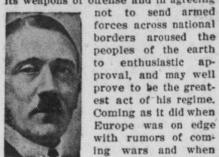
## News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt Calls on All Nations to Ban War and Disarm-Hitler Approves, Provided Germany's Equality Demand Is Granted.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

call to all the civilized world to unite in outlawing war, in abandoning its weapons of offense and in agreeing



Chancellor Hitler

forces across national borders aroused the peoples of the earth to enthusiastic approval, and may well prove to be the greatest act of his regime. Coming as it did when Europe was on edge with rumors of coming wars and when Chancellor Adolf Hitler was about to make

his first declaration of international policy, the reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's message was awaited with intense interest. Everywhere it was considered that he was directing his admonitions especially toward Germany and for twenty-four hours the absorbing question was "What will Hitler reply?"

The German chancellor had summoned the almost obsolete reichstag to hear the speech he had prepared in seclusion, and when he delivered it. It was found that he indorsed President Roosevelt's plan for a non-aggression pact and agreed to join it. At the same time, in ringing tones, he reiterated Germany's claim to equal armament and refused to adhere to a disarmament agreement, even if it were reached by a majority of nations, unless this demand for equality is fully recognized. Otherwise, he declared. Germany will withdraw from the League of Nations.

The chancellor agreed with Roosevelt that lasting economic reconstruction is impossible unless the armament question is settled, and accepted the MacDonald plan, indorsed by Roosevelt, as a basis for disarmament, but insisted any new defense system must be identical for Germany and the other nations. He promised to disband the German auxiliary police and also to subject semimilitary organizations to international control, provided

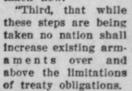
other nations accept the same control. Hitler declared his nation had suffered too much from the insanity of war to visit the same upon others, and denied that Germany contemplated invasion of either France or Poland. He the Versaille treaty, asserting that Germany had fulfilled the "unreasonable demands" of that treaty with "suicidal loyalty."

Officials of the State department in Washington said Hitler's speech was encouragingly conciliatory. In France it was not so well received. The French government was rather cool toward the Roosevelt proposals, and the fear was entertained in Paris that Hitler's approval of them would isolate

IN HIS special message to congress accompanying a copy of his dispatch to the nations. President Roosevelt thus summarized the peace plan that he had proposed for the world:

"First, that through a series of steps the weapons of offensive warfare be eliminat-

"Second, that the first definite step be



President Roosevelt

"Fourth, that subject to existing treaty rights no nation during the disarmament period shall send any armed force of whatsoever nature across its own borders."

To the correspondents he said he had consulted no other governments concerning his project, and had confided the plan only to Secretary of State Hull.

The cablegram was a complete surprise to the chancelleries of the world. and the President's direct method of approach rather stunned some of them, especially the Japanese. The emperor of Japan, it was explained in the Tokyo foreign office, "never speaks with foreign nations on political matters and the foreign office cannot comment on communications to the emperor."

Prime Minister MacDonald, speaking at a dinner of the Pilgrims' society in London, praised the Roosevelt plan almost extravagantly, rejoicing that "henceforth America, by her own declaration, is to be indifferent to nothing that concerns the peace of

the world." In Italy, the Balkans and Mexico, as well as elsewhere, Mr. Roosevelt's proposals were received with warm approval, and Norway's cabinet was quick to be the first to accept them formally. Russia felt that the message might be the first step toward recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, so Moscow was

pleased with it. Opinion in the United States, as reflected in editorials in newspapers of all parts of the country, was that the | ready for visitors at that time,

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ringing | President had made a bold and timely move to save the world from warfare, and that it had a chance to succeed; but there was some fear that he was trying to extend the Monroe Doctrine over all continents, and some doubt as to what his future course would be if his proposals were rejected. Generally, the President was highly commended for his energetic and enlightened action.

UNLESS Japan yields to the peace pleas of President Roosevelt and others-which is unlikely-the Chinese may burn both Peiping and Tientsin to prevent their use as bases by the invaders. Late dispatches from Shanghai said the defenders, already driven back to a point only a few miles north of the old capital, had planned to destroy both cities if they could not hold them. All the Chinese banks in Pelping had transferred their specie reserves to Shanghal, and British mining operations north of Tientsin had been stopped. Thousands of families had been evacuated from Peiping in the belief that a Japanese air attack would soon be made.

