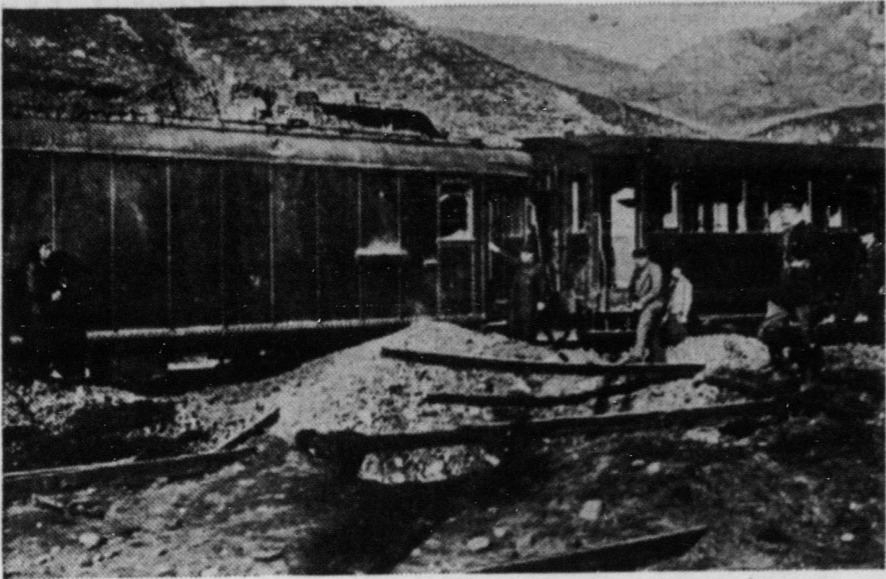


**News Review of Current Events**

**WAGE BILL JUGGLING**  
Conferees Agree on Compromise Terms Which Leave the Southerners Angry and Highly Dissatisfied



Scene near the French-Spanish border where bombing planes, supposedly from Franco's forces, invaded France to attack the railroad that carries supplies from Toulouse to the Loyalists in Barcelona.

**Edward W. Pickard**  
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK  
© Western Newspaper Union.

**Wage-Hour Compromise**

CONFEREES of senate and house who were trying to draft a compromise wage-hour bill that both bodies would accept defied threats of a filibuster by Southerners and agreed on wage and hour provisions which met some of the Southerners' demands but left them still dissatisfied and angry.

Overriding protests that the wage scale agreed upon will re-establish the outlawed national recovery administration, the conferees adopted provisions calling for:

Establishment of a 25 cents per hour minimum wage for the first year and increasing to 30 cents in the second year.

Establishment of industrial boards and an administrator to fix wages between 30 cents and the ultimate goal of 40 cents during the next five years.

Providing for a flat 40-cent minimum after seven years unless an industry gave adequate proof that such a rate was unsound economically and would "substantially curtail employment opportunities."

Establishment of a maximum work week of 44 hours during the first year, reducing to 42 hours in the second year and to 40 hours thereafter.

The work week would not apply where union contracts already in effect permit hours in excess of the maximum fixed in the bill.

**Plan Relief Politics Quiz**

HARRY HOPKINS, head of the WPA, asserted that the renomination of Senator Gillette by Iowa Democrats showed that his vast organization was not playing politics. But prominent Democratic senators are not so sure this is true, or will be true during the remainder of the year. Ten of them signed a resolution, introduced by Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, calling for the appointment of a senatorial committee of three to investigate any charges of politics in relief that may arise during the 1938 election campaign. The resolution made no reference to the Iowa primary in which Hopkins backed Otha Wearin, the loser.

The ten signers of the resolution, including both supporters and critics of the Roosevelt administration, were, besides Tydings: Adams of Colorado, Bulkeley of Ohio, Burke of Nebraska, George of Georgia, Gerry of Rhode Island, Hatch of New Mexico, King of Utah, McAdoo of California and Wagner of New York.

Senator Hatch said he would try again at the next session to impose restrictions on participation by relief workers in party conventions or other political activities.

**House Ousts Jenks**

ARTHUR B. JENKS, Republican, who had served 18 months of his term as representative from New Hampshire, was unseated by the house and replaced by Alphonse Roy, Democrat, who was declared defeated in the 1936 election. The vote to oust Jenks was 214 to 122. When it was announced, all the Republicans, Progressives and Farmer-Laborites and some Democrats marched out in a body as a gesture of protest.

This action by the house was apparently taken to aid the campaign of Senator Fred Brown of New Hampshire for renomination. Roy has a large following among the French population of Manchester, N. H.

**Wheat Allotment Check**

FIELD representatives of the agricultural adjustment administration began checking farmer participation in the AAA program to determine 1939 wheat allotments in the ten north central states. The check also will determine eligibility of

farms for wheat loans and for premiums on farms covered by crop insurance.

Officials of the AAA in Washington indicated that rates for loans on the forthcoming wheat crop may range from 60 to 86 cents a bushel, depending on grade and distance from markets.

