News Review of Current Events

NO LABOR PEACE YET A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Reject Each Other's Proposals . . Japs Drive Back Chinese . . Will Not Attend Parley



The news camera man took his life in his hands to secure this excellent photograph of Japanese "mopping up" operations in the Chapei district of Shanghai. "Mopping up" is the military euphemistic term for stamping out whatever life is left after the artillery bombardment has done its work.



Labor Parley Deadlock

L EADERS of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. couldn't get anywhere in their peace conference in Washington. So

they adjourned temporarily, and some of them said the parley might not be resumed. George M. Harrison, head of the fedration delegation, said that unless the C. I. O. attitude changed there was no prospect of peace.

Both sides had Philip Murray made offers, but these were scornfully rejected by the opponents.

fate of the C. I. O. affiliates organ-ized since the split he decided at an EVER since the slump in the stock Franco's Progress The A. F. of L. proposed that the

THE CENTRE REPORTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Mussolini's Bold Talk NEARLY a million Italians gathered in Rome to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on the Eternal City, and heard Mussolini declare that bolshevism must be driven out of Europe, meaning primarily that the rebels must win the Spanish civil war. Among the invited guests was a delegation from Nazi Germany, and for their benefit Il Duce asserted vigorously that Germany must obtain colonies, peacefully or otherwise.

"The motto of the sixteenth Fascist year is peace," shouted Mussolini. "There has been much use and abuse of this word by the bleating of the so-called reactionary democracies. But when it comes from our lips-the lips of those who have fought and who are ready to fight again-this word attains its real, solemn, original, human definition. Because to obtain a durable, lasting peace it is necessary to eliminate bolshevism from Europe. It is necessary that some absurd clauses of the treaties of peace be revised. It is necessary that great peoples like the German people have again the place to which they are entitled, and which they once had, under the African sun."

The presence of the official Nazi delegation, led by Rudolph Hess, deputy leader of the party, demonstrated "the ever closer political bond uniting the two people," Mussolini said. -*-

Chautemps Gives Warning

F THE necessity arises, France is prepared and ready to employ force in defense of her vital interests. At the same time she offers peace to all nations "that will prove by their acts their desire to keep their engagements loyally." Such was the warning, evidently directed especially to Italy and Germany, which Pre-mier Camille Chautemps uttered before a congress of

M.Chautemps the central federation of his Radical Socialist party.

"I hope especially in the grievous affair of Spain this pacific, prudent, and courageous action will succeed in cutting short the violations of justice which cannot be renewed without constraining France and Britain to renew their liberty of action," Chautemps said.

The premier's declaration recalled French insistence that unless the nonintervention committee soon pulled foreign troops out of Spain France would open her frontier to aid the Spanish government.



Washington. - In this so-called modern civilization of ours when we

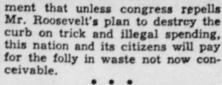
are supposed to Network keep pace with of Spies progress, every one of us is con-

fronted every day with some sort of government regulation or restriction. We are told what to do and what not to do and a good many politicians want to increase the number of things we are told to do.

Included in this modern civilization is a perfect network of spies who bear official titles of one kind or another, and probably the most insistent of these spies are the agents of government who look after taxes. All of which is necessary because tax payers undoubtedly will dodge a little if they can get away with it. The federal government has a good many thousands of them: state governments have them and county and city governments maintain a veritable army of employees whose job it is to check up on taxpayers. They do their job thoroughly. Make no mistake about that. If the taxpayer does not come through in accordance with the orders of the tax collectors, there is plenty of punishment.

Which brings us to the point of and the reason for this discussion. It sets the stage for the question: If the government, national, state or local, is so punctilious about tax collections, the gathering in of people's money, why is it that government is not equally punctilious about the way the money is spent? This question is very much to the forefront now. It is a question of paramount importance because of a proposal for governmental reorganization which President Roosevelt insists must be considered by the forthcoming session of congress. The federal government must be reorganized. The reason for this reorganization, according to the President's argument, is that the present structure is inefficient. wasteful, and generally quite unwieldy.

