

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Assassination of Senator Long Stirs the Nation—Great Britain Ready to Take Sanctions Against Italy— Ickes Versus Hopkins.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.

HUEY P. LONG, United States senator and political dictator of Louisiana, is dead, the victim of an assassin's bullet. As he passed through a corridor of the state-house in Baton Rouge, where the legislature was passing more laws to solidify his control over the state, he was shot once through the body by Dr. Carl A. Weiss, Jr., of Baton Rouge, one of the "Kingfish's" political opponents. The assassin was immediately shot to death by the senator's ever present bodyguards.



Huey P. Long

The surgeons and physicians worked unceasingly to save Long, but his strength steadily waned and shortly after 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, about thirty hours after the shooting, he passed away.

Long's body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol building while many thousands passed by the bier. The impressive funeral services were held on the front terrace and the dead senator was interred in a sunken garden of the Capitol grounds. Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the young minister who deserted a rich parish in Shreveport to follow Long, was the only speaker at the funeral. The only music was the song, "Every Man a King," played in minor key and dirge time by the State University band.

Though the man who killed Long was known as one of his political foes, the real story of the assassination was shrouded in uncertainty. Earl Christenberry, secretary of the late senator, declared that Long was murdered as a result of a conspiracy; that a number of his enemies formed a "jury of death," and that Doctor Weiss was selected by lot to fire the fatal bullet. To those who are familiar with the conditions in Louisiana this story does not sound especially fantastic.

What will become of Long's "empire" is a question that agitates all his followers, and all the people of the state as well. For the present, it seemed likely, the members of the Long machine will sink their personal ambitions and try to hold the organization intact. It will be difficult for them to decide on a successor to the "Kingfish" as their leader. Gov. O. K. Allen is considered too mild and peace-loving. Seymour Weiss—no relative of the assassin—treasurer of the Long organization, is the strongest man in the lot, but he always has drawn back from holding a public position. Allen A. Ellender, speaker of the house, may be the man finally selected, though Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe is to the fore.

Political leaders of all parties expressed their deep regret for the assassination of Senator Long.

MUSSOLINI tacitly consented to the appointment of a committee of five nations by the League of Nations council to handle the Italo-Ethiopian embroglio, and after protest agreed that Great Britain and France should be among the members of that body. The other members are Spain, Turkey and Poland. Senor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain is the chairman, and he and his associates at once began the task assigned them. Each country is represented by its chief delegate, being besides Madariaga, Eden of England, Laval of France, Rustu Aras of Turkey and Josef Beck of Poland.



Salvador de Madariaga

Soon after the assembly of the league opened its session, Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, electrified the gathering by an outspoken warning to Italy and France. He declared Great Britain recognized Italy's need for expansion and raw materials but would not admit these could not be obtained peacefully. Pounding the tribune, he said:

"Britain stands for steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression." He paused, struck the tribune again, and repeated quietly:

"Steady collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

Sir Samuel more than intimated that Great Britain was prepared to take sanctions against Italy in case of aggression provided all the other members of the league shared the risk; and if not, then England was prepared to isolate herself from the continent. This seemed to put it up to Premier Laval of France, to choose between the friendship of Britain and that of Italy. Laval, meanwhile, was trying to persuade Mussolini to accept another plan he had devised and postponed his speech to the assembly.

Representatives of the Netherlands and Sweden were the first to support Hoare's position, announcing their countries would fulfill all obligations, including collective penalties, if any member became a victim of aggression.

In two speeches in Rome Mussolini

gave indication that he would not be diverted from his purpose to conquer Ethiopia. Though in one he said "The Italian people want peace provided it is accompanied by justice," in the other he declared "we shall march straight on." The Ethiopian government announced that "telegrams from the northern frontier show that the Italians are making important troop movements on the Ethiopian and Eritrean frontier, indicating an early offensive against Ethiopia."

