

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## President Hoover Delivers Addresses in Three Middle West States—Moves Toward Restoration of Economic Prosperity.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD



President Hoover

**R**ESPONSIBILITY for the existing economic depression in the United States should be laid to frozen confidence rather than to frozen assets, according to President Hoover, who addressed the Indiana Republican Editorial Association and its guests in Indianapolis. The Chief Executive expressed his hopes and plans for renewed prosperity which shall be wrought out of the nation's great natural resources by a people with renewed courage; and he vigorously defended the course of his administration in the crisis and denounced panaceas for recovery.

After alluding to the Russian five-year plan, Mr. Hoover proposed what he called an American plan. Said he: "We plan to take care of 20,000,000 increase in population in the next 20 years. We plan to build for them 4,000,000 new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of factories; to increase capacity of our railroads; to add thousands of miles to our highways and waterways; to install 25,000,000 electrical horse power. We plan to provide new parks, schools, colleges and churches for this 20,000,000 people. We plan to secure greater diffusion of wealth, a decrease in poverty and a great reduction in crime."

From Indianapolis the President and his party, which included Mrs. Hoover and their son Allan, went to Marion, Ohio, and took part in the dedication of the magnificent memorial to Warren G. Harding. Mr. Hoover delivered the chief address in which he severely condemned the "friends" who betrayed Harding's trust. Former Senator Freylinghuysen, president of the memorial association, presented the memorial to the association, and Calvin Coolidge, who succeeded Harding in the presidency, replied in acceptance. Gov. George White accepted the structure on behalf of the state. Immediately after the ceremonies Mr. Hoover went to Columbus and reviewed a parade of Civil War veterans attending the Ohio G. A. R. encampment.

Next day the presidential party journeyed to Springfield, Ill., for the dedication of the remodeled tomb of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hoover was the guest of Governor Emmerson and again delivered the main speech at the imposing ceremonies.

The political implications of President Hoover's trip to the Middle West were evident and not denied. The three states he visited have all caused alarm among the Republican leaders by their votes in recent elections. Only last November Illinois replaced a Republican senator with a Democrat and sent five more Democrats to the house in place of Republicans; Ohio elected a Democratic governor and sent six Democrats to congress in place of Republicans, and Indiana replaced six Republican congressmen with Democrats. The Republican managers hoped the presidential tour would have effect in bringing these states back into the fold, and there was also the expectation that it would help in promoting Mr. Hoover's prospects for re-nomination and re-election. That he is a candidate is no longer in doubt, if it ever was. The recent conference of young Republicans in Washington, under the guidance of Senator Fess, national Republican chairman, made that certain.

**I**N A letter to leaders of American industry and organized labor the National Civic Federation takes the first step in setting up a ten year plan of systemizing production, eliminating unemployment and integrating the industrial and economic structure of the nation. The letter was signed by James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany and now the chairman of the federation's commission on industrial inquiry. It is based on a proposal made by Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and urges the calling of a national congress to discuss and formulate a program of industrial readjustment and create permanent machinery for this purpose.

Mr. Gerard's letter was addressed to all leading manufacturers in the country, officials of the American Federation of Labor and heads of all international unions. The letter declares that Mr. Woll's proposal for a great congress of industry has received the endorsement of the national civic federation and expresses the readiness of the federation to summon such a congress "if it can have reasonable assurance that the response will be such as to make success probable." Manufacturers and labor leaders were asked to state their opinion and that of their organ-



J. W. Gerard

**M**ISS ANNA ADAMS GORDON, former president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the World W. C. T. U., died in Castle, N. Y., at the age of seventy-eight years. She was a close friend of the late Frances E. Willard, helped her organize the W. C. T. U. and for many years was her secretary. She was one of the best known of temperance leaders of this generation.

