## News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Asks for Shorter Hours and Higher Wages; NRA Penalty Provisions Will Be Invoked; Desperate Dillinger Escapes From Jail.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SEVERAL thousand members of the code authorities gathered in Constitution hall, Washington, at the call of the President to revise and strengthen NRA industrial agreements. The opening session was formal and rather stately, with the members of the cabinet, other high government officials and many senators and congressmen present. Before this assembly came Mr. Roosevelt to tell not so much what had been accomplished in the last twelvementh as what he hoped for in the near future. He warned the industrial leaders that "the government cannot forever continue to absorb the whole burden of unemployment." He called for greater protection of small business, terming the code authority "the keeper of your small industrial brother." Brieffy summarized, this is what Mr.

Roosevelt proposed: Wage increases and shortening of hours to bolster consuming power and spread employment.

Greater adherence by the people to the Blue Eagle symbol to make all "play the game."

Continued enforcement of the antitrust laws to retain competition and prevent monopoly.

Strict adherence by employers to the law allowing free choice by employees of representatives to do their collective bargaining.

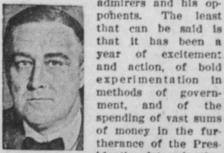
Permanent reorganization of the economic and social structure along the lines already started.

General Johnson, NRA administrator, wound up the code authority sessions with the blunt announcement that the Blue Eagle rules were to be tightened up and the assertion: "I have been too gentle. 'You ain't seen nothing yet." Urging the industrialists to play the game fairly, the general uttered three warnings. One was that under specific orders from the President the NRA was reorganizing to enforce the penal sections of the act; the second, that the country faces this spring "the worst epidemic of strikes in our history because of illegal interposition of employers in the matter of company unions; the third. that, with the recent Supreme court decision upholding the New York state emergency milk law, the administration has dropped all hesitation, and is ready to use the powers of the industrial law to the limit if opposition

forces it. To draft his new plan for making more jobs, Johnson asked the code authorities of the heavy goods industries and of the consumer groups to

select twelve men each. President Roosevelt, said the administrator, has approved the plan for putting teeth in the NRA. The President himself intimated that he would ask congress to extend the time limit on the licensing provisions of the NRA. The act gives authority to the President to place any industry under license and to revoke the license of any concern in the industry, thereby compelling it to shut down. This authority to license expires next June under the terms of the recovery act which granted it for one year only, whereas the life of the act was limited to two years.

COMPLETION of President Roose-House called forth a chorus of laudation and of hostile criticism from his admirers and his op-



therance of the President's determination President to establish a New Roosevelt Deal that amounts to

a social revolution. Mr. Roosevelt himself, in a brief address on the occasion of the installing of Dr. J. M. Gray as chancellor of the American university in Washington, said "one of the most salient features of the salient year in our American life has been the amazing and universal increase in the interest" of the people in the subject of government.

The joint congressional Republican campaign committee took occasion to issue a statement declaring that the administration ends its first year "with many platform pledges untried and practically abandoned, with policies unshaped and conflicting, with its monetary program bewilderingly uncertain-a situation baffling enough to prove a hindrance to a return to prosperity."

Replying for the supporters of the administration, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, nominally a Republican, said:

"It is not necessary to agree with all that has been done in every conceivable particular, but unfair and unjust would be the individual who would not emphatically concede that with an enlightened audacity the President has acted, and has accomplished amazing results.

"It is a sorry policy that now says

been done that is right and that the President has brought them no relief, and the future holds for them no hope. "We are better, and our country is

better, and our people are better, and our times are better for what the President has done during the past

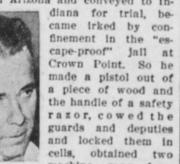
EGISLATION to restore the air mail to commercial operators will speedily be started through congress at the instance of the President. He sent letters to Chairman McKellar of the senate post office committee, Chairman Mead of the house postal committee and Chairman Black of the special senate committee investigating the air mail, in which he outlined his plan for new temporary contracts and the eventual regulation of air mail rates and routes by the interstate commerce committee.

The new policy will be for contracts to be let for not more than three years "on full, open and fair competitive bidding, with a limitation of the rates of compensation above which no contract will be awarded."

The legislation carrying the program into effect, Senator McKellar indicated, will fix the limit of compensation mentioned by the President far below the prevailing 40 cents per mile. The figure, the senator said, may be as low as 25 cents.

Six months before the three year contract expires, according to President Roosevelt's suggestion, the question of the public convenience and necessity of the various routes and the question of maximum rate of pay would be submitted to the ICC. Under this plan transportation of the mails by air would be placed under substantially the same regulation as that of the railroads.