Accepting the advice of his "brain trust," which includes Everett A. Colson of the United States, Emperor Haile Selassie instructed his representatives in Geneva to reject all solutions thus far offered by the powers for settling the quarrel with Italy. These are a tripartite mandate over Ethiopia, as suggested by France, with the League of Nations guaranteeing Ethiopia's independence and territorial integrity; France's proposal for an Italian protectorate similar to that of the British in Iraq, and an international police force similar to the one that occupied the Saar.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR Ickes and Work Progress Administrator Hopkins got into such a quarrel over the spending of the \$4,000,000,000 fund that the President had to call them to Hyde Park, together with the third and neutral member of the works relief triumvirate—Frank G. Walker, the director of the national emergency council and administrator of applications.



Harry Hopkins

Others called to the important works relief parley included Daniel Bell, director of the budget; Charles West, under-secretary of interior; Corrington Gill, assistant of Hopkins; Fred Ironsides, administrative assistant of Walker, and Col. Horatio Hackett, chief of housing in the PWA.

Mr. Roosevelt was determined to have peace, and told those present that the prime necessity at this time is to make jobs quickly, always keeping in mind the idea of turning workers back to private industry as business warrants. This looked like a victory for Hopkins, who favors quick jobs, over Ickes, champion of permanent public works. The President has declared that he hopes 3,500,000 persons can be removed from the relief rolls and put to work by the first of November.

LEGAL attack on the Guffey soft coal act has been opened by 16 coal companies operating in Harlan county, Kentucky, in Federal court at Louisville. They brought suit for injunction against its enforcement, charging that it violates the federal Constitution in these ways:

1. It violated the fifth amendment, which forbids taking property without due process of law.
2. It violated the tenth amendment, which reserves to the states, or to the people, all rights not granted the federal government or forbidden the states.
3. It attempts to delegate legislative power.
4. The section levying a 15 per cent tax on all coal production, with a 90 per cent refund to producers submitting to the code provided by the act, is "an unconstitutional attempt on the part of congress, under the guise of taxation, to punish those producers of bituminous coal who are unwilling to surrender their constitutional rights."
5. Congress has no jurisdiction over and no power to legislate upon certain matters covered by the act or the code.

The companies declared they would refuse to submit to the act and the code it authorizes.

Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson filed the action as counsel for the plaintiffs. Judge Dawson recently left the bench to re-enter private law practice after declaring unconstitutional the NRA and other New Deal measures.

UNIVERSITY of Michigan is rejoicing over a gift of \$5,000,000 for enlargement of its graduate school. The money is donated by the Horace H. and Mary A. Rackham fund, based on the bulk of the estate of the late Horace H. Rackham, Detroit philanthropist.

One million dollars will be spent to purchase a square block of land adjoining the present campus and for a new building. The remainder will be employed as an endowment. The income will be used to promote research. By the terms of the agreement the school will be known as the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies.

"The purpose of the gift is twofold," Dr. Mark S. Knapp, director of the fund, said. "First, to create a memorial, and, secondly, to place the university on a firmer foundation as one of the greater universities in this country. It will provide means for original research, funds for which have been lacking."

REACTION of American business and financial men to President Roosevelt's latest public statement that his basic program has reached substantial completion and industry will have a breathing spell ran the gamut between mild hope and downright unbelief. Those who permitted themselves to be quoted were generally extremely cautious in their expressions, but there was usually a vein of skepticism in their remarks. Wall Street brokers were gladdened by a spurt of trading at higher prices, but bankers were more than doubtful, and economists insisted that a balanced budget, which wasn't mentioned in the President's letter to Roy Howard, publisher, was a prime requisite.

Silas Strawn, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said: "Business men generally will say that the improvement in some lines of business has been in spite of, rather than because of, the activities of the administration."

Politicians regarded the letter as Mr. Roosevelt's opening of his campaign for re-election, and praised or decried it according to their party affiliations. Frank Knox of the Chicago Daily News, a potential candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, called it "just another promise" and set forth the many campaign promises which Mr. Roosevelt has failed to keep. Senator Black of Alabama said the statement was "a wonderfully clear explanation of his program, its original aims and its execution. It should be a call to those engaged in business to co-operate in further national progress."

