of Missouri and it will report for abrogation of the two-thirds rule as well as elimination of the unit rule. The latter binds the state delegations to abide by the decision of a majority of the delegation. According to Mr. Farley, these changes will not prevent the practically unanimous nomination of President Roosevelt.

Present plans are to have Mr. Roosevelt go to Philadelphia on Saturday, June 27, to close the convention by accepting the nomination in a speech delivered either in the Municipal stadium or in the University of Pennsylvania stadium close to the convention hall.

Roosevelt Addresses National Democratic Club

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made what might be considered the first of his campaign speeches before the National Democratic club in New York city. Tammany was there in full force, but such disgruntled Democrats as Al Smith and John J. Raskob were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Roosevelt declared his purpose to bring more food, higher prices and better homes for the people.

"If you increase buying power," he said, "prices will go up; more goods will be sold. Wages ought to and must go up with prices. This does not mean unsound inflation or skyrocketing prices; this should be avoided just as we seek to avoid bankruptcy sale values."

Turning to his critics with sarcasm, the President said "some individuals are never satisfied." Referring to charges of extravagance and mounting deficits, he said people complain to him about "the current costs of rebuilding America, about the burden on future America." He insisted that the measure should not be the three-billion-dollar deficit of this year but the assertion that the national income has risen from thirty-five billions in 1932 to sixty-five billions in 1936.

New Tax Bill Battle Started in House

THE administration's bill to levy about \$60 million dollars in new taxes yearly was introduced in the house by the ways and means committee, and a fierce battle started immediately. The Republican minority of the committee issued a report which stated that the proposed tax law was "unsound in principle, will undermine business stability, is another step toward regimentation of all business, and is not designed to raise revenue but admittedly is another New Deal experiment."

Conservative Democrats joined with the Republicans in this attack against the bill, but the administration leaders were confident the measure would pass before May 1.

Complete revision of the corporation tax system is the main objective of the bill. It levies a graduated tax on corporation income, based on percentage of earnings withheld from distribution to stockholders in the form of dividends.

The majority report asserted the measure would raise about \$803,000,000 the first year, but admitted that over a three-year period revenue would fall \$334,000,000 short of the President's budget-balancing program. It was added that the deficit could be acted on "more intelligently" next session.

Green Urges Unions to Remain Nonpartisan

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to all affiliated unions urging that they adhere to the federation's "traditional nonpartisan political policy." He says:

"For obvious reasons, labor should avoid division even in the pursuit of its political policies. Such division can be avoided if working men and women, loyal to the American Federation of Labor, will refrain from identifying themselves with any political movement designed to serve as a substitute for the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor."

Some time ago George L. Berry asked all unions to join "Labor's Nonpartisan League," the object of which, he said, was "to put American Federation of Labor unions on record for President Roosevelt."

Von Starhemberg of Austria Voices His Defiance

CIVIL war in Austria became a possibility as the quarrel between the Fascists led by Prince Ernst von Starhemberg and the clerical and monarchist elements became acute. Government officials, however, were trying desperately to patch up the trouble.

Prince Von Starhemberg, who is vice chancellor, in a defiant speech at Horn warned his political opponents that his heimwehr, or home guard, would be dissolved "only over my dead body."

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, speaking at Baden, retorted that "Austria is not Italy and Austrians are not Fascists."

Von Starhemberg asserted that if internal foes press too hard there will be a "repetition of 1934"—when the heimwehr triumphed in a short but bloody civil war against Socialists. False friends surround Schuschnigg, Von Starhemberg said, and the heimwehr plans to protect him from them.

The vice chancellor directed a thinly veiled reproach at monarchists, who are too "democratic" to suit



Prince Von Starhemberg

him. "Democracy in Austria is high treason," said he.

For Austria, said Starhemberg, there are three possibilities—a continuation of the authority of the state, Nazism, or Communism. He asserted the heimwehr is determined to preserve the Fascist system and would continue as a separate organization but that other private armies would be absorbed by the regular army.

Advance of the Italians in Ethiopia Continues

ITALY'S victorious troops in northern Ethiopia continued their advance on Addis Ababa, though it was somewhat retarded by the efforts of the natives to blow up the roadways and otherwise harass the invaders. The Italian motorized column in this movement is the most formidable yet formed in this war and is notable for the large number of white troops included.

General Graziana's southern army, meanwhile, was driving toward Harar, second city of the empire, in three columns. The Ethiopians were putting up stiff resistance at various points but everywhere were driven back, according to Italian dispatches.

Officials at Addis Ababa were still confident of success in saving the capital and were reorganizing their forces there and sending fresh troops to the front. The general opinion there was that the Italian army could be held off if it tries to come in from Dessye, by small detachments concealed in mountain caves with only a few grenades and machine guns. Therefore, it was asserted by Ethiopians, the Italians are likely to attack the railroad running to French Somaliland before attempting to advance to the capital.

Supreme Court Decision in Stock Yards Case

UPHOLDING a reduction of rates and charges at the St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards, the Supreme court held that the findings made by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace justified the rates he set and that the stockyards operators had failed to show confiscation.

Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin Cordozo agreed that the rates should be upheld, but in an opinion by Justice Brandeis expressed belief that the court went too far in passing on the fairness of the rates.

