

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Calls for Truce Between Labor and Industry— Convention of A. F. of L.—Air Combat Forces Taken Away From Foulis.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S latest radio talk with his fellow citizens was well written, well delivered and peculiarly vague as to his future intentions.



President Roosevelt

He sought to reassure business and labor, both of which are questioning him anxiously, but he made no definite replies to their categorical queries. His one specific statement was that within a month he would seek to negotiate a truce between large groups of employers and large groups of employees through which there would be a cessation of the strikes that have been disrupting the nation's business.

He said he would ask the representatives of those forces to agree temporarily on questions of wages, hours and working conditions, and that with such agreements in force he expected further adjustments would be made peacefully, through governmental or private mediation.

"I shall not ask either employers or employees permanently to lay aside the weapons common to industrial war," he added. "But I shall ask both groups to give a fair trial to peaceful methods of adjusting their conflicts of opinion and interest, and to experiment for a reasonable time with measures suitable to civilize our industrial civilization."

By way of reply to the appeals of many business, industrial and financial leaders that the more radical measures of the administration's program be abandoned, Mr. Roosevelt declared the New Deal is to go on. To the questions of those leaders concerning balancing of the budget, government expenses, further devaluation of the dollar or return to the gold standard, he made no reply. However, he did declare himself in favor of a system of business based on private profit. Then he said:

"I am not for a return to that definition of liberty under which for many years a free people were being gradually regimented into the service of the privileged few. I prefer and I am sure you prefer that broader definition of liberty under which we are moving forward to greater freedom, to greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America."

Concerning the NRA, the President gave praise to General Johnson and said the national recovery administration was entering its second phase, "which is in turn a period of preparation for legislation which will determine its permanent form." He admitted there was a question as to the wisdom of some of the devices employed during the first phase of the NRA, but he declared the attacks on the constitutionality of many of the things his administration has done. "We are not," he said, "frightened by reactionary lawyers or political editors. All these cries have been heard before."

Near the beginning of his address, the President said: "I am happy to report that after years of uncertainty, culminating in the collapse of the spring of 1933, we are bringing order out of the old chaos with a greater certainty of the employment of labor at a reasonable wage and of more business at a fair profit. These governmental and industrial developments hold promise of new achievements for the nation."

First formal response to the President's speech came from the National Association of Manufacturers, which urged him to issue a proclamation for a "truce on industrial warfare" during which existing employment relations would be continued, and challenged the American Federation of Labor to take like action. Its statement said:

"The President will find employers willing to sit down with him, as he proposes, to devise means for ending the constant series of strikes which have been one of the major obstacles to recovery."

Green and Morrison, respectively president and secretary of the federation, said this was a subterfuge and that the manufacturers should first publicly announce they would obey the decisions of constituted authorities, especially concerning discrimination and collective bargaining.

While President William Green and some other leaders of the American Federation of Labor, just convened in San Francisco, expressed approval of what Mr. Roosevelt said in his radio address, many others prominent in the federation are far from satisfied with the way things are going. The executive council's annual report devoted pages to an analysis of the effect of the NRA upon the interests of labor. Almost without exception, the effects were found either directly harmful or at least unsatisfactory.

That because it has failed to reduce hours of labor sufficiently it has also failed to create a satisfactory number of new jobs.

That its compliance machinery is ineffective, with the result that violations of the spirit of the codes are easily accomplished and quite general.

Labor does not have proper representation in either code enforcement or administration.

"In one way," the report says, pointing to what seems to be viewed as the only satisfactory accomplishment thus far under the NRA, "codes have fulfilled expectations. They have with few exceptions wiped out child labor."

PRESIDENT GREEN in his address to the Federation of Labor declared the establishment of the 30-hour week was one of the possible means of wiping out unemployment, and said those opposing it have offered no other remedy. First actual results in the campaign for this were announced later to the convention by Frank Feeney, president of the Elevator Constructors' union.

What he called the "greatest labor document ever written" has been signed—a five-year agreement with contractor employers providing the six-hour day, five-day week for the 19,000 members of the union on a pay basis of the eight-hour day. The contract will become effective immediately, Feeney said, in any locality in which any other four of the building trades unions negotiate similar agreements.