It is to be granted, I think, that much of the present federal government structure is inefficient, wasteful and unwieldy. Throughout the government one will find various agencies charged with the same responsibilities, doing things in opposite directions, winding and binding red tape around the citizens until some of them scarcely can get a hand free to mark their ballots. The whole thing needs a thorough going over but, as I see the picture, this going over should be done with a view to making governmental machinery workable and rebuilding only where hastily conceived governmental agencies and functions have demonstrated that they are acting as a deterrent rather than an encouragement to the nation as a whole. . . .



Someone might arise and say that my statement is unjustified because there was not such Drain on a terrific drain on

Treasury the treasury before the general accounting office came into ex-

istence in 1921. My answer to that is that there was a tremendous drain on the treasury before 1921 when the accounting, auditing of bills and checks, was done by individual agencies of the government. The difficulty is that, except for war time agencies, the cost of running the federal government before the general accounting office was established was only about one-seventh of what it is now. None of the federal agencies then in existence were as large then as they are now; none had as much authority nor as great a scope of operations, and the bulk of the new agencies have been born in legislation that is haphazard and undigested to say the least. The older agencies of government have scores of workers who know how to handle their business. Regretfully, it must be said that most of the new agencies are controlled by, completely filled up with, men who are unfamiliar with the gigantic problems their jobs entail.

Public sentiment is a thing difficult to understand. For example, millions of people became wrought up when President Roosevelt sought to increase the membership of the Supreme court of the United States by the addition of six judges of his own choosing. They rightfully fought back against the destruction of our judicial system. Fighting words characterized the criticism of Mr. Roosevelt and his New Dealers who sought to break down the system of checks and balances created in our government by the founding fathers when they provided for executive, legislative and judicial divisions of governmental authority.

So, I am wondering why thus far there has not been an outburst of vehement criticism of Mr. Roosevelt with reference to the proposed destruction of the check on spending. I am wondering, too, why people who complain so violently against spies in the form of tax investigators should not demand of their government equal protection for the funds after they have been taken away from the taxpayers.

. . .

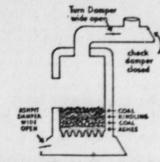


Building Furnace Fire Is Easy Operation When You Follow Few Simple Rules

TS really no trick to build a good furnace fire quickly and

Leave a layer of ashes about two inches deep spread on the grates. Spread about two inches of coal over this layer of ashes. Over the coal, place a generous amount of kindling-newspapers and light, dry wood.

The turn damper in the smoke pipe and the ashpit damper should



be open wide. If the ashpit damper on your furnace is in back, open it and also the ashpit door in front. This assures maximum draft and quick ignition.

When the kindling is burning well, add fresh coal gradually. In this way you get a deep fire in little time-the kindling burning the coal beneath it, and the fire, in turn, igniting the coal above it. From time to time, add additional fuel until you have a solid, deep fire. When this is done, check your dampers and close the ashpit door.

WNU Service.

Lazy, bored, grouchy

You may feel this way as a result of constipation

Constipation is an enemy of pleasure. It dulks your enjoyment of the best entertainment and the best friends.

To neglect constipation is to invite serious trouble. For your health's sake, take Black-Draught at the first sign of constipation. You'll soon feel better. Here's a laxative that is purely vegetable, prompt, reliable.



Hold Secrets The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secret but him-

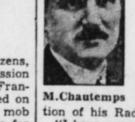
self.-Guizot.

JUST A

DASH IN FEATHERS ..



GO MUCH FARTHER





The demonstration was sponsored by the district council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, comprised of seagoing unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. But about a third of the crowd was comprised of Chinese, who streamed out from the city's vast Chinatown to vent their rage at things and persons Japanese

Japs Mobbed in Frisco

two hours.

ized since the split be decided at an immediate conference "between representatives of organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. and organizations chartered by the C. I. O. and which may be in conflict with each other, for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment to bring the membership into the A. F. of L. on terms and conditions mutually agreeable."

This clause of the fedration proposal brought a denunciation from Philip Murray, chairman of the tenman C. I. O. peace committee, who asserted that it asked "desertion and betrayal" of these unions.

The C. I. O. proposal was that its unions should return to the federation and that a new autonomous department should be created, to be known as the C. I. O., to have complete and sole jurisdiction over its policies and operations. This plan represented no concessions.

