

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

## Great Democratic Landslide That Carried Roosevelt and Garner to Victory—Gossip About the Next President's Cabinet.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

RIDING triumphantly upon the crest of a tremendous wave of discontent, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, the thirty-second man to win to that lofty eminence. Herbert Hoover went down to cataclysmic defeat because of conditions and circumstances beyond his control and not of his making. The sovereign people of the nation wanted a change, a "new deal," that might conceivably bring about an improvement in business and industry and provide jobs for the millions of unemployed. So they went to the polls and got the change.

The defeat of the Republican national ticket was the greatest sustained by a major party in more than a century. Governor Roosevelt carried forty-two states and has a vote of 472 in the electoral college. President Hoover won in only Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont and Pennsylvania. His electoral college vote is fifty-nine. The Democratic candidate was 206 votes in excess of the 200 necessary to a choice. Moreover, when the victor takes office next March he will have backing him a congress controlled by the Democrats, for they won majority in the senate and increased the majority they already had in the house of representatives. Among the notable Republican senators who were overwhelmed by the deluge were Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Reed Smoot of Utah, James E. Watson of Indiana, Otis F. Glenn of Illinois and George H. Moses of New Hampshire. Brookhart of Iowa, Blaine of Wisconsin and Shortridge of California had been eliminated in the primaries.

Though New York with its 47 electoral votes had been considered the crucial battleground, Roosevelt as it turned out did not need it to win. However, he carried his home state by about 642,000 plurality because of the immense plurality of about 802,000 given him by Greater New York city. Lluet, Gov. H. H. Lehman led the national and state tickets, winning the governorship over "Wild Bill" Donovan by nearly a million votes. Senator Robert F. Wagner easily won reelection. Among the well-known New York congressmen defeated were Fiorello La Guardia and Ruth Baker Pratt.

DEMOCRATS of Illinois, with the aid of thousands of Republicans, not only gave Roosevelt and Garner a handsome plurality but elected their entire state ticket. At its head was Judge Henry Horner of Chicago, who swamped Len Small in the race for the governorship. This was not surprising, for Small's record as state treasurer and governor was peculiarly open to attack, while the only argument against Horner was that his election would add strength to the powerful machine built up by Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago. Congressman William H. Dieterich was successful in displacing Senator Otis F. Glenn.

In Wisconsin the La Follette following, defeated in the primaries, threw its strength to the Democrats, and the conservative Republicans, led by Walter Kohler for governor, were defeated. A. G. Schmedeman of Madison was elected governor, and F. Ryan Duffy defeated young Editor Chapple for the senatorship. Senator Jim Watson's victorious opponent in Indiana was Frederick Van Nuys; and Paul V. McNutt was chosen governor of the Hoosier state. Henry Field, who whipped Senator Brookhart in the Iowa primaries, went down in the debate, and Louis Murphy, wet Democrat, was elected senator. Brookhart, who ran as an independent, received a pitifully small vote.

Governor Roosevelt received the congratulations of President Hoover, and his promise to "dedicate myself to every possible helpful effort," by wire from Palo Alto. He calmly heard the rejoicings of his close associates in the campaign, and then went to Albany to take up the task of adjusting the New York state budget. A group of leading Democrats in the senate and house, as soon as his victory was assured, telegraphed him urging that he enunciate as soon as possible his program for combating the depression, and asking especially that he tell the country whether or not he planned to call a special session of congress immediately after his inauguration to deal with the tariff. It was intimated in Washington that Mr. Roosevelt might assume at once the leadership of his party and direct its doings in the final session of the Seventy-second congress during the winter. Since the nation's problems are so grave and

really not partisan, it would be gratifying to the people to see the President-elect and his party co-operating sincerely with the administration of President Hoover in seeking their solution. With the election ended so decisively, this delightful dream might be realized.

MR. ROOSEVELT at least proposes to try to get his program for national recovery started during the coming short session of congress. He let it be known that he would invite the leaders of the present senate and house to a conference at his winter home at Warm Springs, Ga., where he will spend two weeks at Thanksgiving time, and will plan with them what can be done without waiting for his inauguration. Farm relief especially will be discussed. Mr. Roosevelt has plans to aid agriculture, by a domestic tariff to be levied on certain basic crops such as wheat, corn and cotton, which would be intended to give the farmers a better price for their products and strengthen their buying power.

It is likely, too, that a measure to legalize beer will be put through the lame duck session of congress if the plans of the wets work out, though the dries will fight it as long as they can, and they are still in the majority in both houses. Many of the states on election day voted to repeal their dry laws, and the next congress will be controlled by wets.

GREAT interest is now evinced in the makeup of Roosevelt's cabinet. Before the election he announced that he had made no commitments, and to date he has made known none of his selections. Political gossip was that Al Smith's reconciliation with Roosevelt was based on virtual assurance that the latter would not consider any of the independent Republicans for cabinet positions, and this was taken into consideration also by other conservative Democratic leaders who feared nothing else would so alarm business as the selection of radicals for positions of importance. It was not thought likely that Mr. Smith would himself accept a place in the cabinet but possibly he might be appointed chairman of a commission to reorganize the federal government.