**F**RANKLIN D. Roosevelt's presidential boom was given a decided boost in Massachusetts by the luncheon given by Col. Edward M. House at his summer cottage near Manchester-by-the-Sea. The governor of New York was the guest of honor and among those present were the most influential Democratic leaders of the Bay state. Little was said about politics during the luncheon, but the feeling was general that the affair was of considerable political significance, and friends of Mr. Roosevelt are of the opinion that the Massachusetts delegation in next year's national convention will be in line for his nomination. Just before the party rose from the table Colonel House offered a toast to the governor as the man on whom the eyes of the nation are focused.

It will be remembered that Colonel House recently announced that he was

corresponding with leading Democrats with a view to promoting Roosevelt's presidential prospects. Among the guests at the luncheon was Henry Morgenthau, like House a close friend of Woodrow Wilson, and it is believed he has associated himself with House in this movement with the sanction of Roosevelt, although the governor has not yet declared himself a candidate for the presidential nomination.

**A**L CAPONE, the world's most notorious gangster, will have to spend some years in Leavenworth penitentiary. Before Federal Judge Wilkerson in Chicago he pleaded guilty to indictments for evasions of income tax payments and for conspiracy to violate the prohibition law. He will be sentenced on June 30, probably to from two to four years in prison. Sixty-eight members of Capone's gang also are under indictment for the liquor law conspiracy. Capone's role as king of gangland is ended.

**J**UAN BAUTISTA Perez, obeying a demand made by the congress of Venezuela, resigned from the presidency of that republic, after evading for some time the oral and written suggestions of members of congress that he step out of office. The drive against him was managed by supporters of Juan Vicente Gomez who were determined that the veteran should resume the place he held for 20 years from the time of Castro's downfall until May, 1929. He retired then on his own motion and when Perez was elected to succeed him the constitution was amended to permit Gomez to become commander-in-chief of the army and to be responsible only to congress. An academic, rather than active type, President Perez left the task of putting down insurrections—three of which have occurred since he took office—to General Gomez and his army of 12,000 men.

Gomez, in fact, has been almost as much the ruler of the country since retiring as he was before, and his return to the presidency in the election set for June 19 was considered certain. He is getting to be an old man but retains his youthful vigor and picturesqueness, and probably is the man Venezuela needs.

Japan promptly followed the example set by the United States.

**E**UROPE rather expects that when Secretary of State Stimson gets over there for his visits to various capital cities it will be revealed that the United States government will consent, under certain conditions, to alter its stand on reparations and war debts. And in this country, there are indications that this may be true. Undersecretary of State William A. Castle gave out a statement the other day to the effect that the government does not consider its position as signifying an inflexible thesis, and there have been strong hints at the White House that President Hoover would not oppose the scaling down of war debts if he were assured this would be followed by ample reductions in European armaments.

Mr. Castle said the government is and always has been open minded on the war debt question and has been watching the situation abroad very carefully; he added that no crisis has yet arisen of a nature that would call for any action by this country on the war debts. If such a crisis should arise, he said, it was obvious this government would have to consider whether a temporary change was necessary. Official opinion in Washington was that Mr. Castle's statement was designed to help Chancellor Bruening of Germany in the troubles that beset him.

**N**EARLY 500 persons, most of them women and children, perished when a French excursion steamer capsized near St. Nazaire during a storm. Only eight of those aboard the vessel were saved.

The submarine Nautilus, carrying Sir Hubert Wilkins' under-ice polar expedition, was disabled in mid-Atlantic by the breaking down of her engines, and was taken in tow by the American warship Wyoming.

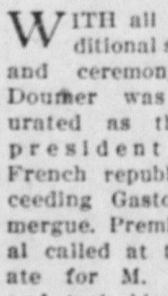
**C**ARDINAL SEGURA, the exiled primate, slipped back into Spain the other day but was promptly apprehended and ushered out again across the French border. His presence in Spain threatened a recurrence of the attacks on church institutions, for the radicals were enraged by the news of his return. The Vatican protested his expulsion.

