

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## The United States Joins Great Britain and France in Recognizing the New Spanish Republic— Hoover Upsets Coolidge Precedent.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



President Zamora

WITH the United States, Great Britain, France, and several smaller republics of the world according to the new government at Madrid, headed by Niceto Alcalá Zamora, formal recognition, Spain's republican existence has come promptly into being. The recognition of the Spanish republic by the British government served to clear the way for similar action by the United States.

Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson instructed the American ambassador to Spain to advise the republican government of the action taken by Washington.

Recognition by the United States was said to have been hastened by the consideration, urged by President Zamora, that a general recognition of the new government by the great powers will tend to strengthen it at home and enable it to maintain order.

Although Ambassador Irwin B. Laughlin is to continue at Madrid for the time being, his permanent retention there will depend upon his acceptability to the republican government. There have been reports that the ambassador, who is a Pittsburgh steel millionaire, has publicly expressed a low opinion of the republicans forming the new government.

The provisional government announced it would recognize all debts of the monarchy. This resulted in strengthening of stocks and securities on the exchange.

This American doctrine Stimson now amends. American protection, by the new policy, follows American citizens ashore, but not to the interior of rebel-infested Nicaragua.

HIGHLY interesting at this time is the announcement that the Soviet government has decided to adopt a new wage system, known as the "Khozraschiot," which apparently changes the government's policy and amplifies the inauguration of piece work.

It is to go into effect at once. The wages of workers, according to Soviet authorities, will not be based on the communistic theory of equal division, but on the capitalistic idea of rewarding individual efforts in skill and ability.

The word Khozraschiot literally means "economic accounting." It is interpreted in the decree to mean that each factory, plant, collective farm, mine, railroad and such henceforth must take the responsibility of fulfilling contracts and adjudging wages without interference from trade unions.

Although certain elements among the disciples of Lenin view the innovation regretfully as a compromise with capitalism, the government hopes the system will speed up production. Leaders affect to see the Khozraschiot as tending to eliminate waste and fix responsibility for managers and workers.



Roger W. Babson

HIGH place in the list of encouraging comments on the business situation is accorded that of Roger W. Babson, the trade prophet, who told President Hoover that better times are on the way. Babson, he said, has turned the corner and now is definitely on the upgrade.

"In almost every line of industry there are some concerns which, in March, showed an increase in earnings over February. What is more important, they showed an increase for this March over March of last year. Certain of the railroads also have turned the corner," he said.

Mr. Babson has earned the right to be listened to when he ventures upon the thin ice of economic prognostication. Statistics being his daily diet, he asks the country to observe the statistics of car-loadings. These are steadily increasing. They have always been of barometrical significance. When freight is moving factories are working and shipping, merchants are buying and customers are consuming. In every key industry statistics show that one or two big firms have turned the corner, promising that smaller fry, too, are headed out of the red.

If the American people turn their gaze from the "big board" in Wall Street to the bigger opportunities which await them in constructive directions of every sort, the upturn foreseen by Mr. Babson will come all the sooner and all the surer.

RECOGNITION of the imperative necessity of solving the problem of unemployment is seen in the complete reorganization of the United States employment service, with 45 state employment bureaus and one in the District of Columbia and seven special central divisions established to deal with the problems of various trades, announced by William N. Doak, secretary of labor.



Secretary Doak

John R. Alpine of New York will head the new set-up, which has \$800,000 of appropriations available for its work. Francis L. Jones is to continue as director general, with supervision also over the special mining and quarrying trades division. The Veterans' placement service will be maintained, nationwide in its scope, and the farm employment service will be expanded.

"The United States employment service has decided," Secretary Doak's announcement said, "to open up at least one employment bureau in each of the states and the District of Columbia to co-operate with state and local authorities.

A co-ordinated service throughout the entire country will undertake in the broadest sense to take care of interstate labor placements in co-operation with employers and employees, giving employers a ready field from which to draw all needed labor necessary to carry forward any kind of work."

MUCH to the surprise of financial circles, stockholders of the United States Steel corporation adopted a proposed pension plan under which James A. Farrell, president, and for several years a leading figure in the steel industry, would automatically retire on reaching the age of seventy, or in 1932.

Mr. Farrell was a leader of those in favor of the new plan, pointing out that the old one had been unsatisfactory.

There are others in the great United States Steel corporation who will retire if the plan is adopted. It provides 65 for voluntary retirement, and 70 for compulsory.

In this class soon would fall E. J. Buffington, president of Illinois Steel; Joshua A. Hatfield, president of American Bridge; Ward B. Perley, president of Canadian Steel; J. S. Keefe, president of American Steel & Wire, and E. W. Parzyny, president of American Sheet & Tin Plate. All these are subsidiaries. The retirements would fall between 1933 and 1935.

It was pointed out that Mr. Gary as chairman of the board of directors worked at his steel until he died—ten years later than the proposed retirement plan would require.

