

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Franklin D. Roosevelt Inaugurated President—Thomas J. Walsh Dies Suddenly—Japan Pushing China Out of Jehol—Turmoil in Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

TAKING the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and bowing his head to kiss a three-hundred-year-old Dutch Bible, Franklin Delano Roosevelt became the thirty-second President of the United States. His lips were pressed on the open page where was Paul's admonition to the Corinthians closing: "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Turning then to face the cheering thousands of his fellow citizens, mostly Democrats, Mr. Roosevelt told them briefly why he had faith and hope in his plans for the "new deal" that he had promised the country. The charity that "never faileth" will combine with the trust of the people in their new Chief Executive in the movement upward from the depths.

In his demeanor and words the new President showed how deeply he was affected by the sudden death of the man he had named as his attorney general—Thomas J. Walsh, the veteran senator from Montana.

Though fairly colorful, the inaugural ceremonies were somewhat restricted by Mr. Roosevelt's determination that economy should be practiced. The parade, for instance, was kept down so that it passed the reviewing stand in about two hours. But it was a fine procession, led by General MacArthur, chief of staff, as grand marshal. He acted in that capacity because General Pershing was kept in Arizona by illness.

In the evening the inaugural ball, main social event though unofficial, was a gorgeous affair. It was managed by Mrs. John J. Dougherty and the large proceeds were turned over to charity. President Roosevelt was not present, but his wife and daughter Anna graced the occasion.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt drove together from the White House to the Capitol in an open car for the inauguration, and their wives followed in another machine. The first event was the swearing in of John Nance Garner as Vice President, this taking place in the senate chamber. Then everybody went out to the stands in front of the Capitol where Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office. When this was over, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover drove quickly to the Union station and took train for New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S cabinet was invaded by death even before it entered upon its duties. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who had just resigned as senator to become the new attorney general, passed away on an Atlantic Coast line train near Wilson, N. C., as he was on his way from Florida to Washington. His death was sudden and was a great shock to his official associates and his multitude of friends. He was married only a few days before in Havana, Cuba, to Senora Nieves Chaumont de Truffin, a wealthy widow, and she was with him at the time of his demise.

Senator Walsh, who was seventy-three years old, was born in Two Rivers, Wis. When he resigned he was serving his fourth term in the senate, in which body he served his country ably and faithfully. He was considered one of the leading authorities on the Constitution. Walsh was permanent chairman of the Democratic national conventions of 1924 and 1932.

MOST immediate of the problems before Secretary of State Cordell Hull is the Sino-Japanese embargo, which now is really a war. With his full approval the State department already had sent a note to Geneva expressing "general accord" with the League of Nations' action in condemning the Japanese military policy in Manchuria. Though this action was profoundly disturbing to the Tokyo government, Tang Yu-lin

ahead with its campaign for the conquest of the Chinese province of Jehol. The governor of the province, Tang Yu-lin, mustered all available forces for defense but his troops were steadily driven back by the thoroughly trained and equipped Japanese columns that were advancing on three lines toward the city of Jehol.

Great Britain followed up the action of the League of Nations by declaring an arms embargo against both Japan and China. Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon explaining that his government would under no circumstances be drawn into the conflict and did not favor one against the other. Both China and Japan resented this, though it was apparent to every one that, as Senator Borah said, "to put an arms embargo on China and Japan is to take sides with Japan under the

conditions and circumstances that exist." The British openly hoped that the United States would join in the embargo policy, but there is strong opposition to this among the members of congress. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois voiced this opposition in a speech in the senate, warning the nation that application of an embargo against both China and Japan or against Japan alone might involve us in another disastrous foreign war. He told his colleagues that "Britain already has sold all the arms to both nations they can pay for, and in addition has sold them the machinery with which munitions can be manufactured."

