

News Review of Current Events the World Over

House Passes Relief Bill in Face of Veto Threat by the President—Bingham's Beer Rider Seems Blocked—Plans for Campaign.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH the aid of 35 Republican members the Democrats put through the house the compromise emergency relief bill carrying \$2,122,000,000 as revised by the conferees and containing provisions that President Hoover had plainly indicated would lead him to veto the measure. Chief of these is a clause empowering the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to individuals and municipalities unable to obtain funds from normal banking facilities. Speaker Garner had insisted on the retention of this provision for the "benefit of the masses," and Mr. Hoover had been equally insistent on its exclusion, asserting it made the government a pawn broker and would jeopardize the credit of the nation.



Speaker Garner

The bitter controversy between President and speaker followed two futile conferences at the White House. Mr. Garner violently attacked Mr. Hoover on the floor of the house and Mr. Hoover retorted with a scorching statement placing all the blame for the disagreement on the shoulders of the speaker.

As the bill went to the senate following a flurry of debate shot through with politics and peppered with attacks on Speaker Garner as "obstinate willed" and "demagogic," it provided for increasing the capitalization and borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,700,000,000. It also carried in addition \$322,000,000 for public works construction to be financed by the treasury.

Of the \$1,700,000,000 turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation all but \$300,000,000 is set aside for loans. Part is to be loaned directly to individuals and cities on such security as they can command. The balance is to be loaned to states, cities, public and private agencies, corporations and various sorts of organizations to build toll bridges, waterworks, tenements and other projects of what is termed a self-liquidating nature.

TWO American aviators, James Mattern and Bennett Griffin, undertaking to set a new record for flight around the world, flew from Harbor Grace across the Atlantic ocean in record time, making their first stop at Berlin. Thence they hurried on toward Moscow, but were forced down 50 miles from Minsk. Their plane was wrecked.

SENATOR BINGHAM'S effort to force a vote in the senate on the legalization of beer was not getting along very well. He sought to attach the proposition to the home loan bill as a rider, but the dyes came to the front strongly, and at least delayed matters by precipitating a long debate on the bank bill itself. This measure was amended in a way that left it no longer a pet bill of the administration but at the same time fixed it so wets who had disliked it could vote for it. Bingham admitted the chances for his rider were slim.



Sen. Bingham

In the house the wet Republicans tried without success to force the hand of Speaker Garner, insisting that he have brought out for action one of the bills for legalization of beer that have been introduced.

The attitude of the Democrats in congress seemed to be that they should not be called on to carry out the Volstead act modification clause of their national program until after the country has had a chance to vote on the proposition in November. Anyhow, they do not intend that the Republicans shall get credit, if any, for restoring beer to the people.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S campaign for re-election is to be conducted from Chicago, according to the statement of Everett Sanders of Indiana, the new chairman of the Republican national committee. He went to Chicago and engaged headquarters rooms on the sixth floor of the Palmer house, and said he expected to spend most of his time there. He added that there would be considerable activity directed from Washington and he would often be in New York. He continued:



Henry J. Allen

"Henry Allen, the former governor of Kansas, will be in charge of the publicity. Mrs. Ella Yost of West

Virginia is to continue in charge of the women's activities. And I hope that Robert Lucas, who has been in charge of the executive work, and Ray Benjamin of California, who has been of material assistance, will continue their services with the committee."

There was no such certainty of location in connection with the Democratic organization. James A. Farley, New York state chairman and Roosevelt pre-convention manager, who has been elected chairman of the Democratic national committee, has indicated a tendency to favor New York as the center of operations.

ALFRED E. SMITH settled all doubts as to his intentions when he issued a statement that he would support the Democratic candidates, platform and party. He said he had received many letters urging him to run independently for President on the Democratic platform but regarded such a course as impracticable and impossible.

VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES CURTIS and Speaker Garner, who hopes to succeed "Charley," both expect to do a lot of speaking throughout the West for their respective tickets. Indeed, the heavy work of the campaign will fall to them, for President Hoover will make only a few speeches in large cities and Gov. Franklin Roosevelt probably will not often depart from Albany.