**O**NE more member of the federal farm board—the third within a few months—has resigned from that body. He is Samuel R. McKelvie, the wheat member of the board, and he said that as his term had just ended presidential acceptance of his resignation was not necessary. His successor has not yet been announced. Mr. McKelvie, who took part in the recent grain conference in London, will retire to his large live stock ranch in Nebraska.

**N**ETTA DUCHATEAU of Belgium was selected as "Miss Universe" at the international beauty pageant in Galveston, Texas. She is seventeen years old and has long, dark hair.



Juan Vicente Gomez



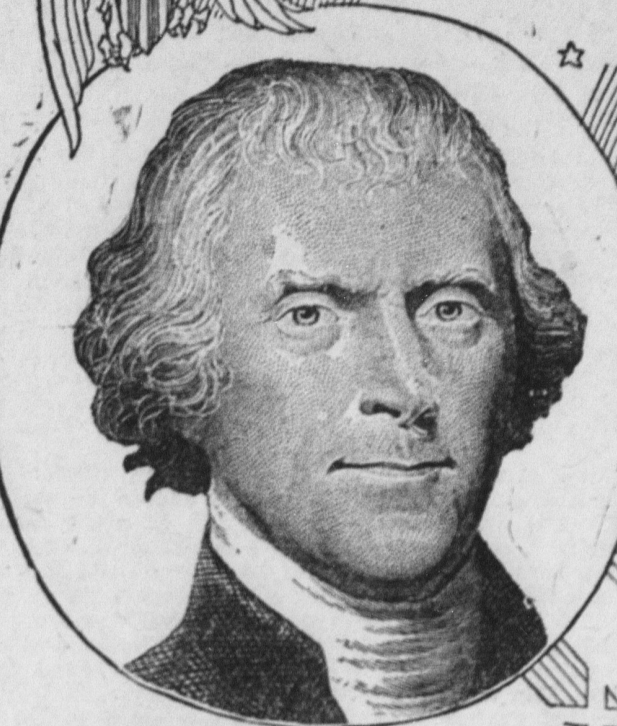
Paul Doumer

**W**ITH all the traditional splendor and ceremony Paul Doumer was inaugurated as the new president of the French republic, succeeding Gaston Doumergue, Premier Laval called at the senate for M. Doumer and took him to the presidential palace, their automobile being escorted by cavalry through throngs of cheering citizens, as the artillery fired the 21 gun salute. At the palace the retiring president transferred his office to his successor, and M. Doumer received the insignia of grand master of the Legion of Honor from the hands of General Dubail, head of the organization.

President Doumer's first official act was to go to the city hall and be received by the council, after which he proceeded to the Arc de Triomphe and there, in a solemn ceremony, relit the eternal flame at the tomb of the unknown soldier. This rite was especially moving, for M. Doumer lost four of his five sons in the war.

President Doumer received the resignation of Premier Pierre Laval and his cabinet and urgently requested Laval to retain his office. The latter consented and offered for the president's acceptance an unchanged ministry, including Foreign Minister Briand.