One of the peculiar angles of the Japanese invasion of Jehol is that if it succeeds it may prove disastrous to the cause of Communism in China. It would threaten Russia's last important channel of transport and communication with China and virtually close the Communist Internationale's connections with the Chinese Reds. Dispatches from Latvia say the Russian munition plants at Leningrad are working day and night to produce guns and munitions for the Chinese government.

SEVERAL days before the inauguration Mr. Roosevelt formally completed his cabinet, the appointments being as given in this column previously. The last names given out were those of Daniel C. Roper as secretary of commerce and Frances Perkins as secretary of labor. Miss Perkins, who in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, is the first woman to be a member of an American cabinet, but Mr. Roosevelt in selecting her was not bidding for feminine political support, according to his friends. He regards her as he would a man, highly capable for the post. Some time ago William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that organization was deeply disappointed by Mr. Roosevelt's selection of Miss Perkins.

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, resigned his seat in the senate. Governor McAllister of Tennessee appointed Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga to succeed Hull. Bachman was formerly justice of the Tennessee Supreme court.

UNCLE SAM has been for months investigating the collapse of the Insull public utilities concerns, and finally the federal grand jury in Chicago indicted Samuel Insull, his son Samuel, his brother Martin, and sixteen others. The latter include Stanley Field, banker and president of the Field museum; Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., internationally known bond house, and Edward J. Doyle, president of the Commonwealth Edison company. Mr. Field was a director of the Corporation Securities company, one of the Insull concerns.

The defendants are charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment is based on alleged "false pretenses, representations and promises" made to prospective investors in the common stock of the Corporation Securities company. The defendants engaged in a nation-wide campaign of selling this stock through Halsey, Stuart & Co., Utility Securities company, Insull, Son & Co., Corporation Syndicate company and others, the indictment charges.

It is charged that the defendants represented to investors that they would find a safety of principal in their investment because of the great physical properties of the company when, in fact, there were no great physical properties and the security back of the common stock was worthless.

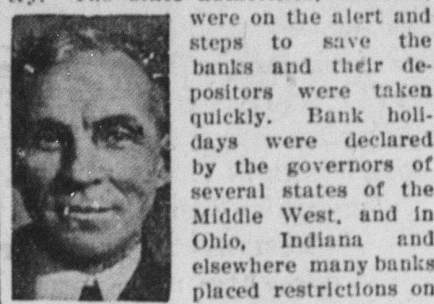
The investors were told, according to the true bill, that the yield on the stock would be 6 per cent or more when, in fact, there could be no income on the stock "by reason of the fact that the company operated at a loss throughout its existence."

"This indictment is only the beginning," said United States Attorney Dwight H. Green. "I propose to investigate fully all the ramifications of the so-called Insull empire, its creators and sponsors."

There were rumors in the federal building in Chicago that Samuel Insull would return voluntarily from Greece and stand trial rather than permit the blame for the crash of the utilities concerns to be placed upon his son.

HIS testimony before the senate committee on banking and currency resulted in the resignation of Charles E. Mitchell as chairman of the board of the National City bank of New York, the world's second largest bank, and the National City company, its subsidiary. He had been sharply criticized for the financial acts he testified to at the hearing.

FOLLOWING Michigan's bank troubles an epidemic of financial woes broke out in many parts of the country. The state authorities, however, were on the alert and steps to save the banks and their depositors were taken quickly. Bank holidays were declared by the governors of several states of the Middle West, and in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere many banks placed restrictions on withdrawals. Pennsylvania and West Virginia also were affected but the legislatures got busy with remedial measures.



Henry Ford

While Governor Comstock was trying to speed up the Michigan legislature, Henry Ford and his son Edsel came to the rescue of the First National and Guardian National banks of Detroit with a plan to put up \$8,250,000 of their private funds and create two new banks that would take over the two mentioned, enabling their depositors to receive immediately 90 per cent of their deposits. It was expected that New York bankers would grant a loan of \$20,000,000 to the First National and that thereupon it would receive \$54,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation. But the New Yorkers—who never did like Ford—held back and the result was that the plan was delayed in execution and material changes were necessary. The two new banks were given the names of People's National and Manufacturers' National.

