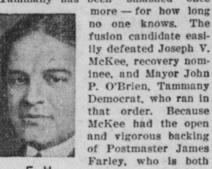
## News Review of Current Events the World Over

LaGuardia Elected Mayor of New York, Tammany Being "Destroyed" Again-Prohibition Voted Out of the Constitution.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, dynamic and radical Republican, is the mayor-elect of New York, and Tammany has been "smashed" once



national and New LaGuardia York state Democratic chairman, the Republicans claimed that the result was a great victory for their party and a slap at the Roosevelt administration. The truth is that it was rather a slap at Farley and machine politics in general as well as representing a revolt against the Tammany regime.

Tammany Hall is furious and an internecine war has broken out in the organization. Boss John F. Curry, it was expected, would be asked to relinquish his leadership, and he anticipated this with a demand that Farley be replaced as state chairman, accusing him of disrupting the Democratic party in the city. His attack was directed, also, against Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state and Bronx Democratic boss, and inferentially against Alfred E. Smith, who had declined to speak for O'Brien.

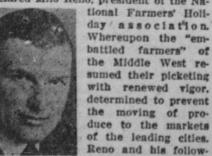
Municipal elections were held in many other cities, and some of them were almost as interesting as that in the metropolis. The Republicans and Democrats broke about even, and one city, Bridgeport, Conn., elected a Socialist mayor.

Democrats made striking gains in upstate New York. Buffalo elected a Democratic mayor for the first time since 1914; Rochester went Democratic for the first time in 30 years; Poughkeepsie, nearest city to the home of President Roosevelt, named a Democrat for the first time in four years; Cortland went Democratic for the first time since its incorporation 33 years ago; Lockport also went Democratic for the first time in 16 years. In Jamestown, a thirty-four-year-old newspaper reporter, Leon F. Roberts, unseated Samuel A. Carlson, who has

Pittsburgh, Pa., upset the Mellon Republican machine, electing William McNair, a youthful newcomer in polltics who was backed by the Roosevelt Democrats. Frank Conzens Republican, son of Senator James Couzens, won the mayoralty of Detroit. The Republicans also won in Cleveland, electing former Gov. Harry L. Davis. In Boston a Democrat, Frederick W. Mansfield, was chosen mayor,

THIRTY-SEVEN states-one more I than necessary—having voted for prohibition repeal, the Eighteenth amendment is knocked out of the Constitution. The dry regime comes to an end on December 5, when the thirty-sixth state convention, that of Maine, meets to ratify the action of the voters. The latest states to go on record for repeal were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah and Kentucky. On the same day North and South Carolina rejected the repeal amendment, being the first commonwealths to go dry. This result was ascribed to the fact that the prohibitionists made a lively campaign, while the repealists were inactive. The vote of Utah was somewhat of a surprise, for the Mormon church had urged all its members to vote for retention of the Eighteenth amendment. Obviously, many of them disregarded this monition.

NEVER again will we call off this strike until our demands are met by the federal government," declared Milo Reno, president of the Na-



day association. Whereupon the "embattled farmers" of the Middle West resumed their picketing with renewed vigor. determined to prevent the moving of produce to the markets of the leading cities. Reno and his followers were enraged be-

cause President Roosevelt, on the advice of George N. Peek, head of the agricultural adjustment administration, and Secretary Wallace, had rejected the price fixing plan offered by Governors Herring, Olson, Langer, Schmedeman and Berry. And those governors were no less irate when they left the White House. They declared their attempt to bring about complete regimentation of agriculture was a complete failure and that they were disappointed and disgusted. They freely predicted "a great deal of disturbance" unless market prices go up on this year's crops. and the farm strikers saw to it that this prediction was justified.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a written opinion based on Mr. Peek's advice, said that the governor's plan amounted substantially "to the licensing of every plowed

field, and the marketing by a ticket punch system of all grain and live stock; and he then went on to de nounce severely such a scheme of regimentation. The effect of the adoption of the plan, he said, "even if successful in the Midwest, might be that the very states the governors are trying to help might be left holding the bag while other states expanded produc-

"These questions are wholly aside from grave problems of legality under existing law and questions as to raising the necessary funds."