John L. Lewis called Murray and others into a strategy meeting to consider whether a new proposal for a truce should be offered by the C. I. O.

James Dewey, Labor department conciliator, and Senator George L. Berry of Tennessee were busy trying to find a way to peace. The position of President Roosevelt was unknown, but it was believed he would continue his hands-off policy. -*-

Japs Smash Chinese

JAPAN officially declined the invitation to the nine-power treaty conference in Brussels, and her forces went ahead fast in their operations in China. They had been checked by a desperate stand of the Chinese defenders of Shanghai, but launched a new offensive that forced the Chinese to abandon Chapei. the native section, and fall back to a new line to the west of the international settlement. There they entrenched with their backs to the Soochow creek on the other side of which were the United States marines. These American troops had orders from Admiral Yarnell to shoot at any planes attacking them or at non-combatants.

The British troops in Shanghai had similar orders, and the international tension was brought nearer to the breaking point when a Japanese tank fired on a British infantry detachment of which Brig. Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Sollett, British commander in chief, was a member. A few days before a Japanese machine-gunner in a plane had killed a British soldier.

In refusing to send a delegate to Brussels the Japanese government said the conference was inspired by the League of Nations and would "put serious obstacles in the path of the just and proper solution of the conflict."

market began the government has been urged to do something about it. Finally the administration yielded to the demands and the federal reserve board of governors reduced margin requirements on stock purchases from 55 to 40 per cent and imposed a 50 per cent margin on short sales. The new requirements went into effect November 1 and are not retroactive.

Help for Stock Market

No official explanation was given for the board's action but it was understood that it was designed to adjust the margin requirements to current stock market conditions.

Imposition of the increased margin requirements on short sales was an innovation from the board's standpoint, a stock exchange rule requiring only 10 point protection on short sales. It was understood that before arriving at its decision the reserve board consulted with the securities and exchange commission.

Many brokers were doubtful that this action would stabilize the market; but the immediate effect was -*-

Yardstick for Power

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in conference with J. D. Ross, administrator of the Bonneville dam project on the Columbia river, established the "yardstick" rate by which the charges of privately owned utilities for electric current are to be judged.

The formula is to pay operating charges, amortize the federal investment in power generation in 40 years and provide a net return of 3½ per cent.

For the present the formula is to apply only to the Bonneville project, but Ross recommended that the same principle be followed with respect to power from the TVA and other government plants.

Miss Roche Quits Treasury

MISS JOSEPHINE ROCHE, first woman to be an assistant secretary of the treasury, has resigned that post and returns to the presidency of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company of Denver. The position will be left unfilled, for the administration hopes she will resume it later. She was appointed by President Roosevelt three years ago and has been in charge of the treasury's public health and other welfare activities.

-*-Steiwer to Retire

WENTY years of public service I is enough for Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, Republican. He has announced that he will not seek re-election next year, but will return to the practice of law. Steiwer was the keynoter of the Republican national convention of 1936.

ENERALISSIMO FRANCO, J having completed his conquest of Gijon and the rest of the loyalist territory in northwest Spain, began moving his insurgent forces eastward to the Aragon front, where his officers said the "decisive offensive of the war" would be begun.

The loyalist government moved from Valencia to Barcelona.

Windsor Talks of Trip

THE duke of Windsor, speaking at a dinner of the Anglo-American Press association in Paris, said that he wanted to make it clear that "in any journey I have undertaken or may plan in the future, I do so as a completely independent observer without political considerations of any sort or kind and entirely on my own initiative."

He added that "I am a very happily married man, but my wife and I are neither content nor willing to lead a purely inactive life of leisure. We hope and feel that in due course the experience we gain from our travels will enable us, if given to give stock prices a start upward fair treatment, to make some contributions as private individuals to solving of some of the vital problems that beset the world today." -*-

Noted Editor Dead

DEATH chose a shining mark when it removed George Horace Lorimer, retired editor of the Saturday Evening Post. He succumbed to pneumonia at his home in Wyncote, Pa. Honorary pall-bearers at his funeral included former President Herbert Hoover and other men distinguished in public life. Mr. Lorimer became editor in chief of the Saturday Evening Post in 1899 and developed it from an obscure weekly to its high position in its field.