JOHN DILLINGER, eminent bank robber, gang leader and alleged murderer, who was captured with great eclat in Arizona and conveyed to In-



machine guns from John Dillinger the jail armory and a pistol from a guard, took Sheriff Lillian Holley's car from the garage and drove away with a negro murderer. They took one deputy sheriff and a garage attendant as hostages but released them near Peotone, Ill., and then vanished. It was believed Dillinger was hidden somewhere in the vicinity of Chicago. The law authorities of the Middle West were all searching for him, and all officers had

orders to kill him at sight. Sheriff Holley's car was found abandoned on a street in Chicago.

This escape of the desperado was one of the boldest performances of his career, and it is amazing to consider how it could have been successfully carried out, in view of Dillinger's record. Perhaps some sympathy is due the woman sheriff, Mrs. Holley, who was given that office after the death of her husband. Terribly depressed by the flasco, she made the futile gesture of strapping an automatic about her waist and setting out to find Dillinger.

Mrs. Holley declared she would not resign her office, but steps were taken to force her out by court action. Two of her deputies were arrested, charged with aiding and abetting the escape. The investigations and recrimminations in Lake county are unfortunately mixed up with local politics.

DESPITE the protests of the "little navy" group, the senate by a vote of 65 to 18 approved the administration's naval replacement bill authorizing the construction of a 15,200 ton aircraft carrier, approximately 65 destroyers totaling 99,200 tons, some 29 submarines totaling 35,530 tons and the airplanes (from 650 to 1,250) required to complete the fleet's air equip-

Planned to cover a five-year period. the replacement program will cost approximately \$475,000,000 in all for the projected vessels, and \$95,000,000 more if the maximum number of planes are

Enactment of the measure assures the United States of a navy as strong as is allowed under the London agreement of 1930,

S WAS predicted recently, the As was predicted Judge Florence Allen of Ohlo to the federal Circuit Court of Appeals bench. She is the first woman to be made a federal judge. Since she was admitted to the bar twenty years ago her legal career in Ohio has been notable. In 1922 she was elected to the Supreme

court of that state. The President also appointed Mrs. Bernice Pyke of Cleveland as collector of customs there, and Frank P. Corrigan, likewise of Cleveland, to be to 120,000,000 people that nothing has | minister to El Salvador,

Two more vacancies in the Demo-cratic national committee are announced as a result of the President's belief that national committeemen should not practice law before government departments or hold party and government positions at the same time. Arthur F. Mullen of Omaha, who was floor manager for Mr. Roosevelt in the Chicago convention and who is counsel for Public Works projects involving some \$15,000,000, resigned from the national committee; and his action was followed two days later by the resignation of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, of Wyoming, director of the mint, who quit the committee with reluctance. At this writing the only prominent holdouts remaining are Postmaster General Farley, who is chairman of the national committee and also of the New York Democratic committee, and William A. Julian of Ohio, treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Mullen, it is rumored, may turn up as an opponent of Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska in the forthcoming race for the United States senator-

SENATOR SIMEON D. FESS of Ohio is one of the most voluble of the administration's critics, and he found opportunity for another ener-

getic attack when the senate was considering Senator Tom Connally's bill to include cattle among the basic commodities subject to farm adjustment control. The provision for an appropriation of \$200,-000,000 was the special point of assault

by Fess, McNary of Oregon, Dickinson of Iowa, and Carey of Wyoming and Vandenberg of Michigan, all of whom agreed that the Agricultural Adjustment program has been a complete failure. The Democrats, with the exception of Connally, made no reply to the verbal barrage.

The Ohio senator said that hog prices had fallen instead of rising. that the prices of farm commodities not under the AAA had in many cases risen faster and higher than the socalled basic commodities.

"That sort of thing is nauseating to any decent person who wants business to be done in a business way." he said, alluding to the hog buying program. 'It's time to stop this foolish experimentation, time to take the heavy hand of government off business and let business recover."

Senator Vandenberg and Senator McNary could not understand why \$200,000,000 were required for cattle when only \$100,000,000 were asked in the original bill covering six commodities.

to be paid before a processing tax was tion between the back-fire resulting the handle of a safety | levied and that perhaps no processing tax was intended to be levied on cattle. Senator Connally fumed, but could not answer their queries.

"I think I can answer." Senator Dickinson finally put in. "The AAA has obligated itself for \$855,000,000 in benefits; an additional \$831,000,000 are called for 1935. Yet treasury receipts show only \$203,000,000 received from processing taxes."

"In other words, a potential deficit at the present time of more than \$600, 000,000," remarked Senator Vander

C HICAGO'S most sensational mur-der trial in recent years resulted in the conviction of the elderly Dr. Alice Wynekoop who was charged with killing her daughter-in-law, Rheta, presumably to get the insurance on her life. The jury fixed her penalty at 25 years in the penitentiary, which amounts to a life sentence. The first hearing of the case resulted in a mistrial because the defendant was too ill for its continuance.

