

News Review of Current Events

CHARGES FILM MONOPOLY

Government Sues Big Movie Producing Companies and Officers to Break Control



Vincent Meyer, farmer of Johnson county, Kansas, received the first crop insurance policy issued by the Federal Crop Insurance corporation. Left to right in the picture above are: Donald Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Rita, James, Joseph and Vincent Meyer, Roy M. Green of the Washington bureau of the corporation, and Roy Turner, Johnson county bureau superintendent.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Film Companies Sued

UNDERTAKING to break up what the government alleges is a great moving picture monopoly. Attorney General Cummings started a civil anti-trust suit against 8 major motion picture producing companies, 25 subsidiary or associated companies and 132 officers or directors, in an effort to divorce production, distribution and exhibition phases of the cinema industry.

The suit was filed in the federal district court for the southern district of New York. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard signed an order for the service of subpoenas on all the defendants, directing that each appear before the court in New York within 20 days after being served.



Atty. Gen. Cummings

The government is seeking an equity decree. Thurman W. Arnold, assistant attorney general, announced, requiring the companies to divest themselves of ownership of theaters or of production and distribution facilities.

The suit named Paramount Pictures, Inc., Loew's Inc., Irving Trust company, New York, as trustee in bankruptcy for Radio-Keith-Orpheum corporation; Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film corporation; Columbia Pictures corporation; Universal corporation; and United Artists corporation.

Mr. Arnold said that allegedly monopolistic power exerted by the defendants has a "tendency to drive independent theaters out of business or to compel them to sell to the producer-owned theater chains on the latter's terms."

Asserting the companies control about 65 per cent of all pictures produced from the selection of the story to the final showing at the theater," Mr. Arnold added:

"The actual control of the product is even greater than would appear from this figure, because from 80 to 90 per cent of the quality feature films upon which exhibitors are dependent for successful operation are produced or distributed by the eight major companies."

Mr. Arnold alleged that independent theaters are subject to numerous "oppressive" discriminations, such as block booking, high rentals and the imposition of preferred playing times.

First 'Death Clause' Case

A CTING under the utility holding company act, the federal securities commission began its first action to simplify a major utility holding company system.

Chairman William O. Douglas announced that a hearing would be held in Washington August 8 to determine what steps the \$300,000,000 Utilities Power & Light corporation should take to limit operations "to a single integrated public utility system."

The commission will consider whether the company should be required to rid itself of interest in "any or all" of its 45 subsidiaries.

Douglas said the commission's action was being taken under section 11B of the holding company act—the so-called "death sentence" section.

Utilities Power & Light, with headquarters in Chicago, has subsidiaries in mid-western and north-eastern states. The company is being reorganized under section 77-B of the bankruptcy act.

Russia vs. Japan

SOVIET Russia and Japan, quarreling over a disputed territory at the junction of Manchukuo, Siberia and Korea, were openly threatening each other. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet foreign commissar, in confer-

British Monarchs in Paris

KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth of England went to Paris for a state visit of four days, and this was regarded as a vitally important event politically. Apparently it was undertaken to let the dictator countries know that Great Britain and France would continue to stand firmly as allies.

Britain's foreign secretary, Viscount Halifax; the French premier, Edouard Daladier, and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet held political talks to discuss the world situation during the visit.

To demonstrate the strength France can lend the common cause with Great Britain, the French paraded 50,000 men and their latest war machines before George and President Lebrun. This military display outdid that put on in Rome for Hitler, and it was significant that places in the reviewing stand were reserved for the German and Italian military attaches. After the review the royal visitors were sumptuously entertained at the Palace of Versailles.

C. I. O. Proposes a Purge

MORE than 40 members of congress are marked for C. I. O. opposition in the fall elections by a blacklist formulated by John L. Lewis and given out by E. L. Oliver, executive vice president of Labor's Non-Partisan league, the political agency of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Oliver said the opposition to those named was based chiefly on their stand on the wage-hour bill. He indicated it merely was a coincidence that almost without exception those marked for defeat also fought Mr. Roosevelt's government reorganization and Supreme court packing bills.