The navy office in Tokyo announced that the 1933 grand maneuvers of the navy would be held in "seas south of Japan," beginning early in June. Admiral Mineo Osumi, naval minister, explained that "there is nothing significant" in the fact that the maneuvers are being held in waters south of Japan. "Such a big event cannot be staged on the sea of Japan owing to the lack of space," he said.

RUSSIA'S new alignment with China was endangered by the Soviet proposal to sell the Chinese Eastern railway of Manchuria to Japan. The Chinese were enraged by this plan and called off the negotiations for a trade treaty with Moscow. Chinese papers claim that China is likely to retaliate against Russia with a boycott on Soviet oil, which has made serious inroads on the Chinese market in the last two years.

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S big public works-industrial regulation bill finally was completed by his advisers and submitted to congress. It

provides for a \$3,300,-000,000 construction program with which it is hoped depression will be routed and the industries of the nation put on their feet.

How this immense sum will be raised was left to the ways and means committee of the house to de-

cide. Mr. Roosevelt Lewis Douglas W. Douglas, director of the budget, and thereafter it was made plain that the plan to finance the program by the issue of greenbacks was abandoned, though Senator Glass, wisest financier in the Democratic party, had said he preferred that to any form of taxation, despite his general opposition to inflation. The President was informed that congress would not stand for a sales tax to provide the \$220,000,000 required during the first year for interest and amortization charges.

The bill, as drafted by Director Douglas and others, would authorize the following construction works: 1. Public highways-\$400,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 would follow the

present allocation and \$150,000,000 would be for extensions. 2. Public buildings-No set limit. 3. Naval construction-\$100,000,000

maximum.

4. Army, including equipment and possibly a huge airplane flotilla should the disarmament conference fail-\$100,000,000 maximum,

5. Slums and housing following the pattern of the United States Housing corporation of war days-No set limit. 6. Natural resources, including soil and erosion work, forestry and similar projects-No set limit.

7. Loans to railroads for maintenance and equipment-No limit.

PRINCETON university was thrown into deep mourning by the death of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president emeritus, who was killed at Woodridge, N. J., when his automobile collided with a truck. Mrs. Hibben, who accompanied him, was severely injured. Doctor Hibben, who was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1861, was educated at Princeton and the University of Berlin. He succeeded Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton in 1912 and retired in June last year. He ranked high as an educator and as author of works on philosophy.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT notified Rufus C. Dawes, president of the Century of Progress, that he would be unable to go to Chicago to open that great exposition on May 27. He added that he hoped to attend the fair before it closes. Notwithstanding this disappointment, the exposition will be formally opened on the date named above, and the intensive activity on the grounds gave assurance that It would be practically completed and

THREE members of the American delegation to the world economic conference in London have been selected by President Roosevelt, They are Secretary of State Hull, chairman; James M. Cox of Ohlo, once Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Senator Key Pittman.

SITTING as a court of impeachment for the eleventh time in its history, the senate began the trial of Federal Judge Harold Louderback of the

northern district of California, Vice President Garner was president of the court and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, chairman of the judiciary committee, served as master of procedure. The opening statement for the prosecution was made by Representa-

Judge

tive Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chair-Louderback man of the house judiciary committee. The proceedings took up the day sessions of the senate and it was believed the trial would end by May 27.

Judge Louderback is standing trial on five articles of impeachment charging him with irregularities in receivership cases. It is alleged that he displayed favoritism in appointing receivers, that he appointed incompetent persons, and ordered them paid

exorbitant fees. One article claims that he appointed a telegraph operator as receiver for a three million dollar motor company: another that he forced an expert receiver out of office because the receiver would not comply with his orders to select a particular attorney.

EXECUTIVES representing twentycompanies that hold farm mortgages called on Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in Washington and told that chairman of the farm board that, while they were desirous of helping in the successful administration of the emergency farm mortgage act, they were opposed to any general writing down of mortgages or their wholesale exchange for federal land bank bonds under the terms of the emergency leg-

For refinancing the outstanding farm mortgages the land banks under the direction of the new farm credit administration are authorized to issue up to \$2,000,000,000 of bonds which may be sold or exchanged for mortgages held by the insurance companies and others. Lonns on or exchanges of bonds for these securities may not exceed 50 per cent of the "appraised normal value" of land mortgaged plus 20 per cent of the insured improvements, however, and Mr. Morgenthau recently said that "in order to effect an exchange of first mortgages for bonds it is anticipated that in many cases the amount of such mortgages will have to be curtailed to come within the sum which can be loaned."