Navy in Six-Week Drill on the Pacific

ONE hundred and fifty vessels of the United States fleet, with 450 airplanes, are now engaged in the year's grand maneuvers in the Pacific. War conditions prevail and the vessels and their crews are being given a severe test of their fitness that will last for six weeks. The Panama canal region was the first objective of the fleet. The units are divided into attacking and defending forces and something is doing all the time, day and night. The naval officers are trying to solve the seventeenth of a series of strategic problems, each based upon some possible international situation, mapped out by naval strategists.

Black Committee Scored by Publishers

WHAT American newspaper publishers think of the actions of the Black lobby committee was expressed forcibly and unequivocally in resolutions adopted by their national association at its annual meeting in New York. The committee was accused of having violated the first, fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution by its seizures of private communications, and the publishers recommended that all victims of the committee's acts seek civil damages and demand the "prosecution of all involved in the odious affair under the criminal statutes of the United States."

Borah Rejects Landon Plea to Quit Race

THROUGH William Allen White, Kansas editor, the Landon camp suggested to Senator Borah that he abandon his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, go to the Cleveland convention as a delegate and assist in writing a liberal platform. Mr. Borah rejected the proposition, saying:

"Naturally I am interested in the platform, but, after all, a platform doesn't mean much unless you know who is going to run on it. I am more interested in the latter proposition just now."

If the Landon forces can control the convention, Mr. White may be made chairman of the resolutions committee. So it was taken that his proposal indicated that the Landon group was willing to accept as liberal a platform as Mr. Borah might desire in order to check dissension within the party. The Idaho senator has made no direct attack on Landon, but has indicated that he thought there was too much "big business" influence in the Landon movement.

Steinwer to Be Key-Noter for the Republicans

WHEN the Republicans gather in national convention at Cleveland next June their keynote for their Presidential campaign



Senator Steiwer

after due consideration of the national committee arrangements committee of the national convention by unanimous vote of the convention will be the keynote of the States senator Frederick Steiwer, the eloquent and handsome United States senator from Oregon. He will be surrounded by several other prominent Republicans.

Observers held that the main motive in picking Steiwer was a desire of the party leaders to give the convention a western atmosphere right at the start, with an especial eye to agriculture. The senator has been actively identified with wheat growing and his home town, Portland, is a center of the northwest battleground of the November elections. His colleague is Senator Charles L. McNary, one of the authors of the old McNary-Haugen agriculture bill and by many regarded as a possible dark horse in the Presidential nomination race.

Congressman Bertrand Snell of New York, minority leader in the house, was selected to be permanent chairman of the convention.

Leftists Are Winners in French Elections

COMMUNISTS and various brands of Socialists appear to have won a considerable victory in the French elections for the chamber of deputies, though the large number of run-off elections necessary may tone down the results. The greatest gain is shown by the Communists, who are likely to have 50 seats; but this does not please the radical Socialists for they cannot count on the Communists in forming a government and fear that without them the chamber will be ungovernable. Such a contingency would bring a menace of a Fascist coup d'etat to prevent the installation of a revolutionary group, according to the leaders of the leftists.

Secret Panama Treaty Is Cause of Concern

ARMY and navy officials were reported to be concerned over a new treaty with Panama which is being secretly considered by the government. It was said an uncorrected text of the pact showed it provides for "joint conversations" rather than for defense of the

Canal Zone in event of aggression. The grant by Panama for the occupation, and control of the waters outside the jurisdiction of the United States, if necessary renounced by this country in treaty.

Chairman Pittman of the foreign relations committee closed hearings on the treaty would be completed, after the senate might consider the pact in secret session in order to avoid international complications. Senator Hiram Johnson has said he will try to have the text of the pact made public before it is taken by the senate.

Rescue of Entombed Men Is Epic of Heroism

THAT old gold mine at River, Nova Scotia, provided an epic tale of unselfish and heroic endeavor that will be remembered for many a year. For ten days more than a hundred experienced men strove unceasingly to rescue men who had been trapped by a fall of dirt and rocks in the level of the abandoned mine were inspecting. Machinery and other equipment were brought far away. A diamond drill driven through and through small opening, communication established and food was sent down, but already one of the men was dead of hunger and exhaustion. Finally the desperate efforts of rescuers were successful and two survivors were brought to the surface, together with the body of the dead man. They were Dr. D. E. Robertson, and beloved surgeon of Toronto and C. A. Scadding. The other did not live was Herman also of Toronto.

Two Well-Known Writers Taken by Death

DEATH came to two of America's well-known writers. One was Percy Hammond, veteran dramatist and critic of the New York Herald Tribune, one of the foremost of the country's commentators on theatrical. Both passed away in New York city.

Senate Refuses to Cut Pay for Hoover's G-Men

SENATOR KENNETH WARREN of Tennessee made an attempt to reduce by \$225,000 appropriation for the federal bureau of investigation, otherwise known as Hoover's G-men, and failed miserably. Only McKellar and other senator were in the debate on a viva voce vote, and a brief but lively debate several hours, including Majority Leader Joe Robinson, joined Senator Vandenberg in denouncing the proposed reduction. The Michigan marks were caustic. Said he:

"I will go as far as the economy, but it seems to me this is a peculiar place to start economizing. The bureau says it needs 175 more men. If the senate is taking that number from the employed by Doctor Tugwell's settlement administration, I will join him in abolishing 175 of 43,641 jobs under Mr. Hopkins will join him in removing that number from the 19,548 jobs under HOLC, or the 2,422 jobs under long interred NRA."

Contreras Is Elected President of Venezuela

ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS, an army officer who rose to rank of general under the late president, Juan Vicente Gomez, was elected president of Venezuela. The national congress elected him to office by a vote of 132 to 1.