John L. Lewis

Among the Democratic rules committee members marked for opposition were Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia, opponent of administration policies in the house; Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, against whom James Roosevelt and Thomas G. (Tommy the Cork) Corcoran have put up a young radical, William E. Dodd Jr.; and Rep. Lawrence Lewis of Colorado, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

Included in the Lewis blacklist are Senators Tydings of Maryland, Adams of Colorado and Loneragan of Connecticut.

Wheat Allotment

H. R. TOLLEY, AAA administrator, announced a national wheat allotment for fall and spring planting of not more than 55,000,000 acres — the minimum allowable under the act.

The action, which came as the result of the 967,000,000-bushel yield forecast for this year on a seeded acreage of 80,000,000, came in the form of an order signed by M. L. Wilson, acting secretary of agriculture.

H. R. Tolley

State allotments for 1939 compared with 1938 and 1928-'37 average acreage of wheat land in the major grain producing states include:

- Pennsylvania, 772,659 acres, compared with 1,093,000 in 1928 and 1,039,076 for the 1928-'37 period; Oklahoma, 3,783,954; 5,959,000 and 5,088,684; Texas, 3,684,863; 5,315,000 and 4,955,426.
- Illinois, 1,789,192; 2,074,000, and 2,406,116; Indiana, 1,481,810; 2,029,000 and 1,922,747; Iowa, 389,177; 686,000 and 523,367; Michigan, 669,954; 917,000 and 900,958; Minnesota, 1,418,702; 2,582,000 and 1,907,878; Missouri, 1,705,277; 2,717,000 and 2,293,266; Nebraska, 3,049,982; 5,041,000 and 4,101,634; Ohio, 1,654,847; 2,415,000 and 2,225,448; South Dakota, 2,943,821; 4,277,000 and 3,958,867; Wisconsin, 90,203; 128,000 and 121,306.
- California, 626,306; 815,000 and 842,280; Colorado, 1,314,022; 1,846,000 and 1,767,104; Idaho, 895,549; 1,253,000 and 1,204,340; Kansas, 1,067,349; 17,453,000 and 14,883,436; Montana, 3,414,642; 4,918,000 and 4,592,030; North Dakota, 8,300,488; 10,634,000 and 11,162,545; Oregon, 768,303; 1,013,000 and 1,033,218; Washington, 1,681,159; 2,295,000 and 2,260,832.

'Sneak' Flight Over Ocean

DOUGLAS P. CORRIGAN, a young airplane motor expert from California, couldn't get permission from the air commerce bureau to fly across the Atlantic, so he started off secretly from Floyd Bennett field, New York, and landed at Baldonnel, Ireland, 28 hours and 13 minutes later.

The remarkable feature of the flight was that it was made in a rickety old single-motored Curtiss Robin plane that was not equipped with navigation instruments, radio or the ordinary safety devices. Corrigan did not even carry a parachute.

Having neither flight permit, landing papers nor passport, Corrigan laughingly declared in Dublin that he had intended to fly back to California but set his magnetic compass wrong and flew in the opposite direction. His was the sixth west-east solo flight across the Atlantic. In the opposite direction only Mollison and Beryl Markham have been successful.

ence with Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu in Moscow, told the latter that Russian troops would be withdrawn from the area in question, that the territory was a part of Siberia, and that Japan would be held responsible for the consequences if the present "calm" there is disturbed. The two statesmen used violent language and the situation was considered decidedly delicate.

Pick-a-back Flies Sea

MERCURY, the top part of the novel British pick-a-back sea-plane, separated from Maia, the lower and heavier part, about a thousand feet above Foynes, Ireland, and then sped across the North Atlantic, making the crossing at moderate speed and without mishap. Passing over Botwood, Newfoundland, the pilot flew on 850 miles further to Montreal, alighting on the St. Lawrence. After refueling the plane completed its flight at New York.

The flying time from Foynes to Montreal was 20 hours and 20 minutes.

Madden Is Accused

J. WARREN MADDEN, chairman of the national labor relations board, was charged with secretly conferring in Washington last December with C. I. O. officials concerning the Weirton Steel company hearing at Steubenville, Ohio. The charges almost broke up a hearing of the board.