PLANS for recapturing control of congress in 1934 were laid by the executive committee of the Republican national committee at a meeting in Washington, and Herbert Hoover was told that his party would continue to look to him for leadership in the days to come. As the meeting was held before Mr. Hoover retired from the White House there was no attempt to make anyone else leader or to displace Chairman Everett Sanders. The opponents of those two gentlemen in the national committee, however, may be expected to get into action later.

In a message to the committee Mr. Hoover outlined the fundamental policies which he asserted Republicans as well as Democrats should follow. These included a demand for economy in government and protection for government obligations. He urged the necessity of maintaining sound currencies and sound national credit.

FIVE representatives were named to prosecute the impeachment of Federal Judge Harold K. Louderback of San Francisco, which was voted by the house recently. They were all members of the judiciary committee in the congress that is now dead and gone. Two of them, La Guardia of New York and Sparks of Kansas, were lame ducks, so their places will be filled by others. The rest are Gordon Browning of Tennessee, Malcolm Tarver of Georgia and H. W. Summers of Texas, all Democrats.

Judge Louderback was impeached for distributing lucrative receiverships and attorneys in bankruptcy cases under him to friends and political allies. He will be tried by the senate during the special session.

GERMANY moved back to the first page again when some Communists tried to burn down the huge reichstag building in Berlin and did succeed in ruining the main session hall and the glass and gold cupola. One young Dutch Red was arrested and confessed to setting the blaze. The occurrence was seized upon by Chancellor Hitler and his government as an opportunity to destroy the Communist party, and action was swift and drastic. Capt. William Goering, Nazi minister without portfolio and virtual ruler of Prussia, first ordered the arrest of one hundred Red members of the reichstag and suppressed the entire Leftist press. Then, as rumors of a Communist plot to overthrow the government spread, President Von Hindenburg issued a decree annulling all constitutional liberties of private citizens, including free speech and free press, the right of assembly and the secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications.

The decree empowered the federal government to take over executive power in states that fall to enforce law and order; and the death penalty was ordered for attempts on the lives of the President and members of the federal and state cabinets, carrying arms during rioting, political kidnapping, high treason, poisoning, arson, explosions damaging railways and plundering.

A government spokesman said that the decree was drafted after police had discovered evidence in the cellars of the Karl Liebknecht house, Communist headquarters in Berlin, and in other raids that the Reds were planning wholesale assassinations of members of Hitler's government, besides intending to kidnap women and children as hostages for political purposes and to poison wells and food.

PRESIDENT MACHADO of Cuba, whose regime is threatened by a new outbreak of rebellion, ordered the immediate mobilization of all the armed forces of the republic. The revolutionists were expecting two expeditions from Mexico and Honduras to help them.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—The sudden action of congress in submitting the prohibition repeal resolution to the states has for Long, Rocky Road the states has for Repeal brought enough of a reaction right now to justify the assertion that prohibition repeal still has a long way to travel. And it looks like a rocky road to some of the unbiased observers. Whether you are wet or whether you are dry, this prohibition repeal battle has an immensely practical side, and it is that practical side which yet must be met.

Superficially, it looks like repeal has a big edge. Its supporters and the bulk of those who voted for its passage in the house and in the senate believe there are 36 states which, given the opportunity for a statewide expression, will vote to take the experiment out of the Constitution. In other words, they still have the enthusiasm that caused repeal or submission proposals to be put into the party platforms in the midsummer heat at Chicago in 1932. The group that forced the repeal proposal through congress embraced many of the same leaders as were in evidence in the Democratic and Republican party conventions, respectively. Now, however, they have a different question to handle. It is the sober judgment of the populace who are not carried away by the mob psychology of a party convention because they are now talking it over in the quiet of their homes and with their friends.