Howard had written the President that many business men had become convinced that there could be no real recovery "until the fears of business have been allayed through the granting of a breathing spell to industry and a recess from further experimentation until the country can recover its losses."

In a long letter the President replied that the legislative program of his administration had reached substantial completion and "the breathing spell of which you speak is here—decidedly so."

THREE men who made independent investigation of the deaths of 236 war veterans in the Florida hurricane reported they found no evidence indicating culpable negligence on the part of any persons. They were States Attorney G. A. Worley of Miami, Aubrey Williams, representing Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, and Col. George E. Jiams of the veterans' bureau, representing President Roosevelt. This finding was denounced as "whitewash" by James E. Van Zandt, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; John J. Skillman, commander of the Miami chapter of the same organization, and other representatives of veterans' societies. Van Zandt's statement called on President Roosevelt to ignore the official report and take action against "officials guilty of negligence."

RESTORATION of the Greek monarchy is coming nearer and presumably King George will be the man to occupy the throne. Premier Tsaldaris has put himself on record as favoring the restoration, and President Zalmis has indicated he will be willing to resign to make room for a king.

Tsaldaris said in his statement: "I attribute the nervous tension at present existing in public ranks and the army to general anxiety concerning the question of a constitution. I consider democratic royalty as the natural regime for Greece and ask the people to vote for it in the impending plebiscite."

"**WE WENT** to war on foot, and we're joining the parade the same way," declared about 150 of the grizzled veterans who attended the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Grand Rapids, Mich. So these sturdy old men marched in the big parade while the rest, numbering some 250, rode in automobiles. Here were all that remained of the hundreds of thousands who answered the call to the colors in Civil war days, save for a few who were kept at home by extreme age and illness. Some of the states had no representatives in the line, but their flags were carried nevertheless. From other states there were but one or two. It was a pathetic but inspiring procession, watched by thousands whose eyes were dimmed by tears and escorted by Sons of Veterans, American Legionnaires and Veterans of the Spanish war.

Oley Nelson, 91, of Slater, Iowa, was elected commander-in-chief, to succeed Albert E. Stacey of Elbridge, N. Y. In a session of the organization the proposed reunion at Gettysburg next year with the Confederate veterans was discussed, and Commander Stacey made it plain that the affair would not be held under the official auspices of the Grand Army. The plan originated in Pennsylvania.

EDWARD L. DOHENT, one of the wealthiest of America's oil magnates, died in Los Angeles at the age of seventy-nine years, after a long illness. His oil interests were mainly in California and Mexico. In 1924 Dohent and his old friend, Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior under Harding, were involved in the investigation of the government's leasing of the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California to Dohent for exploitation.

Dohent was twice tried and twice acquitted, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and of giving a bribe of \$100,000 to Fall. The latter, however, was found guilty of taking a bribe and went to prison.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—For fifty years, American diplomatic methods have been the subject of tittering among the trained agents of foreign nations. True, they never laughed openly or in a loud guffaw at the international practices of the United States but it is a well-known fact that American methods were always mentioned somewhat in a spirit of mirth. And well they might be. The American government with its system of constantly changing its foreign emissaries has had few outstanding diplomats and never has kept those few long under any circumstances. The condition of American diplomatic capacity is shown no better than by the latest debacle—the Russian recognition case. As usual, the American government got latched on the diplomatic field. It may reassert itself by breaking off relations with the Russian Soviet government but it is uncertain at this writing whether that can be done with safety.

What I am trying to say is that in according recognition to the Soviets, American statesmen were not clever enough to guard against the more shrewd and better trained negotiators sent here by Dictator Stalin. The result is that our protests about Soviet communistic propaganda in the United States were rejected, tossed bodily out of the window with an ejaculation that the objection had no basis.