The document also provides for an absolutely closed shop and gives the elevator constructors the right to strike at any time to support any movement for the 30-hour week.

While the delegates were cheering this announcement, Col. W. F. Axton, tobacco manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., arose and made a lively speech in support of the 30-hour week as the means of getting everybody back to work.

"If we want to get business back we must give employment to labor," Axton said. "Industry at the same time must be protected from unfair competition by such means as codes."

The arrival of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, gave impetus to the fight for extension of the A. F. of L. into the industrial union field and to the plan to increase the executive council from 11 to 25 members.

Although Lewis, controlling 3,000 convention votes, was opposed by Green on the council plan, the miners' leader removed the last doubt concerning Green's re-election by announcing that he would not only back Green but would place him in nomination.

FOLLOWING the recommendations of a special committee appointed by the War department and headed by Newton D. Baker, the department has created a general headquarters air force, comprising all the air combat forces, and placed it under the direct command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff.

Thus all the fighting planes are taken away from Gen. Benjamin D. Foulis, chief of the air corps, and he is left in command of only the army air schools and air depots. "Benny," who flew with the Wrights in 1909 and worked his way to high command, has long been at odds with the general staff, struggling against what he considered its intrigues and politics. Now the general staff is having its way with him and, as one Washington commentator says, instead of the flying air fighter which his record fitted him to be, he has become a desk soldier and a school teacher.

Just as this order was issued Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, former chief of the air corps and a perpetual storm center, was testifying before the commission appointed by the President to study the government's aviation problem.

Mitchell called the organization of a "GHQ" air force "a lot of bunk," and he declared that all army officers who signed the Baker report should be "kicked out of the service." He referred to army aviation plans as the work of "Boy Scouts" in the War department.

According to Mitchell, these are the measures the country should adopt for its aerial defense:

Merge army, navy, and all air services under one command.

Build planes with a cruising radius of 6,000 to 8,000 miles.

Make detailed plans for war, including the evacuation of New York city in case of an air attack by Japan "from a base in Alaska."

Construct dirigibles, for 50 of them "competently" handled could destroy Japan within two days.

REMODELING of the NRA by the new industrial recovery board which has displaced General Johnson is under way. One of the board's first official acts was to give a good job to Kilbourne Johnston, son of the retiring administrator—though he spells his name differently. The young man, who is an army lieutenant on leave, was made acting divisional administrator in charge of manufacturing codes.

Donald R. Richberg, director of the industrial emergency committee, who clashed repeatedly with Johnson when he was active as chief counsel of the recovery agency, intimated if there had been wounds they were now healed. "We have no quarrel," Richberg said with a smile.

On behalf of the textile workers Francis J. Gorman formally accepted the President's plan for an industrial truce. He suggested a six-months' armistice and promised that during that period the union would permit "no stoppage of work" in protest against any findings of the textile or national labor relations boards. At the same time Gorman warned that "renewal of conflict" was imminent unless the peaceful methods suggested by the executive could be brought into "swift and effective action."

ONCE more talk of war with Russia is agitating Japan, stirred up by a remarkably frank pamphlet put out by the Japanese army department. "Soviet Russia possesses 3,000 war planes, the United States 3,000 and China, 500," the pamphlet asserted. "If these nations combined, the air forces of the powers surrounding Japan would total more than 6,000 planes."

"Although diplomacy can give assurance that we will meet only one enemy, we must assume that the enemy will have at least 3,000 planes. Japan has only 1,000 planes. Can our armaments be said to be complete with this poor air force?"

"Constant trouble along the Soviet-Manchurian frontier, the increasingly challenging attitude of the Soviets and Russia's traditional unreliability make the future of Russo-Japanese relations uncertain."

THE world air congress convened at Washington, and one of the most important events on its program was the award to Wiley Post of the International Aeronautics Federation's annual gold medal for the outstanding aviation feat of 1933. For his solo flight around the world Post was chosen over Marshal Italo Balbo of Italy, the Lithuanian-American ocean flyers, Darius and Grenas, and J. V. Smirnoff, heroic Holland-Dutch East Indies mail pilot.