To get down to cases, the circumstance is simply this: a very great number of people are going to ask themselves, if they have not already done so, whether there can be a means worked out to prevent return of the saloon. The most ardent wets disavow any desire to have the saloon again. They so declared in the debate on the repeal resolution. But it appears to some of the observers here that wishing will not make it so.

To state the thing another way: the repeal resolution could be talked about in an academic way, the need for elimination of the speakeasies, for taking the power of money out of the hands of criminals, for accomplishing more respect for law and order. These needs were duly stressed, and there is no doubt as to the value of the argument. But when the repeal had passed congress and the question had been put up to the states for ratification by conventions, it appears that many persons throughout the country suddenly came to the realization that the states were left with the job of regulating the sale of the liquor.

Congress declined to put any provision in the repeal resolution that prohibited the return of the saloon. It was content to include a provision which brings federal authority into use to keep the wet states from shipping liquor into dry states. But that was as far as it would go. Hence, the problem of regulating the sale is strictly up to the states themselves.

Offhand, it is made to appear that in a number of states there will be enough dry sentiment to tie up with those who don't want the saloon, to force adoption of state regulations against the public barroom. In other words, of course, that condition will not exist and there will be the old-time saloon on every corner of the street intersections. In the third class of states, there is no doubt at all what will happen. Prohibition will continue in them.

I have heard it said here by some of the recognized wets that the women constitute the problem of the anti-prohibition forces who are bent on getting rid of prohibition. It will be interesting to note their behavior in this first test of a national problem adapted locally.

What the strategy of the wets will be is not yet quite clear. The assumption is they are going to concentrate their fight on Dry States. I mean by that the drys are going to pick their spots because they recognize it takes only thirteen states, no more, no less, to block repeal.

If they go to bat in perhaps not more than twenty states that have long prohibition records, or where the dry sentiment long has been prominent, they can give the wets one of the prettiest fights of modern politics. The wets recognize the size of their job. It is agreed by all observers here that the wets are organized now better than they have ever been. They have men and women with brains, and a very great deal of money. That money will be spent for speakers, for literature, for general campaign purposes.

Such wet leaders as Bingham of Connecticut, and Tydings of Maryland, however, maintain that there has been an awakened public sentiment. Their argument, oft repeated, is that hundreds of thousands of right-thinking people, once prohibitionists, have reasoned the thing through and have reached the conclusion that national prohibition has been a failure. They are willing, therefore, to vote to do away with the policy which they hoped fondly would eliminate the curse of the liquor traffic. They found, so Senator Bingham says, that they were misguided.

So as the state legislatures pass legislation providing for conventions in the several states, the battle is on. It will be on, too, in some of the state legislatures where attempts will be made to defeat even a call for a state convention. If that fight is successful, of course, it is almost as good for the drys as though the state refused to ratify in convention. It takes one potential supporter from the list of forty-eight of which thirty-six must ratify.

Here is the language of the resolution upon which the states will act: "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several states: "Section 1—The Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution is hereby repealed.

"Section 2—The transportation or importation into any state, territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

And for the further purposes of a record, it may be said that the proposal to ratify by conventions in the several states is the first time it has ever happened that congress has specified the use of conventions. The Constitution, of course, permits that method.

It was contemplated by the framers of the resolution in the senate that no side issues should be allowed to muddle up a determination of the question. Delegates to the conventions will be chosen solely on the issue of whether they advocate or oppose repeal. The plan works both ways. As proof, attention need be called only to the arguments. The wets claim a direct vote on the question means repeal; the drys claim a direct vote means retention of the Eighteenth amendment. It certainly means that the one side or the other will get licked, and the side that gets licked has no ally.

If the undercurrent of talk be correct that Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, thought he could cut down the Demand for Inflation Weakened demand for inflation of the currency by staging the series of hearings before his committee on finance, it must be admitted he has made some headway. To be sure, there are senators and representatives continuing their free advice to the world about the need for additional millions, even billions, of paper bills without any gold backing, but they are not now believed to possess the strength in congress they once had.