Let us go back to the original negotiations, "the events leading up to the tragedy" as it were. It will be remembered that in 1933, President Roosevelt invited the Russian government to send a commission here for a discussion of relations, or lack of them, between Moscow and Washington. He told the Russians that he wanted to be a good neighbor to them and wanted them to be a good neighbor to us. He saw no insurmountable problem or obstacle to recognition of the existing government of all the Russias; the government was functioning and it was entitled to be regarded as a sovereign power. He proposed, therefore, that consideration be given to establishment of formal relations between the two powers.

Maxim Litvinoff, a Soviet official corresponding to our secretary of state, appeared in Washington and negotiations for recognition were open. It was decided early in those conversations that the war debt of the Czarist government to the United States should be set aside and a settlement worked out after the two nations had reached an agreement on other phases of international relationships. The Soviet always has disclaimed any obligation in connection with the debt contracted by Czar Nicholas during the World war and the United States has had nothing to show for the several hundred millions advanced to the Czar except some L. O. U's.

The proceedings developed numerous hitches but each was ironed out in a series of communications exchanged between Mr. Roosevelt and M. Litvinoff, the various pledges and promises usual between nations were made. Included in these pledges was one which since has become the bugbear of a controversy and which, if American recognition is withdrawn, will be the crux of the incident.

Most constantly since the Soviet system overthrew the Czar and destroyed all vestiges of the monarchical government in Russia, the communist party of Russia has been engaged in world propaganda. World revolution is its aim. It proposes and constantly fights for overthrow of the system which enables individuals to make a profit; which enables individuals to earn money of their own and to save and invest or spend that money as they choose. Common ownership of everything is the objective and government by the proletariat—everyone—is demanded.

M. Litvinoff pledged his government to curb such activities in the United States. But that pledge was a year ago. It seems to have been forgotten. Communist propaganda has gone on and continues to go on in this country on a broad scale. The efforts were so bold that eventually our Department of State could not overlook it. After mulling over the records for weeks, Secretary Hull recommended to the President that Washington call the attention of the Soviet to its pledge. Mr. Hull's recommendation lay in a White House pigeon-hole for some weeks and it was not until the Communist Internationale met in Russia and fiery speeches criticizing the United States and advising revolution were made. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. Mr. Roosevelt gave his approval to Mr. Hull's proposal for a protest. It was made and promptly rejected, as I have mentioned above.

The Soviet foreign office rejected the protest on the ground that the Communist Internationale was not a part of the Red government; that it was a political party over which the Russian Soviet government had no control and that consequently the American government

could not properly accuse the Moscow authority with having broken their pledge to avoid interferences in American affairs.

That trick was one among many which the American government failed to foresee in negotiating Russian recognition. It is a splendid example of how our diplomatic representatives fall in their work.

The Soviet took advantage of an opportunity. It is true that the Communist Internationale is a political party but the Communist Internationale in Russia is not comparable to the Democratic or Republican political party in the United States. It is the only political party and it decides what the government shall do and is responsible to no higher authority. Thus, when the Communist Internationale took the firebrands of revolution into the United States, it is hard to understand why the Russian government did not have some finger in the pudding.

The American government has warned Russia of "serious consequences" if the communistic propaganda does not cease. Such an expression between nations can mean only the breaking up of diplomatic relations. Whether Mr. Roosevelt will go that far is still undetermined.

As we look back over the Russian affair, one can hardly fall to characterize it as a misadventure. Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted to recognize Russia because great economic advantages would flow from that act. There would be much more trade, much new business developed. Department of Commerce figures reveal, however, that sales to Russia were about \$114,000,000 in 1930 but that they have dropped down in the last year to about \$30,000,000.

So, apparently we have gained nothing but some trouble by recognizing Russia.

What did the Russians gain? First, they undoubtedly have broadened the field of their communistic and revolutionary propaganda. Doors were opened to them in this country that were closed before recognition was granted.

But undoubtedly the outstanding victory recorded by the Russians in persuading America to recognize the Moscow government lies not in the American field at all. Their greatest gain was in their relations with Japan. The last several years have witnessed continued friction along the frontier between Japan and Russia. There was a constant threat of war. Strange as it may seem, as soon as negotiations were opened between the United States and Russia, the international relations between Russia and Japan began to improve. There has been almost no trouble on that border since. The reason is that before recognition the Japanese appeared to feel they would have the moral support, at least, of the United States in any controversy developing between them and Moscow. So the books will record another victory for foreign diplomats, another defeat for the hit and miss diplomatic system of the United States.

