

News Review of Current Events

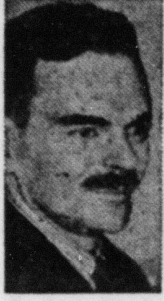
TAMMANY HALL ROUTED

La Guardia and Dewey Winners in New York . . . Detroit Rejects Candidates Backed by the C.I.O.

**Edward W. Pickard**  
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK  
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La Guardia's Victory

TAMMANY HALL went down to inglorious defeat in the New York municipal election. Its mayoralty candidate, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who was supported also by Jim Farley and Senator Wagner, was thoroughly whipped by Fiorello H. La Guardia, candidate of the fusionists, the Republicans and the young American Labor party. La Guardia, the first "reform" mayor ever re-elected in New York, piled up a majority of 454,425. The Republicans hailed the result as a great victory for their party, and it was. But it also put the Labor party in the position of holding the balance of power in future elections in the metropolis.



Second in interest only to the mayoralty vote was the fact that Thomas E. Dewey, the young man who smashed organized crime and the rackets in New York, was elected district attorney, defeating Harold W. Hastings, the Tammany nominee. Dewey, who is only thirty-five years old, promises reform in the methods of the office, and his record gives assurance these will be carried out.

The Republicans regained control of the New York state assembly and of many upstate cities.

C.I.O. Loses in Detroit

THE first important venture of the C. I. O. in politics turned out disastrously for the Lewis organization. Patrick H. O'Brien, its mayoralty candidate, declared on the stump that "labor must seize the reins of government in Detroit and every other American city." Whereupon the Detroit electors arose in their wrath and swept O'Brien and the C. I. O. out of the picture. Richard W. Reading, conservative candidate backed by the A. F. of L., won the office by a majority of 106,907 votes.

In addition, all the five C. I. O. backed candidates for the common council were decisively whipped.

In New Jersey Senator A. Harry Moore, Democrat, was elected governor over Lester H. Clee, Republican, but only by virtue of a big majority in Hudson county. Moore has held the office twice before. It was the first time in the state's history that a governor has won a third term. The state constitution prohibits a consecutive re-election but Moore was elected in 1925 and again in 1931, each time for a three-year term.

James M. Curley, who has been three times mayor of Boston and once governor of Massachusetts, tried again for the mayoralty, but was defeated by Maurice J. Tobin, like Curley a Democrat.

Philadelphia went Democratic, as did Pittsburgh, which re-elected Mayor Cornelius Scully.

Borah Talks Plainly

WHILE Republican national committeemen were gathering in Chicago for an important meeting, Senator Borah of Idaho jumped into print with a vigorous denunciation of the plan, favored by Hoover and Chairman Hamilton, to hold a mid-term Republican convention next spring, for the formulation of party policies.



"We have heard a great deal about usurpation and dictatorship in recent years," said Borah. "There could be no greater exhibition of usurpation or dictatorship in politics than for a few accredited men undertaking to fix the principles and policies for 17 million voters without ever having consulted the voters or received their indorsement in any way. "The Republican party is in its present plight largely because leaders of the party too long neglected to take counsel of the voters. Leaders acted upon the theory that the voters would be led or cudgeled along the road pointed out by the leaders."

Brussels Conference

FORMAL opening of the far east peace conference in Brussels brought out speeches by the chief delegates of America, Britain, France, Italy and Russia. Davis for the United States denounced resort to armed force as a means of settling international disputes, and urged Japan and China to seek a settlement of their conflict "by peaceful processes."

He continued: "We believe that co-operation between Japan and China is essential to the best interests of those two countries and to peace throughout the world. We believe that such co-operation must be de-



"LITTLE FLOWER" WINS  
Fiorello La Guardia, who licked Tammany and was re-elected mayor of New York in a striking pose as he addressed voters.

veloped by friendship, fair play, and reciprocal confidence. If Japan and China are to co-operate it must be as friends and not as enemies. The problems underlying Chinese-Japanese relations must be solved on a basis that is fair to each and acceptable to both."

Eden for England and Delbos for France seconded these sentiments. The Italian representatives made it clear Italy would not stand for any coercive measures against Japan.

China was represented by Dr. Wellington Koo who said: "We desire peace, but we know that we cannot obtain it in the presence of Japanese aggression. So long as aggression persists we are determined to continue our resistance. It is not peace at any price that will render justice to China or to the credit of civilization."

A committee was named to send an appeal to Japan to open peace negotiations with China, and Germany was asked to reconsider her refusal to take part in the conference.

Labor Hits Duke's Tour

RESOLUTIONS denouncing the American tour of the duke and duchess of Windsor as a "slumming trip professing to study labor" were adopted by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, and approved by President Green of the A. F. of L. They attacked Charles Bédouin, the duke's friend, as sponsor of the "stretch-out system."