The governors were called upon, instead, to give full co-operation to the program of benefits and curtailed production already under way.

R EFUSAL of the Greek Court of Appeals to permit the extradition of Samuel Insull is held by the United States government to be "utterly un-

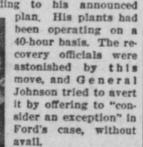
tenable and a clear violation of the American-Helenic treaty of extradition signed at Athens on May 6. 1931." Therefore, by direction of the State department, Lincoln MacVeagh, American minister to Greece, delivered to Foreign Minister Maximos in Athens a strong note denouncing the treaty. document ex-

Lincoln MacVeagh

pressed the "astonishment" of the government in Washington at the news that the Greek authorities had again declined to honor the request for Insuli's extradition, and continued that this made it apparent that the treaty is now entirely useless.

The Greek government could get out of the embarrassing situation, if it so desired, by inviting Insull to leave the country within a stipulated time. By law the minister of the interior may deport any person "If undesirable for social or public reasons." However, Insull's lawyer told the fugitive the government could not remove him without casting a slur on the Greek judiciary. Then, too, the Venizelists, opponents of the present regime, would attack it and probably overthrow it if Insull were deported.

HENRY FORD has started to lay off his men to bring their working hours under the 35-hour code maximum, according to his announced



Observers watched this renewal of the Henry Ford prolonged NRA-Ford controversy with keen interest. They said the Ford statement that the layoff was solely to meet NRA requirements was another indication that the mapufacturer intends to comply with the letter of the law while at variance with the spirit of the pro-

The real showdown will come later, it was predicted, over the collective

bargaining provisions of the code. The striking tool and die makers of the Detroit area were returning to work in large numbers under agreements with employers that were negotlated by the regional labor board. The terms were not made public. The strike started in Flint and was marked by violence and sabotage.

WORK for 4,000,000 persons now on the relief rolls, through the immiediate expenditure of \$400,000,000 of public works money is contemplated in a new program announced by President Roosevelt. Through a new "civil works administration" under Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, the President announced. the government will provide the financial backing for new federal, state and local projects of a "noncompetitive" nature.

Mr. Hopkins asked governors, mayors and other officials to make their suggestions for projects at once. At his headquarters it was explained that the projects might include levees, the landscaping and beautifying of highways, destruction of breeding grounds for germ-carrying insects, sanitation projects and similar "useful" works,

CHICAGO'S wonderful exposition, A Century of Progress, has come to an end, but it will be reopened on June 1, 1934, bigger and better than ever. This welcome news was announced by President Rufus C. Dawes, who said the managers were acting in harmony with the requests of President Roose velt and of many individuals and organizations. The fair next year will have more exhibitors and concessionnaires, and the lighting and decorative scheme will be revamped. All the comfort facilities will be free, and stricter control will be kept over shows and concessions.

IN A new effort to relieve the hog farmers of the corn belt, the government announced the prospective expenditure of another \$50,000,000 in the open market purchase of pork products for distribution to needy families. The program will supplement the \$350,000,000 corn-hog production con-

trol campaign recently inaugurated. In all some 300,000,000 pounds of pork products are to be purchased, the administration stated. The poundage of finished products will represent approximately 3,000,000 live hogs, it was said, and together with reductions expected under the corn-hog program and those actually effected in the previous emergency hog buying campaigns will bring the total reductions in hog marketings for regular commercial disposal during the current year to about 10,000,000 head.

R EVOLT flared again in Cuba, part of the army and the A B C secret organization undertaking to oust President Ramon Grau San Martin. Military planes attacked the presidential palace with machine gun fire and troops in the various barracks in Havana revolte ! The fighting in the capital was bloody and lasted for many hours. Loyal treops under Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of staff, recaptured some of the strong points from the rebels, and the colonel negotlated a brief armistice.

The rebellion started immediately after President Grau announced that he would not consider the demands of the opposition factions that he resign. Instead he issued a decree endowing himself with autocratic powers similar to those which made possible former President Machado's suppression of all opposition during his eight years' regime before he was sent into exile last August.

