

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Roosevelt vs. Hearst on "Red Backing"

ASSERTIONS made by William Randolph Hearst and other opponents of the New Deal that the President "passively accepts" the support of the Communists have got under Mr. Roosevelt's skin. A statement issued through Stephen T. Early, his secretary, said:

"My attention has been called to a certain notorious newspaper owner to make it appear that the President passively accepts the support of alien organizations hostile to the American form of government.

"Such articles are conceived in malice and born of political spite. They are deliberately framed to give a false impression, in other words to 'frame' the American people.

"The President does not want and does not welcome the vote or support of any individual or group taking orders from alien sources.

"This simple fact is, of course, obvious.

"The American people will not permit their attention to be diverted from real issues to fake issues which no patriotic, honorable, decent citizen would purposely inject into American affairs."

Mr. Hearst, who was in Amsterdam, promptly replied by cable, saying in part:

"The President has issued a statement through a secretary. He has not had the frankness to say to whom he refers in the statement . . . I think I am justified in assuming that I am the object of the statement, and that I may courteously endeavor to correct Mr. Roosevelt's misstatements and to set him right . . .

"Let me say that I have not stated at any time whether the President willingly or unwillingly received the support of the Karl Marx Socialists, the Frankfurter radicals, communists and anarchists, the Tugwell bolsheviks, and the Richberg revolutionists which constitute the bulk of his following.

"I have simply said and shown that he does receive the support of these enemies of the American system of government, and that he has done his best to deserve the support of all such disturbing and destructive elements."

Crop Insurance Pushed by the President

IMMEDIATE action toward putting in operation a two-fold crop insurance and drouth prevention program was called for by President Roosevelt. It is designed to guard the farmers and the consumer against the danger of food shortages or price collapses. Two committees were named to work out legislation to be asked of the next congress.

Mr. Roosevelt named Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace chairman of a committee directed to "prepare a report and recommendations for legislation providing a plan of 'all risk' crop insurance," and suggested that the system provide for payment of premiums and insurance in commodities. This is in accord with Wallace's proposed plan under which farmers would put part of their crops of good years into a pool from which they could draw in lean years. It would serve, he believes, to keep surpluses from destroying the price structure in good years and provide an "insurance" against crop failures in other years.

Morris L. Cooke, rural electrifica-

tion administrator, was named chairman of another committee to draft recommendations for a permanent land use program designed to avert drouth emergencies in the great plains area.

The President suggested the crop insurance plan might be limited to one or two major crops at the start and that it should be formulated with the advice and assistance of national farm organization leaders so that it can be submitted to congress with their support.

Al Smith Will Make Some Anti-Roosevelt Speeches

SPECULATION concerning what part Al Smith would take in the Presidential campaign seems to be settled by the news that he will deliver several anti-Roosevelt addresses, the first probably in Carnegie hall in New York in October. He is reported to be making out his own program and planning talks also in Massachusetts and New Jersey. It is said neither the Republican party nor the American Liberty league will be sponsor for his appearances. Until Mr. Smith announces his intentions it will not be known whether or not he will advocate the election of Governor Landon.

Virgin Islands Have New Federal Judge

GEORGE P. JONES of Minnesota, who has been serving as a special assistant to the attorney general of the United States since 1934, has been made judge of the federal district court for the Virgin Islands. This is a recess appointment by President Roosevelt and is subject to confirmation by the senate. Mr. Jones planned to leave for St. Thomas about October 1. He succeeds Judge Albert C. Levitt of Connecticut, who resigned August 1 because, as he alleged, the Department of the Interior interfered with the processes of his court.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Jones in Washington by Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney General Cummings, in the presence of Mr. Cummings and a number of other officials.

Veterans of Two Wars Open Conventions

VETERANS of the World war and of the Civil war opened their annual gatherings, the American Legion in Cleveland and the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington. The Legionnaires, many thousands of them, started off with the dedication of the Peace Gardens in the Ohio city, for which soil had been brought from sacred shrines of foreign countries and the forty-eight states. National Commander Ray Murphy presided over an impressive ceremony and unveiled a memorial plaque bearing the inscription:

"These gardens, planned by men who know the horrors of war, were dedicated to the brotherhood of man and peace throughout the world."