Doctor Wynekoop, a member of a family of physicians, had practiced medicine in Chicago for many years and her crime astounded her numerous friends.

CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Fletcher-Rayburn stock regulation bill, which the President expects congress to pass at this session, is challenged by the New York stock exchange. This action is taken as notice that if the measure is enacted its validity will be tested in the courts.

The position of the exchange is that the mere declaration by congress that "transactions in securities as commonly conducted upon securities exchanges are effected with a national public interest" does not make this so as a matter of law. Such transactions as "commonly conducted" are not transactions in interstate commerce, according to the lawyers for the exchange, and congress, they declare, "cannot by legislative flat ascribe to them legal characteristics which they do not otherwise possess."

MRS, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tugwell and others, took an aerial trip to the Caribbean islands, the special purpose of which was to visit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. From Miami they flew via Cuba to Port Au Prince, Haiti, and San Pedro in the Dominican republic, and thence to San Juan and St. Thomas. The last named town gave the First Lady a gay welcome. She made a brief study of social and economic conditions there and took part in the dedication of a hospital building named "The Anna Eleanor building" in her honor, After a hop, to St. Croix, also in the Virgin Islands, the party returned to San Juan, where Mrs. Roosevelt was quite elaborately entertained.

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National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.-Topics of general discussion in Washington obviously range the whole category

More Critics; of subjects that go More Noise to make up the "New Deal," but 1 have been impressed lately with the predominant place now held by two questions in the conversations one hears about the streets, offices, clubs and other places where men meet. Largely to the exclusion of other matters, one hears people trying to figure out whether a turn has come in the Roosevelt political luck, as one topic, and growing comment on the prevalent confusion within the administration, as the other subject of comment. True, they constitute questions to which the final answer is not yet apparent, but the thought I am trying to advance is that possibly the New Deal is undergoing some sort of a transition aft-

er one year. Attention should be called again to the all-embracing control which President Roosevelt hitherto has exercised almost without effort. Anything he said, anything he did, or anything he proposed, was accepted. There were few critics, and those who did criticize cannot be described as highly vocal. Now, however, it is a fact that there are more critics and they are making noise that is not hushed. There are open opponents of the administration policies, not only in the Republican ranks where it is natural they would be found, but among the

Democrats as well. As nearly as I can ascertain, the wave of criticism that has come forth into bloom is traceable to one of Mr. Roosevelt's acts, directly. The confusion that has followed seems, at the same time, to have been given birth as a result of the unexpected criticism. Or to state the proposition in another manner, the administration efforts to fend off the criticism are viewed by some observers as having formed the basis of the confusion. I can report only that which I can ascertain to be fact and, on appearance alone, it seems Mr. Roosevelt acted hastily on the air mail contract cancellation and his action unloosed an issue over which individuals can take sides. It is really the first time he has provided the opposition with a peg on which they can hang their hats.

While the official spokesmen of the They suggested that benefits were administration say there is no connecfrom the contract cancellation and the several moves made by the President since, in his far flung efforts to get us out of the depression. I am told that these declarations are having no effect on those who want to criticize the New Deal schemes. The NRA revision program, the substitution of a new billiondollar program of a relief character for the CWA which Administrator Hopkins now concedes has been something of a flop, and the battles for legislation in congress, all are accepted as showing the desire of the President to accomplish a change in the attitude of the critics. It is axiomatic that if people can be made to talk or think about other things, they will forget to voice opinions about things which they oppose. Some say it is another exposition of the Roosevelt psychology of keeping people's minds off the de-

But it has not succeeded yet. Whether it will, remains to be seen. . . .

It is to be observed that, for the first time, criticism of the New Deal plans includes a sizable attack on the Hit at Expenditures vast expenditures being made. Mr. Roosevelt has been spending money as fast, if not faster, than was spent during the World war, and many persons are now coming forward with the assertion that "spending our way out of the depression" may leave the government with such a debt that our children's children still will be paying on it. But right in the face of these attacks, Mr. Roosevelt has brought forth the CWA substitute and a request that congress

appropriate \$950,000,000 to pay for it. In the meantime and while the confusion has become worse confounded, it is to be noted that orders have gone from the Executive offices to the Democratic leaders in congress to get new air mail contract legislation through in a hurry. This legislation is predicated on the theory that private airlines shall carry the air mail. Further, there is every reason to believe now that the companies whose contracts were cancelled so hastily will be allowed to bid again for the jobs.