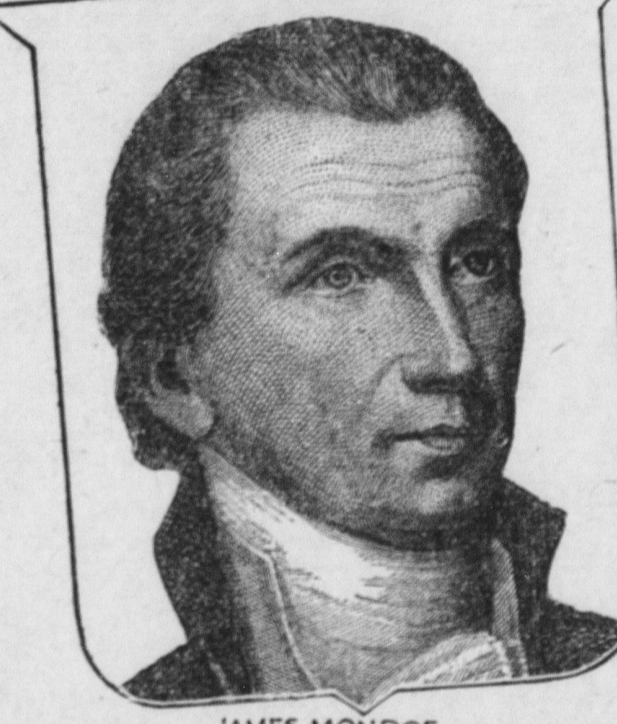
# On July 4, These Presidents —



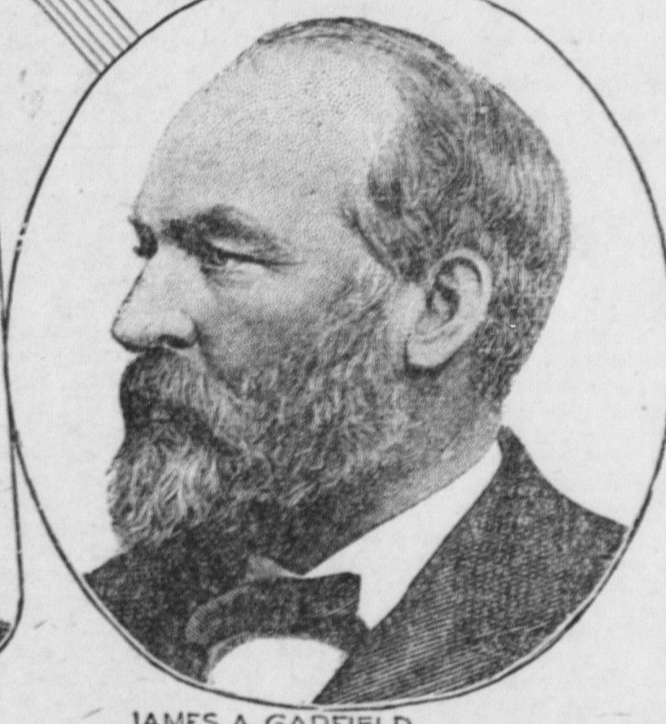
THOMAS JEFFERSON  
Died July 4, 1826



JOHN ADAMS  
Died July 4, 1826



JAMES MONROE  
Died July 4, 1831



JAMES A. GARFIELD  
Lay Stricken by an assassin, July 4, 1881

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

**I**T WAS the Fourth of July, 1826. In Quincy, Mass., ancestral home of the Adams family, John Adams, second President of the United States, lay dying. From Washington, D. C., John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States was hurrying—if that word can be applied to the laborious progress of a stage coach over the inadequate highways of that day—to his father's bedside. About noon the dying man opened his eyes at the sound of ringing bells and booming cannon which drifted into the open window. Mrs. Clark, his daughter-in-law, bent over him and in answer to the unspoken inquiry in his eyes reminded him that it was the Fourth of July, the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence. "It is a great day," he said, "it is a good day."

About one o'clock in the afternoon he spoke again. "Thomas Jefferson survives," he said, but the last word was indistinctly and imperfectly uttered. After that he spoke no more. He could not know that at the very moment when he was saying "Thomas Jefferson survives," the sage of Monticello was breathing his last in far off Virginia.

The death of these two men on the day which they helped make famous also ended a most unusual friendship and a famous correspondence. This friendship and this correspondence is also one of the unique and most human bits of American history. In those stirring days of 1776 they, as members of the Continental Congress, were associated closely in one of the greatest adventures of history—that of producing a document which would either result in the establishment of a new nation or, in case military force failed to make good that document, in their becoming unsuccessful rebels and perhaps ending their careers on the gallows. The choice of drafting that document lay between them, and Adams, in his autobiography, gives the following reasons why Jefferson was chosen for that work.

"Mr. Jefferson had been now about a year a member of congress, but had attended his duty in the house a very small part of the time.