Commander Murphy in his annual report said: "Whether our country shall be spared participation in another great international conflagration may well depend upon our courage as Legionnaires to stand up and demand that our government now take the steps which may save us, without the loss of honor—a sacrifice we are unwilling to make at any cost."

Only about nine hundred survivors of the Union army were able to attend the G. A. R. encampment, and many believe it will be the last to be held. The aged warriors, headed by Oley Nelson of Iowa, the national commander, began their

proceedings with a service in Washington cathedral. The route of the parade was six blocks on Pennsylvania avenue, the scene of the grand review of the Union armies before President Andrew Johnson seventy-one years ago.

Defeat of Senator Couzens Pleases the Republicans

REPUBLICANS were highly gratified by the results of the Michigan primary election for two reasons: First, because three out of five persons who went to the polls asked for Republican ballots; second, because Senator James Couzens, a Republican who has openly declared that he is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election, lost his fight for re-nomination. Couzens, one of the wealthiest members of the senate, was badly defeated by former Gov. Wilbur M. Brucker, and there is more than a suspicion that he knew his fate beforehand. Brucker, who is only forty-two years old, has been in public life for almost twenty years. The Republicans re-nominated Frank D. Fitzgerald for the governorship.

On the Democratic side Representative Prentiss M. Brown won the senatorial nomination against Louis B. Ward who was supported by Father Coughlin. For governor they chose Frank Murphy, high commissioner to the Philippines and former mayor of Detroit. Both Murphy and his defeated opponent, George Welsh, campaigned as Roosevelt supporters.

In the New Hampshire primaries Gov. H. Styles Bridges won the Republican senatorial nomination, ending the effort of former Senator George H. Moses to stage a comeback. The Democrats put up Representative William N. Rogers. Nominees for governor are Maj. Francis P. Murphy, Republican, and Amos N. Blandin, Democrat.

Massachusetts will have for senator either Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican, or James M. Curley, now governor, Democrat. John W. Haigis, Republican, and Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, were nominated for the governorship.

The gubernatorial nominees in Wisconsin are: Gov. Philip La Follette, Progressive; Alexander Wiley, Republican, and Arthur W. Lueck, Democrat.

Killings Pave the Way for Japan's Move Against China

PROBABLY Japan is about ready to proceed further with the subjugation of China, the latest excuses being the alleged murder of several Japanese nationals by Chinese. It was announced by the navy department in Tokio that Japanese marines had been ordered to land at Hankow to protect the life and property of Japanese there, and that "the navy fears that it may be forced to resort to some defensive measures in the near future." The announcement added that the sincerity of the Nanking government in wanting to end anti-Japanese feeling in China was not dependable and hence protective measures were taken.

McAlexander, "Rock of the Marne," Dies

MAJ. GEN. ULYSSES L. GRANT McALEXANDER, U. S. A., retired, who won fame in the World war as "The Rock of the Marne," died suddenly in his home in Portland, Ore., at the age of seventy-two.

The general won his appellation for his stand in stemming a terrific assault by the Germans in their final great offensive on the western front in July, 1918.

He was then colonel in command of the Thirty-eighth infantry, and at the most critical period of the German attack he was told by head-

quarters that he might fall back if he thought best. He replied positively: "I will hold my lines," and he did. It was the Germans who fell back.

Spanish Rebels Push on Toward Madrid

SEVERAL columns of Spanish Fascists and Moorish legionnaires were reported to be making a determined drive toward Madrid under the direction of General Franco, and the loyalists were falling back at the rate of five miles a day.

The rebel garrison of the Alcazar in Toledo was still holding out though the government forces, after dynamiting part of the old fortress, made attacks with flaming gasoline. The defenders lost heavily but the survivors kept up their deadly machine gun fire and repulsed the charges of the loyalists.

The American State department ordered the embassy in Madrid closed and warned all Americans still in the capital that they remained at their own risk. The consulate at Malaga also was closed and the consul took refuge in Gibraltar. Diplomats of 13 nations, who had gone to Saint Jean de Luz, France, rejected the Spanish government's demand that they return to Madrid.