It may be that some other plan will affect Mr. Farrell—that he, too, may carry on—but the pension plan says 70.



Ramsay MacDonald

WITH more ease than he himself expected Ramsay MacDonald comes safely through the tempest of a serious parliamentary setback. Stanley Baldwin's motion of censure, an open and heralded effort to drive the MacDonald government out of office, was defeated by a majority of 54 votes. Lloyd George, whose Liberal following holds the balance of power in the house of commons, turned the tide to MacDonald when he denounced the Conservative motion as unfair. Of 58 Liberal votes, MacDonald received 35, the Conservatives only 10, the remainder not voting or absent.

Quite evidently, Great Britain is in no mood to fall victim to political spellbinding. It knows that none of the political leaders possesses a magic wand that can charm away the disastrous consequences of the war. The nation must climb a long and weary trail, and it is prepared to do so.

Doubtless the Indian situation, which has been one of the chief causes for the depression in the British textile industry because of the Indian boycott on British goods, was an important consideration with the Liberals in supporting MacDonald.

### BELIEF that the

revolution in Honduras is related with operations of the insurgents under Augustino Sandino in Nicaragua has gained ground among observers of Central American politics.

It is pointed out that Gen. Gregorio Ferrera, head of the revolutionary movement in Honduras, is openly opposed to United States intervention activities, sharing Sandino's views in this regard.

Ferrera was in Mexico a year ago. He is of Indian blood and has a large following among the laborers on the large United States banana plantations of the north coast of Honduras. Dr. Jesus Castro, Honduran charge d'affaires at Mexico City, who recently returned from a visit to Tegucigalpa, said President Mejia Collindres' refusal to admit Ferrera into his cabinet was the probable cause of the revolution. He is confident it will fail, as the President has an influential backing and a well-trained army. Dr. Vicente Mejia Collindres was named President of Honduras in the last election and was inaugurated on February 3, 1929. Municipal elections last December gave the Liberal party a majority.

Julius G. Lay, United States minister in Honduras, reported to the State department that, in his opinion, the revolt would soon "fizzle out." He said no military or political figures of consequence appear to be connected with it.

Fausto Davila is the premier and foreign minister of Honduras, and is considered by South American diplomats at Washington as well able to deal with the situation.

A STATEMENT setting out the attitude of Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, former secretary of war, toward talk of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is accepted by politicians as clearing the atmosphere.

Issued by W. B. Congwer, an Ohio Democratic leader, after a conference with Mr. Baker, the statement indicated that the ex-secretary will not do anything to obtain the nomination, but he will not refuse it should it come to him if the Democratic national convention is unable to agree on any of the active candidates.

During the scramble for delegates to the convention Mr. Baker will not use his influence in behalf of any particular candidate.

The statement also said: "The many kind things said about Newton D. Baker as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency are certainly gratifying to Mr. Baker's friends and naturally to him. In my conversations with Mr. Baker he has shown very great interest in the party's platform, but no interest in possible candidates, and I do not believe he has changed his former judgment on the subject. This has always been that he had no desire for further political preferment of any kind."

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There is in all this cold and hollow world no fount of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within a mother's heart.

—Mrs. Hemans

## All Nations Pay Tribute to "Mother"

Mother's day is the one day in the year when every real man or woman, boy or girl, should pay tribute to the "best mother in the whole world."

It is the day when every living mother with a son or daughter worthy of the name will receive a personal message from her child, and every mother, who has passed beyond will be honored by the wearing of a flower or a Mother's day button by the child left behind.

Millions of people in America, Europe, Asia and Africa observe the day set apart by a Pennsylvania woman, Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, whose idea has grown into an international demonstration for "Mother." Following the Civil war, every day was "Mother's day" for Mrs. Anna Jarvis, the founder of the day of observance. Mrs. Jarvis was the daughter of a minister and in her efforts to alleviate the suffering caused by the war, she toiled almost day and night in the interest of widows and orphans, left bereaved by the holocaust of strife which had swept over the land, and dependent upon the bounty of more fortunate neighbors for sustenance.

In later years, Miss Anna Jarvis, following the work of her mother, conceived the idea that the heart of every mother would be gladdened if, on some particular day, she could be assured of receiving a personal message, or flower, or some other little token of love from her loved children.

Date Fixed by Miss Jarvis. The result was the founding of "Mother's day" and as the late spring is one of the most beautiful seasons of the year, Miss Jarvis arbitrarily fixed the second Sunday in May as the official date for this observance.

Tentatively launched as a purely local event, the idea spread to other sections of Miss Jarvis' home state, Pennsylvania, and from there became an interstate affair, eventually becoming a nationally observed date. From America it spread to South America, across the borders into Canada and Mexico and thence across the seas to Europe, Asia and Africa. And today the teachings for the observance of this day dedicated to "the best mother in the world—your mother," are being disseminated in every continent on the globe.