Senator Harrison is aiming at gathering in all shades of opinion into one record, a course that may or may not be productive of anything worth while. But it is established that the deeper purpose of the hearings was to keep many of the inflationists quiet.

Howe About:

Political Extravagance Two Books to Read Your Job

By ED HOWE

UNTIL the people admit the plain, simple truth, we cannot hope to better conditions in public affairs. This truth is that the racketeering in government affairs in Washington is much more expensive and dangerous than the racketeering of Al Capone. The charges against Capone have never been proven; he is in jail now because of special government prosecution on a charge of failing to pay a shadowy income tax, but there are official records open to everyone to substantiate the charges against the politicians.

The Associated Press has just broadcast the fact that a high official at Washington bought a new \$3,900 automobile because the roof of the one already provided was not high enough to accommodate a plug hat he had purchased to wear in attending official functions.

A nationally known magazine is exposing the extravagance and dishonesty of congressmen in the small items. It includes an item of \$20,000 for buying a member and an added gift of \$10,000 to his relatives. A senator (named) spent \$600 for tips when he visited a hunting camp where he had no official business. Two waitresses, a cook and utility boy received \$70; three cowboys received tips of \$20 each, and two others \$10 each. With amazing effrontery and dishonesty, it was paid out of the public taxes the people pay with so much difficulty.

And nobody seems to care much about it, or realize that here is the root of our present difficulty. The system has spread to every hamlet, where it has paid supporters, and become an American institution.

I lately made the statement that the average man may educate himself by correctly considering his own experiences, and reading half a dozen books. A good many have written to ask what these books are. The first is Wells' "Outline of History"; the second Durand's "Story of Philosophy." These two will suggest the other four; as to supplementary reading, everyone must be his own judge. I specially recommend biography, travel; the books of the best men of science who write most simply. Newspaper reading is excellent; in the course of daily newspaper reading one gets a suggestion of everything of value in magazines and books, and may pursue it further.

I never read anything that does not entertain me, and recommend that course; any reading that is a task, or duty, is not good reading.

There never was a man satisfied with his wages. The man who gets \$10 a day is as dissatisfied, as greatly wronged, as much of a slave, as the man who gets but \$5, and talks as bitterly of economic injustice. And after the workman becomes an employer, and earns \$5,000 a year, he says that but for unjust laws he would be earning \$15,000, or \$50,000, as his talents warrant. When a man talks of liberty, the rights of man, justice, etc., he is really talking about his job, and is not to be believed under oath.

It seems a pity that as beautiful and fruitful a country as ours undeniably is, should be so ruthlessly destroyed by its inhabitants. Lately I made an automobile trip through my section. The driver was an old mechanic, and I sat on the front seat with him. The machine we were riding in had great possibilities when well managed, and the old driver said: "I love a good machine, and when I realize how the automobile is abused, it hurts my feelings." I feel that way about my country.

I do not care for gossip, and rejoice that thousands of indiscreet persons escape without my hearing of their indiscretions, providing they have been sufficiently scared to make them more careful and worthy in future.

Some women do not believe it is ladylike to get along cordially with men, and constantly engage in efforts to keep them in their places.

Put the average man on a jury, and he will, in seven cases out of ten, give an excess verdict for damages, from a mere spirit of devilry; he loves to safely exercise the power of the mob and the outlaw. Men have never been able to learn the importance of taming their old savage streak; monkey nature is still strong in them. Note how they turn out to see a fire; they still find a thrill in destruction.

At a shop where I go to buy bread there are two girl clerks who are everything women should be, and, in addition, exceptionally polite and effective clerks. They impress me so favorably I would refer to them at greater length did I not know that in their reading people prefer references to polewomen, stateswomen, actresses, and the like.

The world demands certain things of the people, and it punishes men as freely as it punishes women: there is said to be a double standard, but there isn't.

If an agent does not expect to rob me, why doesn't he let me alone? Why does he take the trouble to call?