Mr. Curtis said in Washington: "I expect to do a lot of campaigning this fall and would be glad to meet Mr. Garner on the stump." Mr. Garner said little of his plans except that as soon as congress adjourned he would go to his ranch home near Uvalde, Texas, for a rest. Both these gentlemen are seasoned campaigners, familiar especially with the West and the South. And both of them like the old style of oratory, with plenty of gestures and language that appeals to the "common people."

DOWN in North Carolina the wets scored a decided victory in the defeat of Senator Cameron Morrison, veteran leader of the dries, in the Democratic run-off primary, which is equivalent to an election. The senator was swamped, losing by more than 100,000 votes to Robert K. Reynolds. The winner, who campaigned as an advocate of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, received the largest majority ever given a candidate in that state. He is forty-seven years old and practices law in Asheville.



R. R. Reynolds

J. C. B. Ehringhaus of Elizabeth City won the nomination for governor.

ONE after another the insurgent Republicans of the senate are turning toward Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket. Norris of Nebraska was the first to announce himself and Frazier of North Dakota came next. Both declared they would support the New York governor in his campaign against President Hoover. Then came Hiram Johnson of California with a statement in which he gave high praise to Roosevelt's acceptance speech as "the most important speech of the day." He also lauded the Democratic nominee's airplane journey to Chicago as a commendable change in national political custom.

Although Senator Johnson declined to say whether he will openly support Governor Roosevelt in the campaign, his statement left little doubt that he prefers the Democratic nominee to President Hoover.

MEETING in convention in Indianapolis, the Prohibition party decided it wanted Senator Borah as its Presidential candidate and so informed him. His reply was non-committal as to his acceptance but advised the party to nominate some one else and then leave the door open for withdrawal of its candidates if an amalgamation of all dry groups is arranged at the coming conference in Washington.

Therefore the convention nominated William D. Upshaw, former congressman from Georgia, for President and Frank S. Regan of Rockford, Ill., for Vice President.

BY COMBINING the Liberty, Farmer-Labor, Progressive and Socialist parties, the Monetary league and the Farmers' union, the New Liberty party was formed at a convention held in Kansas City, Mo. Frank Webb of San Francisco was nominated for President, and Andrew Nordskog of Los Angeles, for Vice President, both being named by acclamation, though "General" Jacob S. Coxey of Ohio, also was offered as a candidate. Roland Bruner of Kansas City, the chairman, called a meeting of the national committee in Kansas City August 30.

DINO GRANDI, Italian foreign minister, and Premier Herriot of France both gave utterance to declarations that greatly disturbed the conference on reparations and war debts in Lausanne. First Grandi made a demand for complete cancellation of all European post-war financial obligations. Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Britain flatly refused Grandi's demand that the slate be wiped clean. Great Britain, he said, cannot cancel debts due to her unless the United States does likewise.



Dino Grandi

Grandi precipitated the discussion by asking Premier MacDonald to agree never to demand renewal of war debt payments by Italy, in line with the policy he had outlined as the ideal of Premier Benito Mussolini.

MacDonald replied politely but firmly that Great Britain is bound by the Balfour declaration, which sets forth that Britain shall ask from her debtors only as much as she needs to pay her own war debts. While she has to continue payment of her own debts, he said, Britain cannot agree to wiping the international slate clean.

Then Premier Herriot came forward with the flat assertion that either the United States must revise the war debt schedules or Germany must continue to pay reparations under the Young plan. At the same time Germany continued to stick tightly to its contention that it can no longer meet the Young plan payments.

Herriot's declaration was made at the end of a day of negotiations which led nowhere. It was given to the press in explanation of why France demands a safeguarding clause, protecting its reparations income in case America remains adamant on the debts, in any agreement negotiated.

Chancellor Von Papen has proposed that Germany pay about \$600,000,000 in a flat sum on condition that the war guilt clause be removed from the treaty of Versailles and that Germany be permitted equality of armament. It was the impression in Lausanne that Von Papen attached to the conditions even more importance than to fixing the amount Germany might be called on to pay. Herriot, however, declined to consider them at all.