-*-Ecuador Coup de'Etat

GEN. ALBERTO ENRIQUEZ. war minister of Ecuador, and officers of the army executed a coup d'etat which forced Provisional President Federico Paez to resign and leave the country. Enriquez at once assumed power as "supreme chief" with a cabinet composed sargely of army officers. He decreed the establishment of a popular tribunal to deal with persons accused of tampering with public funds and announced "a national political purge." The people accepted the change of government quietly.

John Roosevelt to Wed

M RS. FRANCES HAVEN CLARK IVI of Boston announced that her daughter, Anne Lindsay Clark, and John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, will be married in Nahant, Mass., next June, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt is graduated from Harvard.

I have no quarrel with Mr. Roosevelt concerning the need for changing some parts of Changes the governmental Proposed machine. I have a

very definite objection, however, to some of the changes he proposes. I object strenuously, for example, to his move to destroy the present setup for protection against improper spending of the taxpayers' money. Specifically, I can see no possible excuse for Mr. Roosevelt's demand that the general accounting office be made subservient again to the whims of politicians by placing that agency under the control of a political appointee, namely, the secretary of the treasury. That is exactly what is proposed, and if the President's governmental reorganization program is accepted by congress in its present form, the President of the United States, whether Mr. Roosevelt or his successor, again will be able to determine to a large measure how the taxpayers' money is

spent. That may appear to be an exaggerated statement. One may ask about the constitutional provision which requires that all appropriations shall be made by congress. This would seem to prevent executive mismanagement of the taxpayers' money. Such, however, unfortunately is not the case because we have had proof under President Roosevelt's administration what can be done when one political party has such complete control of the machinery of government. Congress appropriated billions. True. But had there been no general accounting office in existence, I doubt if anyone could have even guessed what would have happened to those vast sums of money.

It has been my privilege to watch operation of the federal government almost 20 years. Because of that experience, I think I am able to say that I am more conversant with the tricks to which politicians resort in getting money out of the treasury than persons who have not had an opportunity to study the government as it actually functions. And be-cause of that experience, I am going to make the unequivocal state-

There are two other agencies of the federal government which Mr. Roosevelt's reor-Two Good ganization plan Ones Doomed will eventually destroy. Each has

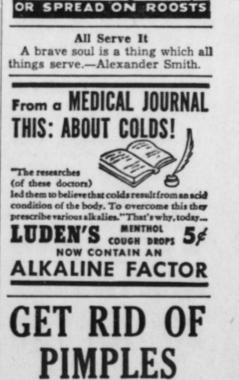
proved its worth. Each has a record of service to the nation and protection for individual citizens that cannot be ignored. I refer to the interstate commerce commission and the federal trade commission.

The ICC has supervised the railroads nearly half a century. It has compelled them to be fair when some individuals in the railroad industry were inclined to cheat or take advantage of an unorganized segment of the population. Sometimes there has been criticism of the commission for placing the railroads in a strait-jacket, but the good that the ICC has done far outweighs any damages it has caused.

Yet, it is proposed in the President's reorganization plan to take away the independence which has characterized the history of the operations of this agency. The President wants to place over the commission a political appointee responsible only to the Chief Executive.

Through all of the years I have worked in Washington, there has been a never-ending effort on the part of politicians to get their hands on the agency that controls the railroads. It takes no stretch of the imagination to see what would happen if the politicians were able to succeed in this direction. I am quite convinced that if the ICC is subordinated to the political philosophy of a presidential appointee, every one of us who uses the railroads will be paying toll. The toll will not go to the railroads but to the politicians.

With respect to the federal trade commission much the same can be said. Like the ICC, the trade commission is quasi judicial. It is an independent agency. Times unnumbered, it has stepped on crooked business and has forced business of this stripe to play the game within the regulations. On occasion, I have criticized specific rotions by the commission as lacking in judicial consideration. By and large, however, I think no one can say unqualifiedly that the federal trade commission has failed to do its job in the interest of individual citizens -which, after all, is what government is supposed to do. © Western Newspaper Union.



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