The three members of the board were considering the appeal of Clyde A. Armstrong, chief counsel for the steel company, who was barred from the Weirton hearing by Examiner Edward Grandison Smith.

Attorney E. F. Reed, acting for Armstrong, made these charges:

That C. I. O. Organizer Kenneth Coe, active in the Weirton hearing, went to Washington last December, conferred secretly with Madden, and then returned for another conference with Lee Pressman, chief counsel of the C. I. O.

That another C. I. O. follower, an armed constable, served subpoenas for the labor board, while requests by Weirton lawyers for subpoenas were ignored for weeks.

That Donald Wakefield Smith, junior member of the labor board, attended the Weirton hearing last November 18 and made disparaging remarks about Counsel Armstrong during the taking of evidence.

Strike Brings Martial Law

GOVERNOR KRASCHEL of Iowa declared martial law in Newton, home of the Maytag Washing Machine company, whose plant was kept closed by C. I. O. pickets despite efforts of nearly half the employees to return to work. National Guardsmen with armored cars and machine guns occupied the area but before they got there the two labor factions had a bloody street battle in which many were injured.

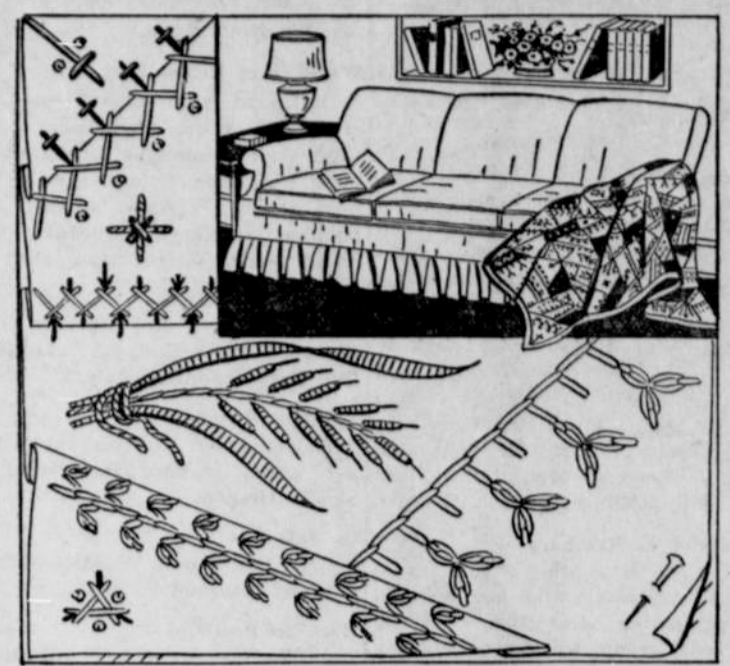
In North Chicago pickets of the Steel Workers' organizing committee, affiliated with C. I. O., who had been keeping employees from returning to a hardware plant in defiance of court orders, were routed by deputy sheriffs with tear gas. Ten of the pickets were found guilty of contempt of court.

Charles P. Howard Dies

CHARLES P. HOWARD, president of the International Typographical union and secretary of the C. I. O., died in his sleep at Colorado Springs, Colo. He was fifty-eight years old. Howard was defeated for re-election in a referendum last May by C. M. Baker of San Francisco and would have gone out of office September 1.

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian" and other novels, died at his summer home in North Kingston, R. I., at the age of seventy-eight.

HOW TO SEW
by Ruth Wyeth Spears



IT WAS a great day on an upstate New York farm more than a half century ago. The biggest pumpkins, the finest apples and the sleekest live stock were being loaded to take to the Fair. Grandmother announced that she was taking her silk crazy patchwork quilt. The family disapproved. The quilt glowed with the richest taffetas and satins of "best" dresses of those they knew and loved.