It was the consensus of the executives that most of their mortgages had been conservatively written and that in justice to their policyholders they should not make additional sacrifices of assets to losses sustained during the last four years. The opinion prevailed that the companies should continue to carry their farm mortgage holdings pending a return of increased land values to come with the general prosperity which they felt was not far off. Meanwhile the companies would continue avoiding foreclosures wherever possible and decide individual cases on their own merits.

S OME time ago the senate called on the secretary of agriculture for information concerning grain speculating on boards of trade. Mr. Wallace has just

reported in response. and he says that big speculators in wheat futures in the grain pit were short "on an average five days out of every six" from April 1, 1930, to October 22, 1932.

In his report, Wallace declined to give the names of persons 000 bushels or more

and firms short 1,000,- Sec'y Wallace during the last "two or three years" on the Chicago Board of Trade, as asked by the senate. He explained the grain futures trading laws prohibited release of this information.

A total of 769 trading days covered in his report. Wallace said, showed "the big speculators, as a group were predominantly on the short side of the wheat futures market.

"As a group, their net position as of the close of the market each day was short on 643 days, or 83.6 per cent of the time, and long on 125 days, or 16.4 per cent of the time, and one day evenly balanced," Wallace reported.

President Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade said the information presented to the senate is "simply a repetition of data assembled by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration, in an effort to retain his bureaucratic

A IR laws for the world are being drafted at an international conference on aerial legislation now in session in Rome. The rules adopted will be embodied in an international agreement and will be applicable in all adhering countries. The delegation from the United States is headed by John C. Cooper, Jr., chairman of the committee on aeronautics of the American Bar association.

6, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.



Washington.-The great experiment | that now is the time when freedom in farm relief is under way at last. Already, regulations Farm Relief and policies are issu-

Machinery ing from the office of George N. Peek, administrator of the agricultural adjustment act, in quantity and complexity equalled only by those promulgated for enforcement of prohibition. They are the work of a dozen or so of men who are designated as experts, and the concensus around Washington is that only experts are going to comprehend them fully.

President Roosevelt and every one else is hoping the law will rescue agriculture and construct a firm foundation for the entire economic structure of the country. To help attain success, the President called Mr. Peek away from his vast implement manufacturing business at Moline, Ill., to take charge. Mr. Peek is sympathetic with agriculture in every respect. He realizes, for example, that agriculture must prosper or his plants are going to be idle. He will sell no farm machinery. So the law will be administered at the top by a friend.

But as the machinery for administering the act is developed, it becomes painfully apparent that the danger lies not in what goes on here in Washington with respect to it. The fear is held by many supporters of the law that the small army needed to carry its provisions into effect will be the breeding spot for trouble. However intensive is the desire to get the best out of the law, there is bound to be varied construction of its terms and the regulations promulgated under it. It is humanly impossible to have it otherwise, and there are plenty of precedents in the administration of other federal laws that have attempted to go too near the individual citizen. Then, probably there will be mistakes in honest judgment and a little graft as well. It has happened in other laws dealing with individuals. This one presents brand new opportunities in that direction.

The Department of Agriculture is striving, however, to acquaint the untry with facts as to what the law means, how it operates and what it proposes to do. It is seeking the cooperation of all. Without co-operation, success is likely to be limited. The department, therefore, is seeking to have the farmers understand the necessity for the statute in advance of appointment of the vast personnel that will be needed to reach into every coune agriculture predo that can be accomplished, it is argued, the agents of the government will have something with which to work when they interview farmers concerning their willingness to join in reducing acreage. It is by reduction of acreage, of course, that the main profit for the farmer is expected. That is the way

It is figured to force prices higher. Secretary Wallace and Mr. Peek and others connected with the job here in Washington have been holding conferences with representatives of producers, of processors (those who grind the wheat or spin the cotton, etc.) and other agencies. The processors are directly concerned, for they are going to be taxed in several ways to obtain funds for payment to the farmers who agree to reduce production. That is one way of creating what the bill calls price parity. The main purposes of these conferences have been to gain the facts concerning the amount produced, how and where it is sold, and basic information that will serve as a guide for laying the tax.