Officials of the Committee for Industrial Organization, while refusing to be quoted, said the attitude of their organization on the Bédouin system was "well known."

Official and social Washington, which had been in doubt as to what to do about the distinguished visitors, was relieved when Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, announced he would give a state dinner for the royal couple, as he termed them, the day after their arrival. Immediately thereafter it was made known that President Roosevelt would entertain the duke and duchess at luncheon in the White House.

The duke's talk on arrival was to be broadcast over all major networks, but the British Broadcasting company announced it would not pick up Windsor's remarks for re-broadcasting in England.

Bédouin said the duke while in the United States would observe these sixteen heavy industries: Heavy machinery, light machinery, heavy chemical work, oil refining, textiles, tobacco, steel, rubber, either coal or metallic ore mining, automobile manufacturing, prepared foods, meat packing, logging, timber sorting plus lumber milling, pulp and paper production and vegetable and fruit packing.

Almost Recognition

GRAND BRITAIN decided to let Franco, Spanish insurgent chief, send consuls to England, and to send official agents to the part of Spain he controls. This, it was said in official circles, did not imply recognition of Franco, but British Laborites thought it did, and consequently assailed the government. Anyhow, it was apparent Britain believed Franco was right when he said in Burgos "the war is won."

Wallace Plan Attacked

SECRETARY WALLACE'S "ever normal granary" plan is "politically inexpedient, economically unworkable, and fundamentally unworkable," according to the Cash Grain association of Chicago which submitted a brief to a senate subcommittee at a hearing in Springfield, Ill.

British Are Enraged

JAPAN and Italy have been vigorously twisting the tail of the British lion, and if they keep it up, that mighty beast may be stirred to action. Within a few days five British soldiers were killed and a number wounded by Japanese shells in the fighting at Shanghai. The English there charged the killings were deliberate, in retaliation for the aid the British gave a "suicide battalion" of Chinese in escaping from a warehouse in Chapel, the native quarter, to the international settlement. The British and Japanese admirals had a hot dispute over the right of the former to prevent the passage of Japanese launches up Soochow creek.

Soon after the Japanese began shelling the residential area of the settlement and an outpost where English soldiers were quartered was destroyed. Continuous shelling of Shanghai by the invaders endangered the British and American lines on the border of the international settlement and shells fell close to the American warship Augusta, Admiral Yarnell's flagship.

Japan is angry over the alleged help Britain is giving China in the warfare and there is a movement in Tokyo to break diplomatic relations with London. This is urged by the "council on the current situation," an unofficial body composed of high army officers, political leaders and other influential persons. The council adopted a resolution warning that unless Britain "reconsiders its improper attitude" Japan may be forced to take certain steps of "grave determination" against Britain, despite the "deep friendship existing between the two countries for the last sixty years."

Japanese troops invaded a part of the international settlement guarded by American marines and seized a Chinese junk loaded with rice. General Beaumont, commander of marines, immediately entered a protest and the Japanese apologized but the marines did not because the incident closed because the Japs didn't return the junk.

The British government was not expected to take any action that would further anger Japan lest it should endanger the success of the parley in Brussels. But wise observers do not believe the nine-power treaty conference will have any definite results.

More "Piracy"

ITALY'S latest twist of the lion's tail came in the form of the bombing and sinking of the British steamer Jean Weems in the Mediterranean by a "pirate" airplane. The London Daily Herald's Barcelona correspondent reported that the Spanish loyalist government asserted that it was piloted by Bruno Mussolini, son of the Italian premier. The pilot gave the freighter's crew only five minutes to take to lifeboats and then sank the Weems with bombs.

The British battle cruiser Hood was sent at full speed from Palma, Majorca, to Barcelona to investigate the attack.

In parliament the critics of the government, led by David Lloyd George, demanded a stronger British Mediterranean policy. Lloyd George flayed the government for bolstering up the international committee on nonintervention in Spain, whose history after 14 months he denounced as "discredit and dishonorable."

Morocco Uprisings

NATIONALIST uprisings in French Morocco, which have been giving the French government a lot of trouble, are blamed on agents of "a foreign totalitarian power," meaning Italy. The disorders, mainly in Casablanca, Fez and Medina, were quelled by troops, mostly Senegalese legionnaires, and hundreds of arrests were made.

The nationalists plotted to set up an independent Arab state with Moulay Allal El Fassi as king.

Budget Conference

WHILE members of congress were beginning to move toward Washington for the extraordinary session, President Roosevelt in his Hyde Park home was busy planning means of carrying on the government program. Especially was he interested in the budget, and related financial matters, and to advise on this he called in Mariner S. Eccles, head of the federal reserve system. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Budget Director Bell already were there, and all listened closely to Mr. Eccles' talk concerning current business conditions and the stock market situation.