MacDonald, as the week closed, was trying hard to bring accord between France and Germany.

COL. FREDERICK POPE, a New Yorker, acting alone and in a private capacity, is trying to bring about formal recognition of the Soviet Russian government by the United States. Dispatches from Moscow say he presented to Soviet officials a suggestion that the United States send an unofficial commissioner to Russia as a preliminary to negotiations for establishment of normal relations. He gave, it was learned, an account of "satisfactory" conversations he had held on the subject in certain quarters in Washington just before he sailed for Russia late last May.

Pope is expected to return to the United States this month, and the prospect was that he would renew his conversations here.

GREAT BRITAIN and the Irish Free State are at each other's throats over the matter of the defaulted Irish land annuities. On motion of J. H. Thomas, secretary of state for dominions, the house of commons passed a resolution empowering the government to impose a retaliatory tariff on Irish imports up to 100 per cent as a means of collecting the annuities. The special duties act was then put on its way through parliament, though it was opposed by George Lansbury, Labor leader.



J. H. Thomas

President De Valera of the Free State has demanded that the dispute be referred to an international tribunal for arbitration, but the British government insists it must be handled by an empire tribunal. As Mr. Thomas says, Great Britain could never permit foreigners to arbitrate a domestic dispute.

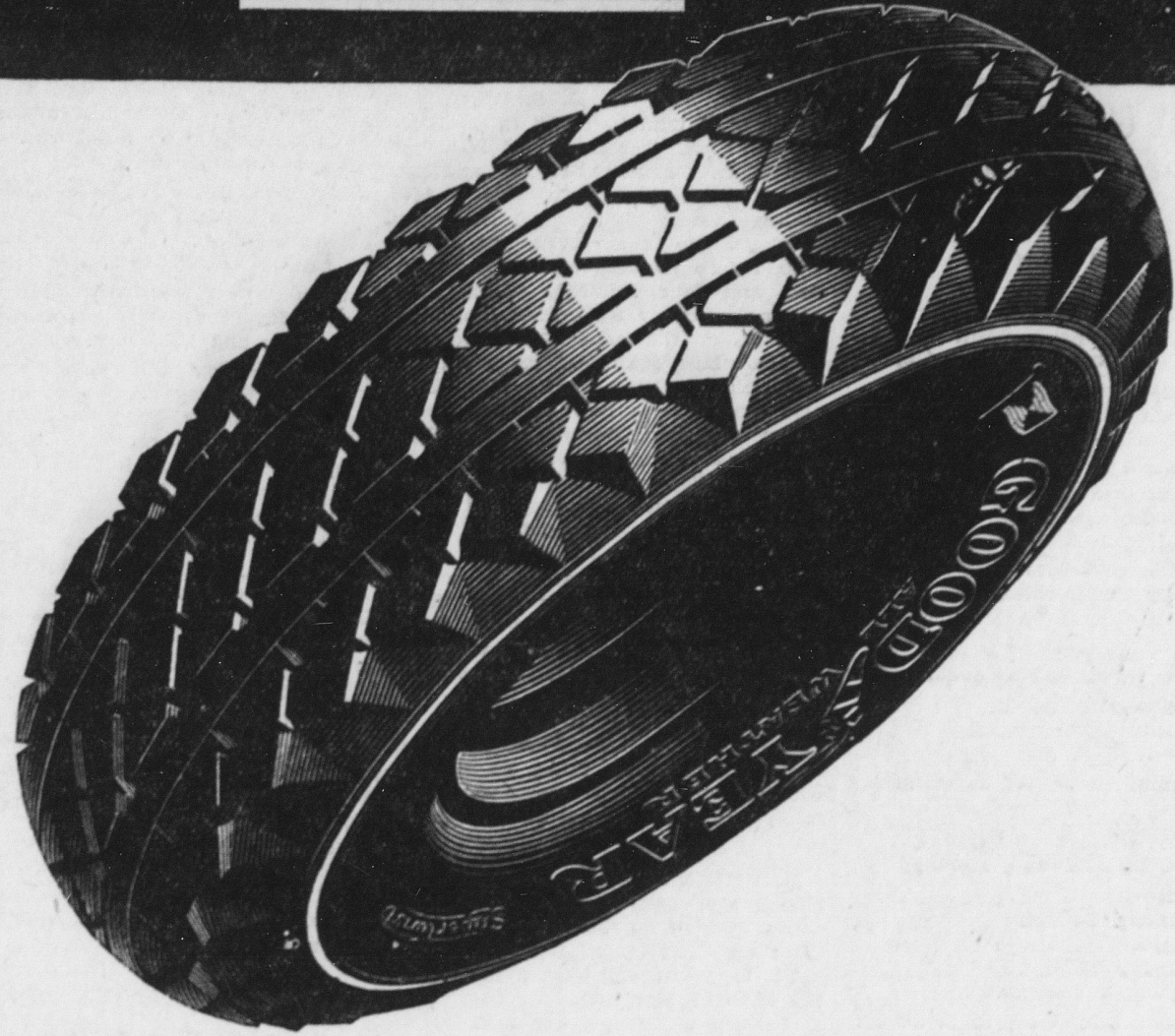
The land annuities, amounting to approximately \$11,000,000 a year, were set up by the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 and were intended to reimburse landholders, mostly British, for land purchased for parceling to tenant farmers.