While the section of the farm relief act relating to mortgages and methods of refinancing them See Hope in may not awaken the Bond Issue interest generally that the other part

of the measure does, it seems to me that the provision enabling the Federal Land banks to Issue \$2,000,000,000 worth of new bonds holds forth much more promise. The federal government guarantees the interest on these bonds, and the proceeds of them will be used to make new mortgages or refinance existing mortgages on farm

The Federal Land banks are authorized to buy outstanding mortgages from the present holders, or to exchange the new bonds for them, but the law specifies that this must be done "on the best possible terms." The plain meaning of this is that the land banks must seek to force a scaling down of the debt wherever possible It is believed by many persons that holders of mortgages on which the interest has not been paid and on which perhaps installments are overdue, will be willing to reduce the amount of the debt in order to dispose of the mortgage. In other words, the holder of a \$5,000 mortgage that is delinquent is considered as likely to accept something less than that amount if he gets what amounts to a government bond in its place. He knows the interest will

be paid. This section of the law likewise grants what amounts to a moratorium on interest payments by the owners of the mortgaged land during the next five years. It prescribes lower interest rates also, so that the debt will not be mounting so rapidly in the meantime. Of course, the interest eventually will have to be paid, but the thought is

from forced payment of the interest

will be of most help.

Direct loans to the farmers by the land banks are allowed under the mortgage section of the law in cases where farmers live in communities having no farm loan association. The land banks will require such a borrower to agree to join a farm loan association if one is organized in his vicinity, but the law opens the way for him to obtain credit despite the absence of such an organization.

On top of these increased benefits available to the farmers, the law appropriated \$200,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance corporation money to enable farmers to redeem or repurchase farms lost through foreclosure, or to reduce or refinance what is known as junior mortgages and obligations. These commitments may include such things as mortgages on live stock or farm machinery and other equipment, Congress sought to provide assistance by providing means of getting rid of the pressure occasioned by the local bank or other lender of money who naturally wants to be paid off. It was argued that no farmer would be successful in a full measure if he had threats hanging over him of losing his work stock or whatever he had mortgaged to provide working funds.

Loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation funds may not exceed \$5,000, but it is provided there need be no repayment of principal for the first three years. As was stated in debate in the senate, this privilege enables a farmer to put his debts into one second mortgage and feel a little bit free until conditions improve. And It might be added that if conditions do not improve within three years, money will not be worth much anyway. . . .

It is almost three months since the Roosevelt administration took over the government. Many Economic things have hap-

pened, some of them Policy of an astounding character, in that time. In the broader perspective, one of the things that has attracted attention of those who look into the future is the deep-rooted economic policy that President Roosevelt has fostered.

In some respects, the President has been driving hard toward what may be described as economic nationalism. For example, there is the law which he describes as placing the government in partnership with industry. In other respects, he has sought ends properly described as economic internationalism. The tariff truce and the program for lowered tariff barriers throughout the world constitute proof of this course. I have found it difficult to reconcile the two, yet it has been pointed out to me that the President will be free to follow either course after the forthcoming world economic conference is ended. If all nations stand hitched, there will be tariff reductions through the world; if they do not agree in that conference, Mr. Roosevelt can turn back to economic nationalism,

The price parity bill, which I have just analyzed, is essentially nationalistic, and if it proves successful there will be sufficient unto ourselves. In this connection, the gold embargo should be recalled. While our tariff rates have been high, holders of capital in this country loaned billions abroad. These events surely have the appearance of a foundation for "planned economy," and affect our own development.

President Roosevelt is not going to allow the American delegation to talk about the debts owed to the American government. That subject remains in his hands. It is safe to say he will be his own secretary of state to receive any communications the eleven foreign nations have to make respecting their inability to pay their semi-annual installments in June and later.

In considering what the Roosevelt administration has done since March 4, many observers Just Hard here have reached Workers the conclusion that

the President did not need to select strong men for his cabinet. The makeup of that cabinet never has been looked upon by those inclined to analysis as being outstanding in any particular respect. He has chosen honest, hard-working individuals for the various posts, but it is no secret that announcement of appointment of some of them brought questions among some rather important persons in the President's own party as to the identity of those named. Indeed, in the case of one cabinet member, I heard two long-time Democratic senators remark that they never had heard of him before.