NADIR SHAH GHAZI, king of Afghanistan, was assassinated by a traitor, according to a formal announcement, and was succeeded on the throne by his son, Mohammed Zahlr Shah. Nadir Shah was fiftythree years old and became king in 1929 when he drove from the throne the bandit leader, Bacho Sachao, who had ousted King Amanullah.

WHEN GEN. ITALO BALBO WAS preparing to lead his epochal mass flight of Italian planes from Rome to Chicago, friends warned him

that its success would mean his own relegation to obscurity, because of Mussolini's determination to keep others out of the limelight. This has now come to pass. Balbo. who was air minister. has resigned and has been made governor of Libya, the colony on the north coast of Africa. There had been



Gen. Balbo

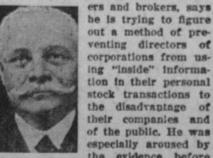
mystery almost ever since Balbo re turned from his triumphant flight concerning his standing with Mussolini. was received as a hero at Rome and made air marshal. Then he dropped out of the news completely. and it was rumored he was in disfavor.

The duce has reorganized his cabinet according to a plan formed long ago. He has himself assumed the portfolios of the navy and aviation, in addition to the five offices he already

CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS is all out of patience with the intrigues of Austrian officials and government employees who are in sympathy with the Nazi movement and has decided to get rid of those persons immediately. He has a "federal commissar for personnel reform" whose duty is to discover the offenders and eliminate them.

Maxim LITVINOV, Soviet envoy, enjoyed several days of pleasant and profitable conversation in Washington with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and other officials. It was expected that the President would announce very soon that ambassadors were to be exchanged between the United States and Russia, for the negotiations were proceeding smoothly. Some of the questions to be settled may be taken up after recognition of the Soviet re-

SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER of Florida, chairman of the senate committee that is investigating the doings of the stock market and of bank-



he is trying to figure out a method of preventing directors of corporations from using "inside" information in their personal stock transactions to the disadvantage of their companies and of the public. He was especially aroused by the evidence before his committee that

Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the Chase National bank, and Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit company, sold huge blocks of stock in the latter company just before it passed a dividend.

One suggestion made to Fletcher along this line is that directors of companies listing their securities on the exchange be required to publish transactions in those stocks. In this way, he explains, the public would at least know when directors of a corporation were selling its stock.

THE Philippines legislature has givright to vote, this being the first instance of the extension of the franchise to women in an Oriental country. The measure was recommended by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy,

6, 1923, Western Newspaper t

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

younger, observed during his premiership of England that Self-Control consequences flowing for Industry from the acts of statesmen were the things that mattered and the truth of his thought has had no better demonstration than in the turn of events which has followed adoption of the principle of the national recovery act. The acts of the statesmen, in this instance, conducted the national government directly into the middle of private business, enterprise and initiative under the guise of partnership with the government. The consequence flowing from those acts is the slow. but certain, development of a new type of permanent self-control for industry.

I am referring, of course, to the proposition that has come at once to be known as the "Swope Plan," because it was Gerard Swope, head of the giant General Electric company. who fathered the plan if, indeed, he did not work out the details, and gave it the impetus to carry on. The Swope name is synonomous with big business and industrial leadership, hence the prestige that the Swope plan had from the start.

But, whether business likes it or not, and whether the bulk of the people at this time agree with the principle, I have found few persons in a position to survey the future who fall to see anything in the picture other than continuation of some of the NRA principles, and Mr. Swope's proposal perpetuates them. Mr. Swope appears to recognize that there are numerous evils in the NRA system now obtaining and at the same time to recognize the necessity for a thorough housecleaning by business itself. In other words, the Swope plan contemplates providing business with authority to do the things NRA was organized to do but, in the nature of things, cannot

possibly do. Since there are too many details to permit of a discussion of all of them in these columns, permit me to summarize the Swope plan as a logical setup for the control of all industry by itself, with a national chamber of commerce at the top. In the administration of that chamber, the federal government would have a part, and that provides the necessary government supervision. The present syslem of codes for this and for that, hit and miss, enforced by men and women, who, in some cases, have had no practical experience whatsoever, would be superseded by trade associations for each industry.