All that winter the red ribbons and blue ribbons, won by prize pumpkins and apples and farm animals adorned the mantel shelf. But Grandmother, placidly stitching away in her rocking chair, had tucked away in the pocket of her voluminous skirt, the only cash prize that anyone brought home from the Fair. Her crazy patch quilt is still a thing of beauty and a center of interest. It is perfectly at home in a modern living room today. Here is a corner of it and the leaflet offered herewith tells you how to make this kind of quilt and gives detailed instructions for dozens of stitches and combinations of stitches to be used for embroidering crazy patchwork.

NOTE: If you wish to use these weekly articles for reference paste them in a scrapbook, as

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL

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Favorite Recipe of the Week

Master Recipe

Automatic Refrigerator Ice Cream
1/2 pkg. (scent 1/2 2 tablespoons sugar*
cup) ice cream 1 cup milk
powder (vanilla, 1 cup cream,
strawberry, whipped
lemon, maple or
chocolate* flavor)

Combine ice cream powder and sugar. Add milk very gradually, stirring until dissolved. Fold in whipped cream. Turn into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator and freeze as rapidly as possible. Stir when frozen 3/4 inch thick on sides and twice more at 20-minute intervals. Freezing time: about 3 hours. Makes about 3/4 quart ice cream.

*With the chocolate ice cream powder, use 1/2 package (scent 1/2 cup) of the powder and 4 tablespoons sugar.

For about 1 1/2 quarts ice cream, double recipe above, using full contents of package. Freeze in one or two trays 3 to 6 hours, depending upon amount of cream in trays and freezing speed of the particular refrigerator being used.

Loveliness in Crochet Cloth



cloth; an illustration of it and of stitches; materials needed; photograph of section of the cloth.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Liberty From People

Liberty has never come from the government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it. The history of liberty is a history of resistance. The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it.

Oriental Citizens

The naturalization of Chinese and other Orientals is not permitted in the United States, but those born in this country are citizens on the same terms as any other natives of the United States.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

UNA and INA take care of the Smith Baby...

THERE! HE'S ALL READY, MY! I DON'T KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU GIRLS. SUPPOSE I ORDER SOME ICE CREAM?...

GEE, MRS. SMITH YOU'VE GOT SUCH A LOVELY NEW REFRIGERATOR— YOU COULD MAKE ICE CREAM SO EASY... IT COSTS LESS TOO

THAT'S WHAT I THOUGHT AT FIRST. BUT I HAVEN'T HAD TRIED JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER. I'VE MUCH LUICK— I'VE HAD UNO DECIDED TO GIVE UP

BET YOU HAVEN'T TRIED JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER. HAS SHE, UNO? LET'S GET SOME WHILE WE'RE OUT WITH BABY!

LATER
SEE, MRS. SMITH— DOESN'T IT LOOK DELISH? AND DID YOU NOTICE HOW MUCH ONE PACKAGE MAKES— A WHOLE QUART AND A HALF OF ICE CREAM!

LOOK AT BABY— IT'S SOOOTH ABOUT IT!

WELL, WHO WOULDN'T BE? AS SATIN— AND SO GOOD!

THERE'RE LOTS OF OTHER FLAVORS, TOO, MRS. SMITH— AND THEY'RE ALL JUST AS GOOD AS THIS!

ENOUGH FOR A BIG FAMILY— WITH TWO HELPERINGS, 'CAUSE JELLO ICE CREAM POWDER MAKES PLENTY FOR HAND FREEZER OR AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR

JELLO ICE CREAM POWDER
STRAWBERRY—VANILLA—CHOCOLATE
LEMON—MAPLE—UNFLAVORED

FIVE minus TWO leaves FOUR

WRONG? Well, yes—and no. The arithmetic of your school days taught that if "Mary had five dollars and spent two..." three dollars remained. But that is mathematics—not shopping!

In managing a home... guarding a limited family income... we've simply got to do better than Mary did. We must sharpen our buying wits... ascertain where the dollars of extra value lurk... take five dollars to town and get much more for the money spent.

Fortunately, there are ever-willing guides right at hand—the advertisements in this newspaper. Advertised merchandise is often exceptional value merchandise. It makes dollars S-T-R-E-T-C-H.