It was decided by the President that the Commodity Credit corporation should provide \$85,000,000 for the corn loans, obtaining the money from the RFC and repaying the latter agency when congress makes the necessary appropriations.

Officials of the Agriculture department gave corn growers assurance that the government will loan 50 cents a bushel on the large 1937 crop. The loans will be made, according to current plans, on field corn testing 14.5 per cent moisture content or less. The 50 cent rate will be reduced on corn containing more moisture.

Washington Digest

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

Washington.—The old mother hen, congress, has settled down, prepared to hatch something from the nest of crop control eggs. At this stage of the proceeding, no one can make a guess as to the brood that congress will produce any better than a farmer's wife can tell what will be hatched by a real hen in her chicken house.

About all that can be said for sure is that President Roosevelt called to enact crop control legislation and, therefore, there is likely to be crop control legislation of some kind. It may not be hatched in the special session; the chances are that the many differences of opinion and the many demands cannot be reconciled in the six weeks which the special session may occupy before the regular session of congress convenes in January.

In addition to the lack of time in which to maturely examine crop control questions, a rivalry has developed between the house and the senate over the honor of drafting and putting through the law which will tell the farmers what they can and what they cannot do as farmers. Let me say just here that such a rivalry may work to the benefit of agriculture because it is bound to mean a compromise between the house and senate on the legislation that finally is enacted. In other words, extremists, for and against any proposal, will have to yield and this may possibly result in some workable program for crop control.

The main question before congress is the type of crop control law to be enacted. There are two kinds. Control may be compulsory or it may be voluntary. Most of the powers that be in the Department of Agriculture seem to favor the compulsory kind—a law that will tell the farmers they can or cannot do certain things and if they violate the decree, they can be punished. Many groups of farmers, however do not want that sort of thing. In consequence we find in congress now proponents of both the compulsory and the voluntary programs and each side appears to be determined in its position.

We have seen both types used. Potato growers will remember how the potato control law laid down the rule that a quota of production should be imposed upon every farmer and that he must pay 45 cents per bushel above the value of his potatoes for every bushel produced above his quota. These growers will remember also the agricultural adjustment administration requirement that all potatoes sold must be packaged in a certain way that was prescribed for the grower by the AAA. In this connection it will be recalled how there was a penalty in addition for those who failed to properly package the potatoes they sold.

Beyond these requirements, there was also a penalty prescribed to be invoked against any person who did not properly package his potatoes and place a government stamp thereon.

Besides all this, there was an "informer" section in the potato control law. It provided something of a bounty for any person who relayed to the authorities any information he had respecting failure of any farmer to comply with the law and the regulations issued thereunder. It was reminiscent of prohibition days when informers were paid to squeal on bootleggers.

The compulsory cotton control law was less stringent but it had penalties attached so that any cotton farmer who failed to comply with the regulations had to pay a tax on cotton produced over and above his allotment. This tax was so high—50 per cent of the value—that it amounted to a fine as punishment. The other kind of cotton control law, the voluntary plan, had no penalty provisions. This control was exercised by issue of subsidies or payments to farmers for raising various crops provided they limited the amount to the dictation of the AAA.

Thus, under the voluntary control, the farmer could take the government's money and limit his crop to what the AAA said was his quota and thus be paid for compliance. Or, he could refuse the government's subsidy and raise what he pleased.

Now, in addition to these propositions, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, is promoting what he calls his "ever normal granary" plan. This is to serve as supplemental to the crop control on the production side. The secretary has an idea that the federal government can take the surplus of good years off of the hands of farmers and hold them through the lean years when poor crops have failed or produce the amount required for American home consumption.

The secretary's "ever normal granary" plan is a red hot poker and there will be plenty of sparks flying off of the handle as well as

the hot end when this thing is debated in congress. Opponents of the secretary's scheme contend that this program is straight out regimentation and that it goes as far in this effect as anything done by either the Fascist Mussolini or the Communist Stalin. It takes no stretch of the imagination, therefore, to see what is just ahead in the matter of a controversy for crop legislation for the reason that each of the programs that has been thus far advanced contains political dynamite.

Chairman Jones of the house agricultural committee began work on drafts of bills for crop control long before the session convened. Several weeks prior to the opening day of the special session, Mr. Jones appointed six sub-committees; each was charged with drafting legislation applicable to a specific commodity. In doing this, Mr. Jones threw the door wide open. He included six farm crops to share the alleged benefits of crop control legislation, including the "ever normal granary" surplus control program. The sub-committees were directed to work out legislation covering cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, rice and dairy products. Inclusion of rice and dairy products came as a surprise. Heretofore, there had been little talk about including rice and none about dairy products. The information that filters into Washington is that a majority of the dairy people have no particular hankering for government dictation in their business. Chairman Smith of the senate agricultural committee likewise has been busy. Throughout the summer he has been attempting to get a line on farmer sentiment by a number of hearings in various parts of the country. From all indications, Chairman Smith, who comes from South Carolina and is a farmer in his own right, is not enthusiastic about too much government dictation in the field of agriculture.