The point of all this is that Mr. Roosevelt has come to be the government insofar as one individual can possibly be. He has dominated congress far beyond anyone's expectation or hope and he controls his cabinet to the point that in some instances makes of them just obedient servants as far as policies are concerned. He conceives the ideas; they effectuate them. Consequently, there has been no loss to the country in the failure of the President to appoint outstanding in-

6. 1923, Western Newspaper Union.

## Howe About:

Back to Recovery Temperance Hard Times Not Rare

By ED HOWE

IN READING I lately encountered 1 the following sentence: "America can move forward to a new system that will solve our present difficulties, but cannot move back to recovery.'

I admit it is an impressive and high-sounding paragraph, but denounce it as nonsense. It is precisely backward we must go to recovery; back to the old economy in public and private affairs.

In marching forward recklessly we have reached a dangerous position we cannot maintain; we must retreat back to safety, and reform our lines for another advance.

. . . One of the worst American calamitles was adoption of the prohibitory law, for the reason that opposition to it become general, and apparently (though not actually) whisky won a victory. Whisky is bad stuff, but in the row over prohibition (really a demand of sober men for a sounder temperance measure) the unthinking gained the impression that temperance is a bad idea. The whisky idea was thus encouraged as never before

in our history. The wisest and best men of all ages have placed temperance near the head of their recommendations. Let the sane remember that temperance is still the best word in the common sense language.

Frequent hard times with our money affairs are no more unnatural than are frequent hard times with our stomachs, our love affairs, or hard times because of too much rain, wind or snow.

Ours is a hard times world; one should have a cyclone cellar constantly handy to which to retreat, Every day something happens to cause all of us to regret we did not watch out more constantly yesterday when the weather was fair.

I hope the sane did not neglect to note that the oppressed man who attempted to kill the President-Elect at Miami, Fla., and wounded four and killed one in the crowd, gave as his excuse for the desperate act:

1. He had long suffered indigestion pains in his stomach. 2. He hated Presidents and rich

men generally. He confessed, also to making \$20 a day as a bricklayer, to losing \$200 at the dog races in Miami, and had a

considerable sum of money on his person when arrested. As 1,500 people witnessed the shooting, the shooter, when arraigned in court, offered to plead guilty, but the judge appointed three lawyers, at pub-He expense, to attend him; also three

physicians to relieve his indigestion. Congress has not been more liberal and prompt in looking after the oppressed than was this Miami judge.

It has never been quite understood in London why Oscar Wilde did not get along with his wife, who, the women have asserted for years, was so patient, kind and womanly they cannot understand why any man should refuse to live with her.

A recent English book prints a story that may explain the mystery. Oscar Wilde was admittedly a very brilliant man; wherever he appeared, crowds attended to hear his conversation. It is probable he "repeated" a good deal, as all husbands do, and this repetition of old sayings and jokes must have been more familiar to his wife than to others.

Anyway, whenever and wherever Oscar Wilde began his brilliant conversation his wife left the room; she had heard him so often she was tired of it. Oscar, being a great pet, might have thought her action insulting, and started a row.

I often say literature is shiftless stuff; that no one actually cares much for it except publishers, and their hired men, the writers.

I mean no special condemnation of writers or publishers. Everything in life excites us to frequent fault finding. It is the fate of men; nothing among us is very good or satisfactory. We must select the best in everything, and get along with it as comfortably as we can.

Lincoln Steffens lately wrote: "Nothing is done finally, nothing is known positively and completely."

This is good grumbling and good writing, but I cannot see how anyone will be able to get anything out of it, beyond a little intellectual thrill.

Mr. Steffens has again reminded me of my weakness; again made me uncomfortable. If this is the object of writing, then Lincoln Steffens is a good writer.

It is related in sacred history that the first woman, as soon as God created her from one of Adam's ribs, had natural modesty, and wished to clothe her nakedness. . . . This modesty on the part of Eve had a fine growth among women for centuries until

I long knew a man who was accepted by people of his town as a conservative. He died penniless the other day, as a result of being caught in traps he had issued warnings

against all his life. 6, 1923. Bell Syndicate,-WNU Servi