There would be the necessary regulatory committees in which the industrial folks themselves would be in the majority but in which the government would participate so that it knew what was going on. The primary responsibility, as becomes readily apparent, would be on the business interests and the government would horn in only when human avarice or crookedness upset policies predicated upon sound judgment and far vision.

The program, too, would eliminate what observers here have feared constantly, namely, the building up of a gigantic bureaucracy in Washington. That is what is happening under NRA and one cannot be blind to it even while admitting the gains resulting from NRA activities, When Mr. Swope made his announcement before the advisory and planning commission of the Department of Commerce, he barely hinted at that phase, yet it was plain he was aware of the growing tendency, since it is history how government encroaches further and further unless the people themselves call a halt.

Mr. Swope laid his plan before the council and the nation with the admonition that:

. . .

"If business does Swope Plan not organize to con-trol itself, either the state or the federal government will." So the program was born, and it immediately received the blessing of the administration and expressions of good luck from various other sources. It may be, and probably will be, that enmity and petty jealousy will stick out for changes in favor of individual groups, but as far as I have been able to learn the structure has been set up and it is likely to stand as a principle. I mean by that, the chances are industry will choose in the end to accept what it may consider to be the lesser of two evils from its own standpoint; it will take either something built up from the Swope plan that will keep commerce and industry on a decent plane, or it will have to swallow further encroachments from a governmental bureaucracy.

It is to be remembered that President Roosevelt has insisted that he is not irrevocably committed to any of the plans for recovery which he has sponsored. He has described them generally, as he said of the agricultural adjustment program, that it is experimental, a move by trial and error to determine what will end the depression. Consequently, it seems fair to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will support the Swope plan quite some time yet, even if it goes awry in the end.

. . . The President at last has launched out on a course of aid for the so-called heavy industries. He has determined

Washington. - William Pitt, the on this program after long delay, and only after he had been urged to do so by dozens of men who ought to have some understanding of the country's economic problems. The public works administration loan to the railroads was the first step and others have followed. It is a move designed to make capital available for expenditure by those heavy industries in the belief that those expenditures will encourage others in kindred industries to lay out some of their own resources, if they have any, so the normal cycle of money flow will be restored.

> There can be no doubt, of course, that every time expenditures are made for construction, re-

More Jobs, pair or remodeling. More Money Jobs have been made available, and when jobs are made available there is more spending by those given work. It is obvious that each of these add something to the country's buying power, but the question is, how much? That seems to be the weakness of the plan to help heavy industries, as it was the weakness of other plans involving expenditures. While the \$135,-000,000 that was loaned to about twenty railroads, for example, will start some folks to work, it will require a good many more millions to carry that theory through to successful completion, according to the best judgment have been able to obtain.

But that fact is not one in criticism. It is pointed out merely in emphasis of another fact, namely, that this recovery is and must of necessity be a slow process. It will be so slow that most folks will lose patience and confidence in the future. That will help never

Let us take the railroad loan up for consideration, again. It is small, comparatively speaking, but repeating that which was said above: it will result in jobs. The heavy industries after all are the big employers of labor, and if they are able to increase their pay rolls in however small amounts, there will be just that much momentum given to the wheel which must turn continuously if there is to be prosperity throughout the world. So as the other industrial and agricultural recovery programs move forward with their varying degrees of success, the attempt to get those heavy industries on their feet surely must be considered as a unit of the general plan and one that is highly important in the structure of economic life.

The first payments to farmers under the wheat acreage reduction program have been made. The Farmers Get first one was made

First Pay to a farmer in Iowa from which state Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture comes. I was told at the department that it just happened the first payment went out there. All details of the contract had been arranged and so the check went forward. It so happened, however, that Iowa was one of the trouble spots in the farmers' strike, and the quick action to get money out there might naturally have been taken in hope of providing some of those farmers with a reason to quit the strike.