INTERESTING, though not highly important, is the report that comes from Vienna that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, dictator-president of Turkey, may marry one of the four unmarried sisters of King Zog of Albania. Zog is to visit Ankara soon and the engagement may be announced then. Kemal, who is fifty-seven years old, divorced his first wife, Latife Hanoum, in 1925, and is said to have expressed a wish to re-marry.

King Zog's marriageable sisters range in age from twenty-three to twenty-six. The Albanian royal family, like Kemal, is of the Moslem faith.

Rumors of another almost royal marriage come from Paris. The Parisier Tageblatt, German refugee newspaper, says Chancellor Hitler contemplates taking as his bride a German princess, one of the family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha which is allied to the crowns of half a dozen European countries. It adds that the fuhrer at the same time will assume the title of "duke of the Germans."

HARVARD university doesn't like Chancellor Hitler's treatment of Germany's educational institutions. Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, Hitler's confidential aid and himself a graduate of Harvard, made an offer to the university of a German traveling scholarship, but it was declined.

James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, said in a letter to Hanfstaengl: "We are unwilling to accept a gift from one who has been so closely associated with the leadership of a political party which has inflicted damage on the universities of Germany through measures which have struck at principles we believe to be fundamental to universities throughout the world."

SAMUEL INSULL and sixteen of his former associates in public utilities are now on trial in the federal court in Chicago. They are charged with having used the mails to defraud investors through the sale of \$143,000,000 in securities of the Corporation Securities company. Judge James H. Wilkerson is presiding over the trial and United States District Attorney Dwight H. Green heads the force of prosecutors. Selection of the jury didn't take long, but it was certain the trial of the case would consume weeks for the witnesses are numbered by hundreds.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and his naval advisers held a conference at the White House, and now Norman H. Davis, ambassador at large, is on his way back across the Atlantic to take part in talks in London preliminary to the international naval conference. Presumably he is all primed to insist on the President's policies. With Mr. Davis goes Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

Washington.—As the federal relief administration looks forward to the winter months when the relief burden obviously is heaviest, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, makes public figures showing that the average cost of maintaining a family of four on public relief now is \$23.00 a month. He says this figure varies materially from section to section, that it is materially higher in the industrial centers of the South where relief rolls are largest and that, probably, the country may expect a higher average cost during the forthcoming winter.

The statement by Mr. Hopkins becomes exceedingly significant, in the opinion of observers here, especially with reference to the likelihood that there will be an increase in cost this winter. It reflects two things. First, the administration's drive to bring about increased prices through crop limitation or crop destruction or any of the several methods employed not only is adding to the burden of those with limited buying power but it is compelling Uncle Sam and the states and counties and charitable organizations everywhere to pay an added price to keep people from starving. Secondly, the Hopkins statement gives more than an intimation of how many additions to the relief rolls there may be as a result of refusal of some people to accept any kind of jobs. It has been known many months that relief rolls carry a certain percentage of individuals who amount to the same thing as parasites, but the mounting cost both in the average and in the total figures are being examined by many experts with the thought in mind that considerable waste is in prospect.

The relief administration has been attempting to make surveys of relief rolls in many jurisdictions. The results in some of the cases have been quite disturbing to those in the government who are wholly desirous of lending help wherever help is necessary but who obviously are unwilling to see government funds drained off to care for individuals who are refusing to help themselves. How far this condition is going, none can foretell; nor can anyone at this time say accurately how extensive has become the list of those who regard relief rolls as their rightful meal ticket.

Some of the political leaders have become alarmed because, having knowledge of the dole system in England and in some of the other European countries, they know how hard it is to separate individuals from relief after those individuals have lost the pride and morale which causes people to support themselves. Hearings before congressional committees last winter disclosed in numerous cities how some people had declined to do the odd jobs created under the "make work" campaigns for the unemployed and had preferred to make their semi-weekly trips to the relief stores. At that time there were relief advocates of the sobriety type who insisted that the number of such unemployed was very small and that it would not increase. Relief administration figures, however, seem to show that the contrary is true and that wherever they may be there is a certain number of the unemployed who will remain attached to the government relief roll until that roll is absolutely liquidated.