Postmaster General Farley maintains the President was acting in accordance with law when he ordered the mail contracts canceled. Mr. Roosevelt has said so in several different languages. The fact remains, however, that it always has been the practice to accord an opportunity for a hearing, whether the charge be one of fraud or whether it be some other allegation. No hearing was granted the air mail contractors. Indeed, they were given less than two weeks of time before they were off of the job, and the army pllots were doing the work. According to the discussion in congress, it is quite evident there are many influential persons throughout the country who feel the contractors were not given a fair shake by the

The conversations I hear are to the general effect that if the army had been equipped to do the mail carrying job, as some of its general staff members publicly announced, and if there had been no such deplorable loss of life among the youthful army pilots as occurred, Mr. Roosevelt in all likelihood would have had few repercussions to the dramatic cancellation of contracts. But the army planes were not fitted for the job, and there was a deplorable loss of life among the youthful army pilots. And on top of that, there was open criticism of the cancellation order among a good many of the President's own party in con-

If the criticism of the air mail contracts had come alone, Mr. Roosevelt, in the opinion of many competent observers, would have weathered the storm. Probably he would have been the gainer, because few people are willing to condone crookedness.

. . . I mentioned confusion as one of the main topics of conversation in Washington. That is a Much correct state-

ment. At no time in Confusion a long acquaintance with official affairs have I seen circumstances in the nation's capital in which the moves have been so swift that even trained observers have their difficulties in keeping up. Actually, by the time one gets a thorough knowledge of changes resulting from one move, another, or several, has taken place. They have come, accurately speaking, "from all over town," for the numerous agencies, administrators, bureaus, departments and so forth are

scattered that widely. Here is an illustration of how things change: from the various sources of information which the administration has set up, the correspondents were led to believe that the Civil Works administration plan of relief was going along all hunky dory. Then, rather suddenly, there came the happening which I predicted some months ago, namely, a lot of petty graft. Next, Mr. Hopkins, the administrator, made a rather clean breast of the thing, saying, in effect, that the CWA had flopped.

But few of the correspondents were prepared for the sudden announcement from the President that a substitute plan had been evolved. The President had been planning to eliminate CWA relief with the return of warmer weather. Something had " happened, however, with which the correspondents were not made acquainted. This was development of a conclusion that industry, despite the NRA and other New Deal plans, was not absorbing workers as rapidly as had been expected. Hence, the President decided to continue the CWA program, but in a different form.

It ought to be said here that industry has not been entirely to blame. Industry is recovering. Of that, there can be no doubt. But the progress has been just as slow as progress that takes place when a human being recovers from a long Illness. Some of the economists in the government have been frank enough to tell me that they had been too optimistic; they were justified in their belief that recovery was under way, and it is happening, but their guess had been wrong as to speed.

Mr. Roosevelt outlined in his announcement a program of relief for: first, distressed fam-Relief ilies in rural areas: stranded families Program and populations in communities where industries have died, such as in worked-out coal mine areas, and for unemployed populations in large cities. From this outline, it would appear that there had been a great change in the method of dealing out relief, compared with the present

system. As far as I can get facts on this new program, however, there is actually little difference. It may serve to create a feeling of new progress, and it may serve to get rid of some of the appointees whose work has not been satisfactory, without causing political strife, but I believe the end sought will be no different than the CWA plan. While this has been worked out,

there have been new rulings galore respecting the Agricultural Adjustment administration contracts with farmers, relating to cotton, wheat, corn and hogs; a new policy also respecting treatment of the dairy industry, and a new setup for handling foreign trade. The treasury, with its vast gold hoard has had to work out details slowly, but there are myriads of those details. And on top of these, there has come a ruckus in congress where 435 representatives and 30-odd senators are up for re-election this fall, There is more than a sprinkling of these who want to restore part of the veterans' compensation that was taken away last year by the economy act. Then, there are the soldiers' bonus advocates. A year ago, Mr. Roosevelt could have said a whispered "no" on any of these, and his wish would have been an irrevocable order. It is different now, however, and the breach between the President and congress is getting no better very fast. © by Western Newspaper Union.

TOWN IN MIDOCEAN

A vast uncharted island, forerunner of many others which will give to the world a new race of island dwellers, is said by a Berlin correspondent likely to rise shortly in the North sea. A time in the near future has been visualized when there will be maritime towns moored in the middle of the Atlantic and complete with luxury hotels and landing grounds for aircraft. Fast airplane services will be begun from the mainland and in between the island communities. airdromes, with powerful wireless stations, will be built. Then will come the health seekers. Week-enders will discover this new world on their doorsteps. The islands will have their trees, flowers and gardens. The sea will be harnessed to provide electricity, and the wants of the communities will be supplied by cargo carrying aircraft from the mainland.

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STOMACH AND NERVES BAD?