It is the expectation of the Department of Agriculture that the wheat program will result in distribution of around \$102,000,000 to the farmers. The acreage reduction signed up will take about 7,800,000 acres out of production next year, and the payments now being made represent about 70 per cent of what each farmer will receive. The remainder will be paid next spring when the farmers' coltracts will have been fully executed in the sense that the acre concerned has not been planted either this fall or next spring.

. . . Despite their "wet" leanings, Postmaster General Farley and Attorney General Cummings have had to decree that liquor advertisements in newspapers and magazines may not go into "dry" states. They have ruled that it is proper for a newspaper or a magazine, carrying a liquor advertisement, to circulate in a state where prohibition is not operative under state laws. but otherwise the advertisement must not be circulated.

L do not imagine it was a pleasant thing for "Big Jim" Farley to do, because it was he who fought harder for repeal than any other high Democratic leader. And possibly the action was made more distastoful to Mr. Farley because it was another Democrat, "Jim" Reed, of Missouri, who had sponsored the law that barred liquor advertising from the mails, when he was a member of the senate. Senator Reed, always a wet, had put forward the amendment barring advertisements of liquor for the purpose of "seeing how far the drys will go." They went, and Senator Reed had to vote for a provision of law that he knew was

I have made numerous inquiries ntely and I can find no logical reason for barring the advertising, except that it is in the law. It does not occur to me that anyone will be made more thirsty by reading an advertiseme that liquor can be ordered and will be delivered "if and when" repeal comes. 6, 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

## Path in Life Greased for Possessor of Tact

"There is yo doubt that it is advantageous to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth," said Mr. Cato Ninetails. "It permits a pleasant and confortable start in life, even if it is lost in the subsequent hurly-burly, as it often is. Still more advantageous, I think, is it to be born with a nice sense of tact in the temperament, because it is more certain to be retained, and is more likely to afford pleasanter passage through life. Tact, I should inclusively define, as the intuitive ability to say the right thing and do the right thing at the right time, and never to say or do the wrong thing. No one, I take it, has a more complete comprehension of the value of tact than those of us who have it not; those of us who always, or nearly always, say or do the wrong thing, to the embarrassment not only of ourselves, but of other people.

"Those who would be popular must have tact; but, on the other hand, those who succeed in being popular must often be bored, for the inevitable burden of popularity is more or less boredom. To be sure, those who lack tact, are often, as I have just said, embarrassed, and, what temporarily seems worse, often snubbed: but as we so often tactlessly protect ourselves from being bored, the law of compensation would seem to work somewhat to our advantage. It may be, too, that there are those who are so superiorily tactful that they can avoid being bored. These are the princes of human society, whose oyster the world is and who are, far and away, more blessed than those who began with and continue with their silver spoons.-Indianapolis News.

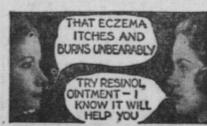
## Why Children Need a Liquid Laxative

The temporary relief children get from some synthetic, habit-forming cathartic may cause bowel strain, and even set-up irritation in the kidneys. A properly prepared liquid laxative brings a perfect movement. There is no discomfort at the time and no weakness after. You don't have to give the child "a double dose" a day or two later.

Can constipation be corrected in children? "Yes!" say medical men. 'Yes!" say many mothers who have followed this sensible medical advice: 1. Select a good liquid laxative. 2. Give the dose you find suited to the system. 3. Gradually reduce the dose until the bowels are moving regularly without aid.

An approved liquid laxative (one that is widely used for children) is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. The mild laxative action of this excellent preparation is the best form of help for children—and grown-ups, too. The dose can be regulated for any age or need.

Your druggist has Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Member N. R. A.



"Some time ago eczema broke out on my leg. After weeks of special treatment during which time the itching and burning was so eevere I could hardly stand it, I was told nothing more could be done for me. A friend of mine urged me to try Resinol Oint-ment, which I did. I am happy to say it healed my leg completely and I have never had any break-ing out since." (Signed)—Mrs. E. E. P. \*Name on request. Pawtucket, R. L. FOR FREE TRIAL size package of Resino Ointment and Soap with copy of our Skin Treatment booklet, write to Resinol, Depar-ment W4, Baltimore, Maryland.