Miss Anna Jarvis, the founder, while in Washington on business connected with the celebration, was asked for an interview on the founding of this day. She submitted the following, taken from the Congressional Record, in which it was printed by unanimous consent:

"It is doubtful if any movement of the times, in the way of a celebration, has such a strong and lasting appeal to persons of all races, creeds and classes as has the Mother's day celebration.

"It is the most universal of all of our celebrations, for all of our religious and patriotic observances are not without prejudice of some class, race or creed.

"The word 'mother' is the most

potent of all words, wherever the foot of civilization has left its imprint.

"This Mother's day is not an idle sentiment. It is a great constructive movement of international interest. It is now celebrated annually around the globe.

"The people on the boardwalks of Honolulu and Atlantic City, and Australia on the other side of the globe, are just as enthusiastic for Mother's day as any places one might mention."

Honored in Army and Navy.

In the American army and navy Mother's day is celebrated with tender enthusiasm by officers and men alike. Indeed, this celebration is thought to be of great benefit to the morale of the enlisted men. Certainly it is a cherished occasion. Nothing but good can come from the observance of any special occasion that gets a man closer to the heart of a good mother through his letter, or visit, or other remembrance of home.

Nothing but good can come from setting apart one day of the year in

### Mother's Only Wages the Love of Her Children

This is the age of medals. A man without a medal of some sort is a misnomer. If a boy fly across the ocean, we give him a medal. If a sprinter run faster than any other human, we strike off a medal. If a patriot bare his breast to the bullets of the enemy, we cover his coat with medals. Pay is too paltry for heroes.

But what pay does mother get? She toils day and night without reward. Her work is never done. And at that it is the only work in the world that does not have the wages.

Down in the mountains of Georgia lived a poor widow. She had a few dull acres—and a bright boy. He surpassed anything in the district. So she stinted herself and sent him to



Emory college. On commencement day under pressure she went to see him receive his diploma after he had delivered his oration. However, he was also given the gold medal for scholarship. He unceremoniously strode off the platform, down the aisle, back under the gallery and plinned the honor on an old faded shawl, saying as he did it, "This belongs to you; you earned it."

Mother never raised Themistocles; she just raised us. She never ruled Russia with a rod of iron, like Catherine; she just ruled father and us—and never let us know it. She was never the queen of any country, like Elizabeth, not even the queen of the May; but she was queen in the heart of her home. And we really cared more for the queen mother than for all the queens of earth. Scotland may well say, "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy."—Los Angeles Times.

the army and navy, in our homes, in our official and business life, and in the life of the whole nation to pay tribute to the memory of the beloved mothers and fathers who have gone before or to show grateful affection to the living.

### Worthy of Remembrance.

Our American homes are the glory of our nation. Our mothers who gave to the nation lives they loved more than their own—the lives of their beloved sons, husbands, brothers, or other dear ones—are our inspiration. One day of the year for remembrance of their sacrifices, their fidelity, their deeds, is not indeed a day lost.

Any movement that deepens home ties, that inspires better national life, that makes better sons and daughters is indeed constructive. Far be it from any thought of maudlin sentiment. And yet "sentiment" is part of the best and most gracious and ennobling things of life, especially that sentiment which clings to the words "mother" and "home."

One of the Mother's day celebration features is "home going" and "writing home." Not any person is too poor or busy at least to write a message home.

### Legislative Approval.

It will ever be to the glory of America that the first legislation for the general display of the American flag as a custom was a resolution that Miss Jarvis succeeded some years ago in getting congress to pass.

Through this resolution it is now the custom for Old Glory to be displayed annually on Mother's day (Sunday) from all public buildings, schools, and other suitable places.

Is it not an inspiring thought that the mothers of the founders of our country, the mothers of our patriots, are thus honored by sons and daughters?

It hardly seems possible that Miss Jarvis would undertake more work, but she is planning the erection of a tribute to the mothers and homes of America in Washington. This monument will be one that will remind you and me of the "mothers of our hearts," and it should be a tribute that will make the stranger of foreign lands who may visit the Capital city think that American homes and mothers are the nation's idol.

This monument will not be for what some persons may call "great mothers," nor for women seeking greatness through some ancestral line, but for your mother and mine.—Washington Star.

### Began Before Christian Era.

Schauffler in his book on Mother's day states that the idea originated in the ceremonies incident to the worship of Rhea, the mother of gods, in Asia Minor, prior to the Christian era. The Greeks and Romans continued it as the festival of Hilaria, which was held on the ides of March. This festival was carried by the Romans into the Christian church, where the fourth Sunday in Lent was set aside as a time for the faithful to visit the church in which they were baptized—their mother church. It came to be known in the Anglican church as Mothering Sunday, and was a time when young persons bound out to service were allowed to visit their parents.