Mention as possible cabinet members were John W. Davis or Newton D. Baker for secretary of state; Melvin A. Traylor or Owen D. Young for secretary of the treasury; National Chairman James Farley for postmaster general; Governor Ritchie, Senators Glass, Walsh of Montana and Harrison; former Gov. Harry Byrd of Virginia and Bernard Baruch.

ONE outstanding result of the election was the immediate launching of a general movement among the foreign debtors of the United States to obtain revision or cancellation of their debts. They seemed to think the change of administration would give them as well as the people of the United States a "new deal." It was said Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay informed the State department Great Britain could not continue its war debt payments without seriously dislocating her financial structure; and Washington received dispatches from several other nations saying they would have to default on the payments due in November and December. Under the war debt funding agreements the treasury can allow postponement of payment on principal for two years, but only congress can arrange for postponement of interest payments.

GERMANY also had an election, and is struggling with the tangled condition resulting therefrom. It was held to choose members of the reichstag, for the fifth time in 1932, and was as indecisive as those preceding it. No political party won a majority in the assembly, but Chancellor Von Papen nevertheless declared his government would not relinquish power. The outstanding result of the election, in which 35,500,000 voters cast their ballots, was the loss sustained by Hitler's Nazis. They have only 135 deputies in the new reichstag instead of their 230 in the last chamber. On the other hand the Communists made big gains, electing 100 members. The Von Papen government can count on only about 60 votes in the assembly, and the opinion was expressed in Berlin that President Von Hindenburg would have to effect a reorganization that would retire the chancellor to private life.



Franklin D. Roosevelt



Alfred E. Smith



John N. Garner



Franz von Papen

CUBA suffered the greatest disaster in the history of the island when a tropical hurricane struck its southern shores. The entire province of Camaguey was devastated, the town of Santa Cruz del Sur was utterly wiped out and other places, including the city of Camaguey, were partly wrecked. The number of dead is uncertain at this writing but the mayor of Camaguey said his information was that it would reach at least 1,500. The first official figures at Havana were considerably less. Thousands of persons were injured and the property losses were immense. At Santa Cruz del Sur a wall of water described as being 20 feet high was driven five leagues inland by the terrific gale.

ARMISTICE day was selected as the date for the wedding of John D. Rockefeller III, heir to all the uncounted Rockefeller millions, and Miss Blanche Hooker. The ceremony was performed in Riverside church, New York city, by Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, the pastor. The bride, who is a daughter of the Elton Huntington Hookers of New York and Greenwich, had as her maid of honor her sister, Helen, and two other sisters, Barbara and Adelaide, were attendants. The bridesmaids were Mrs. H. Edward Bilkey and the Misses Mary French, Faith Rockefeller, Diantha Walker, and Virginia Furman.

Nelson A. Rockefeller was best man for his brother, and the ushers included a cousin of the bridegroom, Avery Rockefeller, as well as three brothers, David, Laurence and Winthrop Rockefeller, and a brother-in-law, David Milton.

MEASURES designed to save at least \$800,000,000 annually in government expenditures for veterans and other purposes are recommended in a report made by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which Matthew S. Sloan is chairman. The committee believes that \$400,000,000 a year at least can be saved in the veterans' administration.

The report has been sent to 1,500 business organizations throughout the country to synchronize the efforts of the commercial associations of the nation in a movement "for an aggressive renewal of the economy drive."

THE committee declares that "at the rate we are going now, disbursements for veterans' relief will at least equal, if not surpass, the total cost of our expenditures during the World War, totaling \$23,500,000,000." By 1950, the report continued, veterans' relief will reach a peak of \$4,500,000,000 a year "if the present trend of legislation and interpretation is followed."

DIRECTOR of the Budget J. Lawson Roon is busy now with the work of reducing by at least \$150,000,000 the estimates of expenditures for the 1934 fiscal year as submitted by the heads of government departments and independent establishments.

As a first move the budget director's office weeded all items of expenditure in the 1933 appropriations which will not recur this next year. These included some \$90,000,000 expended for wheat for Red Cross distribution, around \$200,000,000 slated for expenditures on public works under the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction bill, and about \$90,000,000 in other items.

VIGOROUS opposition to senate ratification of the treaty already has developed. Indications were that the opposition will be centered around the section permitting Canadian authority over Lake Michigan to the extent of limiting the Chicago water diversion, the power features of the \$500,000,000 project, and the divisions of cost between the United States and Canada.

FOR three days the United States fleet held maneuvers off Los Angeles harbor under simulated battle conditions, with nearly one hundred vessels participating. The ships included three plane carriers, about sixty destroyers from the San Diego base, thirteen cruisers, four of the V-type submarines and ten auxiliary craft, in addition to the battleships now present in that area.

SOVIET Russia, especially in Moscow, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the October revolution, which by the standard calendar now is used there comes on November 7. The famous Red Square in the capital was the center of the ceremonies and a million persons took part in the demonstration of the nation's military and labor power. Dictator Stalin and his colleagues reviewed the proceedings from a stand on top of the massive Lenin mausoleum, and for many hours the red troops, the workers and the peasants marched by cheering and singing.

**In a Nutshell**  
Success does not come to those who wait, and it does not wait for anyone to come to it.

**Old Pneumatic Tires**  
The first pneumatic tires, introduced a century ago, were made of canvas and leather.

Daughter sometimes loses her interest in the kitchen at about the age of nine.

**Unwise Move**  
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