(And the debt contracted by the Czar's government and disregarded by the Soviet is as much unsettled as the day that the Czar was murdered.)

The passing of Labor day in Washington seems to be the signal for the bulk of government officials to return to their desks and all ways with that return there comes swift and burning activity in politics. Usually, also, the passing of Labor day sees the return to Washington of other types of vacationists—Washington being what it is in August—and they, too, bring back new political ideas. Hence, just at this writing Washington is deluged with all kinds of political fireworks.

As far as I have been able to analyze the situation, there are three distinct classes. The first embraces those who go out on vacations to see whether they can find as much or more support for the administration in power at the time than in the previous vacations; a second group includes those who go out with a determination to find that the administration is in a tailspin and losing ground rapidly, and the third is made up of vacationists who do not concern themselves directly about politics but who cannot avoid political discussions because of their residence in Washington. So, just now, we are surfeited with political declarations that Mr. Roosevelt is stronger than ever before; that he has lost so much ground that his election is improbable and the unbiased assertions that he has gained in some communities and has lost immeasurably in others.

Coupled with this boiling stage of the political pot insofar as individual action is concerned are two developments of importance: the Republican National committee has been called to meet here and rather well authenticated rumors are extant that "Big Jim" Farley is ready to resign as Postmaster General and devote his time to his other job—the chairmanship of the Democratic National committee. These two incidents can be construed only as meaning that the Republicans are getting ready to fight after a long sleep and that "Big Jim" after a transcontinental tour, sees some reason for an early start in the campaign to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt in 1936.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Old Fashioned Patchwork Quilts



Patchwork Quilt Designs

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK
From all indications quilt makers will be busy this winter making more quilts. Quilts are still very attractive for needle workers, and any suggestion on this work will be welcomed.

Patchwork Quilt making is much easier today than during Colonial days. Patches are more easily obtained. Diagrams and cutouts for patches and books of instruction are printed. All of these make the work easier and more quilts are being made.

Grandmother Clark's Book No. 20 on Patchwork Quilts contains 30 quilts with cutting diagram for patches, also several ways to assemble 12 and 18-inch quilt blocks.

This book contains information and diagrams for the quilts shown above and many other old designs. Send us 15 cents for this book No. 20 and receive it by mail.

Address Home Craft Co., Dept. D Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

London's Rainfall

Rainy days in London are fewer than in many American cities. Philadelphia has 16 inches, St. Louis 15 inches, New York 14 inches and Cleveland 12 inches more.

Women Who Have Pains Try CARDUI Next Time!

On account of poor nourishment, many women suffer functional pains at certain times, and it is for these that Cardui is offered on the record of the safe relief it has brought and the good it has done in helping to overcome the cause of womanly discomfort. Mrs. Cole Younger, of Leasville, Pa., writes: "I was suffering with irregular . . . I had quite a lot of pain which made me nervous. I took Cardui and found it helped me in every way, making me regular and stopping the pain. This quieted my nerves, making my health much better." If Cardui does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

MANGE-X for your sick pet. Reliable and effective. Safe, easy to use. Act before it is too late! \$1.00 postpaid anywhere. MANGE-X - - - EVANSVILLE, IND.

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts. Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.

HELP KIDNEYS

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles, feel upset and miserable . . . use Doan's Pills.

Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended by the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Keeps the Hair Soft and Healthy
Removes Dandruff
Imparts Color and Brings the Gray and Faded Hair to its Natural Color
Sells for 25c in Drug Stores
Wholesale: J. C. Parker, Inc., New York, N. Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 50 cents by mail or at drug stores. Hixson Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

FREE
beautiful guide map of New York City.
Rates from \$2.00 for two
Hotel EMPIRE
Grand Central Station, N. Y.