# **News Review of Current Events the World Over**

Bleakley and Lehman to Fight for New York Governorship -Communist Candidate Browder Jailed in Terre Haute-France Devalues the Franc.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

vention at Albany and Syracuse respectively, selected their state tick-

ets and started on a hot campaign. The Republicans entered the fight under a new leader for they named William F. Bleakley of Yonkers, supreme court justice, for the governorship. The fifty-two-yearold jurist prepared to resign from the William F. bench and take Bleakley

command at once. Col. Ralph K. Robertson of Buffalo was nominated for lieutenant governor, Nathan D. Perlman of New York city for attorney general and John A. May, Gloversville, for comptroller.

The convention at its evening session heard Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice presidential candidate, in a strong attack or the New

Deal. The Democrats re-nominated Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, and his candidacy was warmly espoused by President Roosevelt, who went to Syracuse to deliver his first speech as an avowed candidate. The President took occasion to deny again that he seeks Communist support and alleged that issue was a "red herring" dragged across the trail by his opponents.

F RANK KNOX, President Roosevelt and Al Smith, all on the air the same evening, provided a political feast for radio listeners. Colonel Knox, speaking at Pittsburgh, reiterated and substantiated his former assertion that New Deal financial policies were imperilling savings accounts and insurance policies. Mr. Roosevelt, not so eloquent as usual, defended the spending policies of his administration. He, too, spoke at Pittsburgh. The high spot of the evening came at the close of Al Smith's address to women's organization in New York city. He had been treating of the New Deal and its leaders with biting sarcasm and wound up with the dramatic declaration:

"I firmly believe that the remedy for all the his that we are suner ing from today is the election of Alfred M. Landon."

Whereupon arose a shout that literally echoed throughout the land.

EARL BROWDER, Communist party nominee for the Presidency, achieved the distinction of being the first Presidential candidate to be jailed since Eugene V. Debs was incarcerated during the World war. Browder was scheduled to make a campaign address over the radio from Terre Haute, Ind., but when he arrived in that city he was nabbed by Chief of Police James C. Yates and put in the hoosegow on charges of vagrancy and "for investigation." Held with him were Seymour Walden and Waldo Frank, both of New York City: Charles Stadtfeldt, secretary of the Indiana Communist party, and Andrew Remes of Indianapolis. All were released the next day.

Chief Yates, who had the backing of Mayor Samuel O. Beecher and the Terre Haute Merchants' association, said neither Browder "nor any other Communist" would be permitted to air their party doctrines over the local radio station; but David J. Bentall of Chicago. Browder's attorney, slipped into the broadcasting booth and delivered the speech his principal had prepared while Yates fumed outside the locked door.

 $J_{
m the}^{
m UST}$  as the maritime unions on the Pacific coast were about to go on a strike that would have tied up the great shipping industry, the trouble was averted by the signing of a fifteen-day truce between the employers and the workers and the nominal extension for sixty cays of working contracts negotiated after the strike of 1934.

The truce provides that maritime unions at the expiration of the period, October 15, would either agree to arbitration of issues involving wages and hours which are not settled, or relations with employers would be broken completely.

The negotiations, handled principally by the Department of Labor's ace trouble-shooter, Edward F. Mc-Grady, will continue during the fifteen-day period of peace.

IN WHAT was said by court at-taches to be the first important ruling anywhere on numerous suits filed by packing companies and others against government collec-tion of the "windfall" tax, Judge Robert C. Baltzell of the United States district court at Indianapolis. overruled the government's motion to dismiss a suit for an injunction

The company seeks to enjoin federal government officials from colflow freely. That's the big goal." United States. The company seeks to enjoin fed-

R EPUBLICANS and Democrats | lecting a \$2,500,000 "windfall" tax, of New York state met in con- levied in the revenue act of 1936, to recover processing taxes previously assessed under the AAA but later

ruled invalid by the supreme court. Judge Baltzell said that he found various "unusual circumstances" creating a doubt as to the possibility of the packing company's having adequate remedy at law in some other court. Because of this, he said, it is imperative for his court to grant the packing company the right to sue in federal court. The decision is said to be directing but not controlling in other similar cases in the district.

Dismissal of the injunction suit was sought by the government on the ground there is no authority in law for restraining collection of a

A PPEALS filed by the national labor relations board offer the Supreme court five new opportunities to pass on the constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations court. The board asked the high tribunal to review rulings in a case involving the Jones & Laughlin Steel corporation of Pittsburgh, two involving the Freuhauf Trailer company of Canton, Ohio, and two affecting the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing company, New York. The labor relations board lost all five cases in lower courts.

FRANCE at last came to the conclusion that it could no longer support the franc and Premier Leon Blum's government decided to

abandon the gold standard and devaluate the franc to between 41/2 and 5 cents. The Netherlands, Latvia and Switzerland immediately determined to follow suit. To save the world from a currency war, the United States, Great Britain and France entered into a "gen-

Leon Blum

tlemen's agreement." The exact nature of this agreement was not revealed, but the United States promised to employ its \$2,000,000,-000 stabilization fund to head off the feared struggle. Certain it is that each of the three nations reserves the right to depart from the pact if and when its own interests require such a course. An expected outcome of the now general dropping of the gold standard may be an international conference for stabilization of world currencies. This might be held in Washington.

Blum called a special session of the French parliament to pass the necessary legislation, and his plan was given grudging approval by the finance committee of the chamber of deputies. Its adoption by the chamber, where the "popular front" has a big majority, was easy, but a fight developed in the senate.