Over on the house side of the Capitol, Secretary Wallace has many followers. Obviously, he will co-operate with them very closely. Indeed, some of the house members who do not like Mr. Wallace or his "ever normal granary" scheme are referring to the Wallace supporters in the house as "Henry Wallace's boys." That indicates better than anything I can say how deep-seated the feelings are.

To add to the complexity of the job facing congress, President Roosevelt has said definitely that if there are subsidies paid to farmers in connection with crop control legislation, that legislation must carry additional taxes to take care of the bounty payments authorized. Simmered down, therefore, what Mr. Roosevelt has said is that if the farmers want that kind of crop control legislation, they and all consumers must pay for it with added taxes.

I have heard general commendation of the President's position. It surely represents a straightforward policy by the Chief Executive in this regard. He has told the country now that he is willing to support agricultural subsidies through control of the crops if the whole country which has to pay the bill is willing to bear the extra taxes that are required.

Having presented the picture as I see it, it seems almost unnecessary to add that there will be two enormous lobbies bearing down on congress in the special session as well as probably in the regular session that convenes in January. I think I foresee now how Secretary Wallace and those who believe with him are going to operate both within and without the administration. That is to say, there will be administration pressure and when anyone says that there is administration pressure, they are saying nothing more or less than that the administration does the same sort of thing.

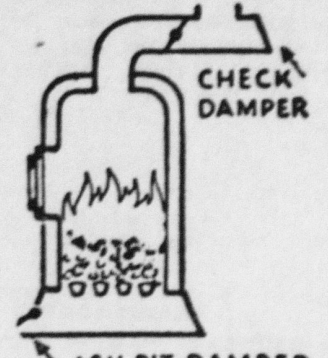
The other lobby will embrace a considerable representation of farmer sentiment that is opposed to Washington dictation and which feels that additional taxes will have to be absorbed in part at least by agriculture. This happened in the case of a processing tax which was thrown out as unconstitutional. It will happen in every case for the reason that no one is going to absorb taxes when they can be passed on. When they are passed on to the farmers, that is the end because the farmer has no place to send them. The consumer is in the same fix.

In addition to this farm sentiment, the lobby in opposition to the Wallace program likely will find certain phases of other industry aligned with it. It will in all probability find a certain share or segment of consumer opposition because the consumers will have to pay in higher prices.

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Home Heating Hints  
By John Barclay  
Heating Expert

IMPROPER adjustment of the turn (or smoke pipe) damper in your furnace results in "chimney" loss of heat. Leave this damper closed as nearly as possible without retarding free burning of fuel or causing gas to escape into the basement. Once you have found the ideal adjustment for it, be sure you leave it in that position throughout the heating season. Do not



attempt to use it from day to day to regulate your fire. It was never meant for that purpose. The only time you need move the Turn Damper is at the start of the very cold season and again at the start of the very mild season.

Use only the Ashpit Damper and Check Damper for regulating the fire daily—to speed up or slow down the rate at which you want the fire to burn. Rely wholly on these two dampers, and you'll get the proper fire regulation. I repeat—do not change the position of the Turn Damper inside the smoke pipe. Otherwise you'll waste a lot of very valuable fuel and heat.

EMINENT DOCTORS WROTE THIS OPINION!

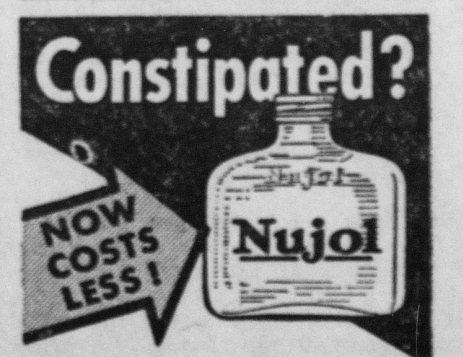
"...colds result from acid condition of the body...they prescribe various alkalies"—excerpt from medical journal. The ALKALINE FACTOR in LUDEN'S MENTHOL COUGH DROPS 5¢ HELPS BUILD UP YOUR ALKALINE RESERVE

In Action and Words  
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NO matter how much your back aches and your nerves scream, your husband, because he is only a man, can never understand why you are so hard to live with one week in every month. Too often the honeymoon express is wrecked by the nagging tongue of a three-quarter wife. The wise woman never lets her husband know by outward sign that she is a victim of periodic pain. For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure in the three eras of life: 1. Turning from girlhood to womanhood. 2. Preparing for motherhood. 3. Approaching "middle age." Don't be a three-quarter wife, take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Go "Smiling Through."

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