"It will naturally be inquired how it happened that he was appointed on a committee of such importance. There were more reasons than one. Mr. Jefferson had the reputation of a masterly pen; he had been chosen a delegate in Virginia in consequence of a very handsome public paper which he had written for the House of Burgesses, which had given him the character of a very fine writer. Another reason was, that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson was sent up to rival and supplant him. This could be done only by the pen, for Mr. Jefferson could stand no competition with him, or



CALVIN COOLIDGE  
Born July 4, 1872

anyone else, in elocution and public debate.

"The committee had several meetings, in which were proposed the articles of which the Declaration was to consist, and minutes made of them. The committee then appointed Mr. Jefferson and me to draw them up in form, and clothe them in proper dress. The subcommittee met, and considered the minutes, making such observations on them as then occurred, when Mr. Jefferson desired me to take them to my lodgings, and make the draft. This I declined, and gave several reasons for doing so:

"1. That he was a Virginian, and I a Massachusetts man. 2. That he was a southern man, and I a northern one. 3. That I had been so obnoxious for my early and constant zeal in promoting the measure, that every draft of mine would undergo a more severe scrutiny and criticism in congress than one of his composition. 4. And lastly, and that would be reason enough, if there were no other, I had a great opinion of the elegance of his pen, and none at all of my own. I therefore insisted that no hesitation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the minutes, and in a day or two produced to me his draft."

"When the Revolution ended successfully, and the Republic was established, they became political enemies—Adams the Federalist and Jefferson the Republican. In the Presidential campaign to select a successor to Washington, Adams came out victorious only to be swept aside by the people in favor of Jefferson four years later. In 1812 through the entreaty of their mutual friend, Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a correspondence began between them in which their warm mutual esteem was evident.

"In this correspondence they unburdened their hearts and minds to each other. And what an amazing correspond-

ence it was! Some of Adams' letters to Jefferson run to 3,000 and even 4,000 words and to these Jefferson responded in kind. One of the most touching of them all is Jefferson's last letter to his colleague. Deploring the interruption but asking permission for his grandson, Thomas Randolph, to pay his respects to Adams on a visit to Boston he said:

"Like other young people he wishes to be able in the winter nights of old age to recount to those around him what he has heard and learnt of the heroic age preceding his birth, and which of the Argonauts individually he was in time to have seen. . . . It was the lot of our early years to witness nothing but the dull monotony of a colonial subservience; and of our riper years to breast the perils and labors of working out of it. Theirs are the halcyon calms succeeding the storm which our Argosy had so stoutly weathered. Gratify his ambition then, by receiving his best bow. . . .

Five years later. It was the Fourth of July, 1831. Again the bells were pealing and the cannon booming. But in New York city they were suddenly stilled for James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, lay dead in his home on Prince street, far from the scenes of his youth in the hills of old Virginia, and far from his beloved home "Ash Lawn" near Charlottesville. It was from the University of Virginia there that he had marched away as a young lieutenant to win the approval of his fellow Virginian, George Washington, on revolutionary battle fields. And when at last he had retired from a long and distinguished public career as an ambassador to foreign lands, as a member of two President's cabinets and finally as President himself, he had come back to Ash Lawn to spend his declining years, only to be forced by debt to sell it and make his home at last in New York city.

Fifty years later. It was the Fourth of July, 1881. In a darkened room in the White House James A. Garfield, President of the United States, lay stricken by the bullet of an assassin. Two days previously on July 2 while he was standing in the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker whose diseased brain was responsible for his terrible act, had shot down the President. For several weeks Garfield lingered between life and death until it was thought best to move him to Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., where it was felt that he might regain strength more rapidly. At first the change seemed to benefit the President but his strength had been so sapped by the prolonged illness that the end came at last on September 19, 1881.

But July 4 has not always been a day of deaths for Presidents. On July 4, 1872 there was born in a farmhouse near Plymouth, Vermont, a boy destined for occupancy of the White House. Calvin Coolidge was his name.