I have heard several members of congress express the opinion that this phase of the relief problem is really the most difficult of the whole structure.

They want to see the government spend all of the money that is necessary to keep people from starving but they are beginning to demand that some way be found by which the sheep may be separated from the goats and properly fed.

Here in Washington a taste of the condition mentioned above has been exposed as the result of complaints by a taxpayers' organization. The taxpayers' group declared that its investigators had found many unemployed appearing at relief headquarters driving their own automobiles, they thought it was paradoxical that a man could afford to maintain his automobile and could not maintain his family. Relief authorities in the local offices denied these charges. The relief experts said some of the destitute were being transported to relief headquarters in the cars of friends, but despite the denials there seemed to have been some fire in all of the smoke.

Whatever the facts in the National Capital situation may have been, the condition itself nevertheless is attracting attention for the reason that some of the soft-hearted individuals who usually do more talking than anything else have risen to the defense of those who called for their doles in their motor cars.

The upshot of this and of the yelled charges of waste—and sometimes graft—in other cities is that this government is approaching a point where it must become more or less hardboiled in its relief administration. If it does not, nearly all of the observers agree, the United States will have a relief roll of six or eight millions which will continue to serve as a drain upon the treasury, both national and local, for a good many years to come. Some of the authorities are growing fearful,

too, of what may happen should the parasitic element be separated from its meal ticket. With winter coming on radicals can make a fine case out of a refusal by relief managers to feed this or that "starving family." I have even heard suggestions that the coming winter may see some riots of a character more severe than anything we have yet known. But if they do come it seems to be agreed they will not be due entirely to lack of food but to agitation on the part of some of those who have desired only to wreck our present structure of government.

With the return for the winter session of the Supreme Court of the United States, New Deal Up Dealers as well as old dealers may have some ground for belief that questions respecting their acts in the last year soon will be answered. In this country, we have always looked to the courts as the last resort to tell us when our legislative bodies as well as executive officers of our governments, state or national, have gone beyond bounds. All through the summer there has been the mounting demand for judicial construction of New Deal acts. It appears we are about to get them in numbers from the highest court in the land. There are sufficient petitions before the Supreme court to provide a rather accurate delimitation of the New Deal scope in its constitutional aspects.

Expert legal opinion here seems to lean toward substantiation of most of the New Deal activities by the high court. But at the same time some of the best legal minds in the country are maintaining that while part of the New Deal props look good, they are outside of what has hitherto been regarded as constitutional acts on the part of government and so the consensus is that there will be many five-to-four decisions forthcoming from the Supreme court before it lays aside its robes next spring.

As the Supreme court now is constituted, I think it is generally regarded as leaning to the conservative side. While the court is not supposed to be influenced by economic phases, the economy of the New Deal is so entwined with law that many astute observers tell me there can be no segregation of those two elements when it comes to ruling on constitutional phases of the New Deal.

The best available figures show that the government has instituted about 140 cases charging violation of NRA codes. It has won about 37 of these, and has lost about 15 of those coming to a decision. Private litigants have brought action against the NRA in 39 cases and the government has won 20 of these.

Similarly, there have been something like 20 cases in the courts involving Agricultural Adjustment administration rules and regulations. Of those that have gone through to a decision the government has won seven and lost three.