WITHOUT having accomplished anything of importance, the disarmament conference at Geneva prepared to adjourn until next autumn. Its final act was to be the issuance of a statement prepared by Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary, lauding President Hoover's proposals for reduction of armaments by one-third and setting forth certain points in them on which the various delegations were approximately agreed. It also said some phases of the plan would require considerable time for study by the powers concerned.

Maxim Litvinov, soviet Russian foreign commissar, and Ambassador Nolvin of Germany expressed dissatisfaction with the procedure, declaring they could find no points on which the conference really was agreed.

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FIRST-CHOICE or SECOND-choice



Which tire will you buy at the same low price?

Why do you suppose that Goodyear Tires lead all others in public preference by better than two to one?

Why do you suppose that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind—and have for 17 years?

These tires must be FIRST-CHOICE because they're better.

They must outsell all other tires in the world because they outrun them on the road.

On a straight quality basis, then, it certainly looks like common sense to buy FIRST-CHOICE tires.

Which brings up the question, "how about price?"

Most of the best things on the market naturally cost more than the second-raters.

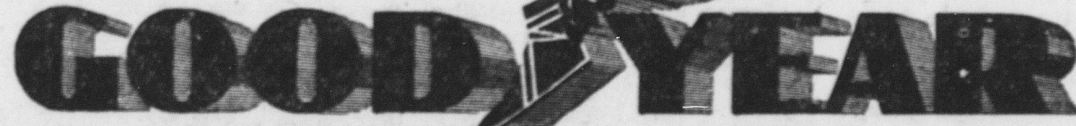
But here's the amazing fact about tires:

You can get the safety, the quality, the extra life and trouble-free mileage of the world's greatest tire at no extra cost.

Think that over when someone tries to high-pressure you into buying an unknown or doubtful bargain.

Just ask him this simple question: "Why should I pay good money for any second-choice tire when FIRST-CHOICE costs no more?"

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER



TUNE IN on the Goodyear Program every Wednesday night over N. B. C. Red Network, WEAF and Associated Stations

VILLAGE HAS HAD ITS DAY OF GLORY

Old Tadoussac Now Quiet Summer Resort.

The oldest white settlement in America, and once the center of the American fur trade, the quaint little French Canadian village of Tadoussac, on the lower St. Lawrence river, is today a quiet Canadian summer resort.

Nestling among the foothills of the blue-capped Laurentian mountains at the junction of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers, the village itself is still living in the past, the natural beauty of its surroundings and the quaintness of its people attracting each summer a large number of holiday-makers who are seeking to leave behind the rush and bustle of modern life.