The dangerous political situation ended when the senate passed a substitute measure to revalue the French currency but denied the government's original request for full power to control price rises. The government approved the substitute bill, withdrawing its opposition to senate objections to particular clauses in the original measure.

The price-fixing problem was tion, the government may be given the right to control prices for six months by issuing decrees. These decrees, however, must be submitted to the national economic council for ratification.

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce is taken this plain statement as to what France's action means to the ordinary American citizen:

"Reducing the amount of gold represented by one franc will mean that the average American will be able to travel cheaper in France than for the last two years. French wines should be cheaper in this country and women should be able to buy French perfume for less. That should be true of nearly everything else that France exports to the United States-unless this country hikes the tariff on French exports or French prices boom out of proportion to devaluation. Indirectly, franc devaluation may keep Americans from war as the act may be a wedge for currency stabilization the world over and more brotherly relations between all nations. But don't lose any sleep over it unless you are getting an income from someone in France. In that case, since it will take more francs to buy dollars, your income will be cut. Everyone should have an interest in developing sound foreign trade and if franc devaluation starts the ball rolling in the right direction the eventual hope for development is free foreign exchange movefiled by Kingan and Company, meat | ments. It's necessary for one country's money to be negotiable in all

HE government wound up its affairs for the first quarter of the 1937 fiscal year with a deficit of about \$530,000,000 compared with a deficit of more than \$880,000,000 for

the same period last year. Receipts in the July 1-Sept. 28 period were \$1,119,196,888, compared with \$986,888,265 last year, while expenditures were \$1,635,-909,816, against \$1,815,219,471. General expenditures were \$1,047,514,-060 this year, compared with \$939,-977,775 last. Recovery and relief expenditures amounted to \$588,395,755, compared with \$875,241,695.

Income tax collections for September will amount to about \$287,-000,000, against \$231,000,000 last year, and for the first quarter of this year approximately \$358,000,000, compared with \$278,000,000. Miscellaneous internal revenue netted the government \$617,307,783 in the July 1-September 28 period, as compared with \$517,986,451 last year.

The public debt at the end of the month stood at \$33,831,790,000, compared with \$29,423,624,000 on the same date last year.

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO'S furious Spanish Fascists reached the ancient city of Toledo and drove out the government

troops with shell and bayonet. The rebels fought their vay through strong defense and as they reached the center of the city there was a great shout from the Alcazar. Out of that battered citadel rushed the ragged, battered and half-starved cadets who had with-

Gen. Franco stood a terrific siege for almost ten weeks. This heroic garrison joined the insurgents in charging the defenders and finally the Socialist

troops scattered and fled southward over the Tagus river. Their way to Madrid was blocked by Franco's columns.

Fascist bombing planes made several destructive raids on Bilbao, killing a large number of the citizens, smashing innumerable buildings and damaging two warships in the harbor. The enraged government sympathizers demanded that Fascist hostages held in the city 'e executed in reprisal, and finally a mob of anarchist amazons swarmed aboard a vessel on which many hostages were kept and brutally slaughtered 210 of them after putting them to the torture. The savage women were on their way to a prison to kill 60 woman hostages when they were dispersed by civil guards.

That the Spanish government realizes its precarious situation is evidenced by its proclamation ordering Madrid to prepare for a siege, followed by a manifesto calling on everyone, women as well as men, to rally to the defense of the capital

DOLAND'S government began the confiscation of the lands of the nobility and large estate holders by seizing 60,000 acres from tax indebted properties. The land will be divided among the peasantry. This is the first step in carrying out a radical project that has been shelved for ten years.

Jules Poniatowski, minister of agriculture, had a hard fight before the president and cabinet indoresd the decree. Much pressure was brought to bear on the government and confiscations were reduced almost 50 per cent from the amounts suggested by the minister.

More than one-third of the sequestrated land is in east Galicia, the remainder in the east and south of Poland.

SHANGHAI dispatches say the Chinese government has rejected the latest demands of Japan and countered with a list of demands of its own that include recovery of Manchukuo and a halt to increases of Japanese troops in North solved in this way: After devalua- China. Negotiations between Japanese Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe and Chinese Foreign Minister Chang Chun were at a standstill. The Nanking government through its embassies informed all the powers of the seriousness of the situation and the probability of international complications unless Japan was checked.

> H IGH ranking officers of the navy and army and many federal officials were present at the funeral of Rear Admiral William S. Sims in Washington and his interment with full military honors in Arlington national cemetery. The war time commander of America's nava. forces in European waters died suddenly in Boston of a heart attack. During his long years of service he was a severe critic of naval matters, and, he was given credit for developing gunnery in the navy to a high point of excellence.

> M AJ. GEN. FRANK PARKER, who won fame for his distinguished service in the World war, has retired after forty-six years in the army and becomes vice president and general manager of a Chicago chain of department stores. General Parker was graduated from West Point, served through the Spanish - American war and was commander of the First division of the A. E. F. in the World war. He was cited twice for gallantry in action, was awarded the distinguished service medal and was promoted to the rank of major general. Since the war he has commanded two of

## Comfort, Style in Pajamas



1923-B.

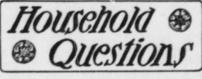
This suavely tailored club style pajama set is the essence of sim-Whether your cotton, plicity. satin, silk crepe, po gee or rayon is expensive or not you won't be taking a chance with pattern No. 1923-B for step-by-step sewing instructions are included and guar-

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