While it must be remembered that only a small percentage of these cases represent clear-cut issues, the box score certainly indicates the New Deal to be the winner thus far. But as said above, the lower court decisions mean next to nothing on questions of such import as these; none of the litigants will stop short of a final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

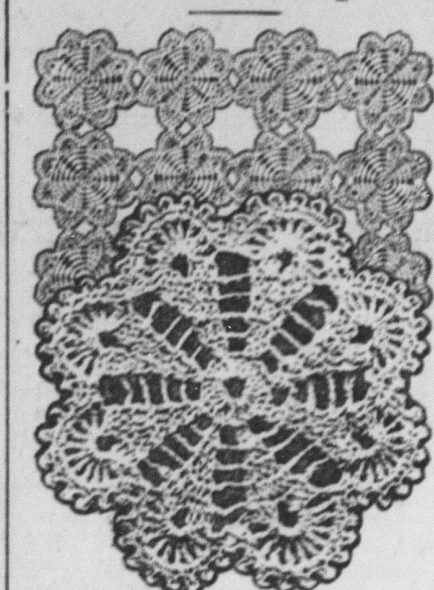
A situation somewhat unique in American politics is developing in Wisconsin where the LaFollette brothers are undertaking to continue the family dynasty by marching under the banner of a new organization, the progressive party. It is all being done very quietly but the facts seep through the national political headquarters here in Washington.

The regular Republican organization sees an opportunity to "knock off" the LaFollette by throwing their support to John M. Callahan, the Democratic candidate for the senate. Apparently they have little or no hope of electing their own senatorial candidate, the Wisconsin publisher, John R. Chapelle, who ended the political career of former Senator John J. Blaine in the primaries of 1932.

If Mr. Callahan does poll a sizeable Republican vote the question is whether this will offset the defections in the Democratic party. He was one of the leading supporters of Alfred E. Smith at the 1932 convention and neither the President nor his lieutenants have forgotten that it was the present Democratic senatorial candidate in Wisconsin who gave publicity to charges that Mr. Roosevelt's early campaign in the South for presidential nomination was in part financed and supported by the officers of the Klu-Klux Klan in Georgia.

All of which leads to the observation that political leaders sometimes do very strange things. They have been known to throw their own candidates overboard when the occasion required if they were to hold their control of the party machinery, state or national. Consequently, it is not particularly strange that the Republicans will support a Democrat for the senate if it would mean the removal of the thorn in their sides which the LaFollette family has proven for several decades.

Crochet Motif for Bedspread



A bedspread in crochet is a work of art, attracts attention and frequently becomes an heirloom. A spread crocheted in one piece becomes cumbersome as the work progresses. How much simpler to crochet one motif at a time and then assemble the motifs to complete spread. Watch your work grow when it can be taken along with you to social gatherings.

The above illustration represents the "Snow Flake" motif and how it shows up when put together. This motif when made of carpet warp measures six inches. Thirty-two motifs can be made from one pound of warp. This is only one of the 29 motifs shown in our book No. 27 on motif bedspreads. These motifs can also be used to make match sets for bedroom: curtains, pillows, chair-backs, scarfs, etc.

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Tomb Centuries Old
What is described as a "beautifully-painted tomb nearly fifty centuries old" has been discovered. The tomb belonged to Tissen, presumably a member of the Council of Ten comprising the executive of the then Egyptian government. The paintings are in colors so fresh that they look nearly new.

Some Critic
Ezry—"How was the band concert in town last night, Eph?" Eph—"First rate all but the music."

Why Hospitals Use a Liquid Laxative

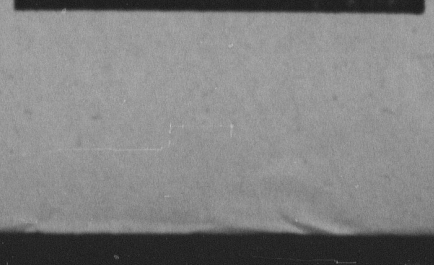
Hospitals and doctors have always used liquid laxatives. And the public is fast returning to laxatives in liquid form. Do you know the reasons? The dose of a liquid laxative can be measured. The action can thus be regulated to suit individual need. It forms no habit; you need not take a "double dose" a day or two later. Nor will a mild liquid laxative irritate the kidneys.

The right dose of a liquid laxative brings a more natural movement, and there is no discomfort at the time, or after. The wrong cathartic may often do more harm than good. A properly prepared liquid laxative like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin brings safe relief from constipation. It gently helps the average person's bowels until nature restores them to regularity. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is an approved liquid laxative which all druggists keep ready for use. It makes an ideal family laxative; effective for all ages, and may be given to the youngest child.

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