Woven around Tadoussac is a long and romantic history. Here Jacques Cartier, the first explorer of New France, landed in the summer of 1535, and there are numerous tales of visits by those fierce sea rovers, the Vikings, at a much earlier date. Tadoussac, with its natural protected harbor, was long used as a whaling station by the Basques and Bretons, who were the first to form a settlement there, and it was in 1599 that the first house in Canada was built.

At the opening of the century, Tadoussac became the center of the fur trading industry, which extended as far as Labrador and Hudson bay.

The first trading post of the Hudson Bay company, that great company of gentlemen adventurers, was erected on the site where the modern Hotel Tadoussac now stands.

In 1603, Champlain landed at Tadoussac and made his disastrous treaty with the Algonquians, thus incuring the enmity of the warlike Iroquois, and in the same year the oldest church in America, the Tadoussac Indian chapel, was erected. On the site of the first church a tiny chapel still stands and the bell, which three centuries ago called the converted Indians to mass, still rings out from the chapel belfry.

In 1661, the Iroquois sacked the village, leaving standing only the church, which their superstition prompted them to leave unmolested and for a time Tadoussac was a deserted village.

In the meantime, explorers had pressed onward and in the search for new worlds this beauty spot on the lower river was neglected. Great cities sprang up throughout the Dominion and Tadoussac remained a tiny village important today only for its historical interest and its summer resort fame. Once the scene of great historical events, peaceful and warlike, Tadoussac today submits each summer to a peaceful invasion as visitors arrive by steamer and by car to rest and play in this oldest settlement on the continent.

Deceive Themselves

Many people who think they are hard boiled only have thick skulls.—Exchange.

Species of Hawks That Are Friends of Farmer

The saying, "the only good hawk is a dead hawk," has been proven false by modern biological studies. Some hawks, of course, prey at times on poultry and valuable game birds. Many, however, live mainly on rodents, insects, and other destructive forms of wild life.

It is not easy to distinguish between the harmful and harmless species of hawks, that in itself being good reason for erring, if at all, on

the side of protection. In general, say biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, harmless hawks have broad wings and wide, fan-shaped tails, and the harmful ones have relatively long tails and rounded wings. Study of the appearance and habits of the hawks in any section should enable farmers and sportsmen to tell which are likely to visit the chicken yard and which will confine themselves largely to feeding on injurious animals, and thus be useful.

Woman's Chief Charms

Not to Be Purchased

The mouth is a photograph of the disposition. Someone has said that we are not responsible for the disposition we are born with, but we are responsible for the one that we die with. It is the same with the mouth. The sweetness and kissableness and dearness of a baby's mouth are not dependent on the shape or size. Baby's mouth is sweet because his soul is sweet. No brand of lipstick, nor any artist in its use, can camouflage a sour mouth and make even a casual observer believe it is sweet.

Then there is the eye, which the contents of the vanity case cannot change. "The eye is the window of the soul." You can buy something that will lengthen the fringe on the curtains to your soul-windows, you can change the cut of the lambrquin above, but you can't keep people from looking in sometimes, unless you pull the shades down altogether and put yourself in darkness. No vanity case, not even a whole drug store or beauty shop, can make attractive the windows out of which looks a quarrelsome, envious soul.

Keep sweet within, if you want to get full value from your vanity case.—Nellie S. Russell in the Farm Journal.

Unbelievers Challenged

It is said that a woman's voice can be heard by a man in a balloon at a height of two miles, while he cannot hear a male voice above one mile. Care to test it?—London Tit-Bits.

Governor Sterling's Joke

Gov. Ross Sterling tells this one with a chuckle:

"I had been visiting the Imperial prison farm, near Houston. They furnished me with a car and an efficient driver to return to Houston.

"If it will not make you too late, I wish you would drive me on to the Bay." (Sterling's summer home), I said.

"Certainly, sir."
"You will have enough time?"
"Oh, yes, sir, I have seven years."