Communism Is Outlawed by Greek Government

GREECE has joined the list of nations that will not tolerate the Communists and their activities. A ministerial decree establishing new state defense laws was sanctioned by King George. It outlaws Communism, punishing by heavy prison sentences and fines any one publishing anti-state propaganda. All book shops were ordered to surrender anti-state literature within 20 days.

Havana Paper Dynamited; Four Persons Killed

FOUR persons were killed and two buildings wrecked by a dynamite blast that shook Havana, Cuba. The plant of the newspaper El Pais was destroyed, and only the quick work of the police saved that of the Diario de la Marina.

Informed authorities expressed belief the explosion was planned by Spanish residents who became angry over publication of Spanish civil war news in the two newspapers.

The blast demolished a Catholic church near the El Pais building. Scores of suspects were arrested, many of them being members of the Spanish Socialist circle.

Noted French Explorer Lost With His Crew

FRANCE'S famous polar explorer, Dr. Jean Charcot, and 59 of the crew of 60 aboard the exploration ship Pourquoi Pas were drowned when the vessel foundered in a gale off the Iceland coast. One petty officer swam ashore and told of the tragedy. Charcot led two expeditions to the Antarctic and a region there is named for him, Charcotland. In 1925, when one of Roald Amundsen's north polar expeditions was missing, Charcot searched the east coast of Greenland in the Pourquoi Pas.

New Seed Corn Loan Program Approved

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE has approved the new \$10,000,000 seed corn loan program of the AAA. The government will advance farmers two types of loans on seed corn stored on the farm. Advances of \$1.75 a bushel will be made to farmers on 1,000,000 bushels of selected corn. The government will have the option of buying this corn at \$3.50 a bushel up to April 1, 1937.

The second type of loan permits advances of 55 cents a bushel on "good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date." On the

latter type of loan the government retains the right to purchase collateral at \$1.50 a bushel April 1 next.

It is understood the Reconstruction Finance corporation has agreed to advance up to \$10,000,000 on the loan program. The loans will be made to farmers through the Commodity Credit corporation.

The interest rate on the new loans will be 4 per cent, the same as was in effect under the old corn loan program.

Tobacco Men Ask Federal Help in Business Control

FEDERAL government help in controlling their business has been asked by two large sections of the tobacco industry.

The Retail Tobacco Dealers' America, Inc., representing 300,000 retailers of tobacco products, requested the federal commission to authorize a practice conference with a view to formulating rules for the elimination of unfair methods of competition and trade abuses.

Representatives from nine tobacco producing states wound up a day conference in Washington with a request addressed to the agricultural adjustment administration to draft a model production bill.

Savants Gather for the Harvard Tercentenary

IT IS pleasant to turn from war and politics and read of the things at Cambridge, Mass., where Harvard university is celebrating the tercentenary of its founding.

In Sanders theater was held the academic reception for 554 scholars representing 502 universities, colleges and learned societies in every state of the Union and in forty foreign countries, and all of them wearing the caps, gowns and hoods signifying their various degrees of scholarship.

President James B. Conant greeted the guests, accepted their credentials and delivered a warm address of welcome. He noted that the assembly was an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of the academic world, and saw in the greetings of the delegates "the continued aspiration of mankind toward a universal fellowship based on human reason."

When the delegates were called up in the order of the age of the institutions they represented, to respond was Prof. Saleh Hassan Attia of Al-Azhar university of Cairo, founded in 970.

Unscrupulous Lawyers Blamed for Crime

TO THE sixty-sixth annual congress of the American Probation association, held in Chicago, was presented a report from the committee on crime prevention in which it was stated that the tactics of certain class of lawyers in defending persons charged with crime have the effect of encouraging criminals to repeat their offenses. The committee declared that 75 per cent of the prisoners now in penal institutions in this country had been "literally faced about into a career of crime" by their experience with defense attorneys.

The coaching of the attorney tended to help the defendant find alibi for his misdeeds and was active for his conscience, according to the report, when public welfare should have guided the lawyer to conduct "which would quicken the sensibilities of the prisoner and awaken him to his own misdeeds."

The committee recommended more scientific methods in preventing and combating crime and estimated that the country's annual crime cost is \$15,000,000,000—fourth of the national income; of the war debt."



W. R. Hearst



Sen. Couzens



G. P. Jones



M. L. Cooke



Dr. James B. Conant