Authorized under the new farm law to set the rates between 52 and 75 per cent of a "variety" price, which government economists have placed at \$1.15 a bushel, the officials said the "base" rate, the amount to be paid on a standard grade of wheat at a definite market, would be close to 60 cents a bushel.

Loan rates will be lower with the distance from central markets, AAA spokesmen indicating that the loan rate in western Kansas, for example, might be as low as 40 or 45 cents a bushel.

The AAA is hoping, officials said, that growers would not approve rates which would tend to retard exports by pegging prices above those in world markets. The aim of the loan, they pointed out, is to help farmers withhold surplus wheat to prevent upsetting of prices.

**Wearin Loses in Iowa**

OTHA WEARIN, Iowa representative favored by the Roosevelt administration for the Democratic senatorial nomination, was defeated in the primaries.

Running far ahead of him was Senator Guy M. Gillette, who had been marked for elimination because he voted against the court packing bill.

Gillette supporters said President Roosevelt maintained neutrality in the contest, but Wearin had received the approval of Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, and of James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary. Also, Thomas G. Corcoran, the President's political adviser, was known to have worked for Wearin's cause, or perhaps it should be put, against Gillette.

Gillette sought renomination for the senate on a platform of loyalty to President Roosevelt, but said he would retain the right to judge each New Deal proposal on its individual merits if he is re-elected. He was one of the foes of the President's court reform plan, but supported the reorganization bill and other administration measures.

In the Republican side of the primary Former Senator L. J. Dickinson, uncompromising foe of the New Deal, defeated Representative Lloyd Thurston.



Otha Wearin

**Huge Navy Plane Planned**

THE house appropriations committee included in the second deficiency bill an additional billion dollars for construction of the world's largest military plane, and the Navy department is now ready to go ahead with the construction of the monster, which may weigh 50 tons. The original model will cost upward of \$3,000,000.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, said the new plane would exceed considerably the 5,000-mile range needed for a nonstop round trip from San Francisco to Honolulu. The plane will be partly armored and will carry a crew of 10 to 14 men. It is expected to be the forerunner of a squadron of 15 or more in the next few years.

**For Rivers and Harbors**

UNANIMOUS approval was given by the senate to the \$37,000,000 rivers and harbors bill, but provisions giving the War department sole jurisdiction over water developments were eliminated. These projects were left under the control of the federal power commission.

The senate accepted an amendment by Senator Norris of Nebraska exempting the Tennessee Valley authority from the jurisdiction of the secretary of war.

**Kidnaped Boy Dead**

LITTLE James Bailey Cash, five years old, who was kidnaped from his home in Princeton, Fla., was found dead by federal agents, his body lying in a clump of palmetto. The \$10,000 which his father had paid for the lad's ransom was recovered.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the G-men, who had taken charge of the case, announced that Franklin Pierce McCall, twenty-one, a truck driver, was under arrest and had admitted writing the three ransom notes and collecting the money.

**Portland Hotel Strike**

MARCHING pickets and bewildered, stair-climbing guests, marked a strike which drew 1,250 employees from work in eight of the largest hotels of Portland, Ore., at the opening of the annual Rose festival.

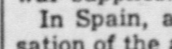
Elevator operators, switchboard girls, bellhops, dining room and kitchen employees, clerks, chambermaids and porters—all joined the walkout to force union recognition from employers.

No hotels were closed and all attempted to keep up a semblance of service.

**Canton Made a Shambles**

UTTERLY ignoring emphatic protests by the United States and Great Britain against the bombing of civilians, the Japanese continued their daily raids on the great city of Canton, southern China port. Their squadrons of planes rained death on the city ruthlessly, until it was a veritable shambles. Probably as many as 5,000 persons were killed and the wounded were much more numerous. The attacks were directed mainly at government buildings, railway stations and power plants, the purpose being to destroy Canton's usefulness as a gateway for Chinese war supplies.

In Spain, also, there was no cessation of the air attacks by Franco's forces on loyalist cities and towns. America's condemnation of the bombing of civilians was contained in a statement by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles which was issued with the approval of President Roosevelt. It asserted that the American public considers such warfare barbarous and appealed for an immediate end of the practice in China and Spain. Britain officially protested against the bombings and asked the United States to co-operate in the formation of a neutral commission to decide whether the objectives of Spanish rebel air raids on loyalist territory have any military character.



Sumner Welles

About the same time Secretary of State Hull in a speech at Nashville, Tenn., expressed the hope of the United States for disarmament and the humanizing of war. Summaries of this address were broadcast throughout Europe by radio.

Propagandist Register

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT signed a bill to force propagandists for Nazi, Communist and other so-called un-American groups in the United States to register with the secretary of state. The measure was drafted on recommendation of a special congressional committee inquiring into foreign propaganda activities in the United States and passed unanimously by both houses. The bill was said to be regarded as far-reaching and important by the White House. It carries a penalty of \$1,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, for violations.

**Senate Passes Priming Bill**

BY A vote of 60 to 10 the senate passed the President's \$3,617,905,000 pump-priming bill and sent it back to the house, after which it went to conference.

Seven Republicans and three Democrats were recorded against the measure. The opponents of the spending program lost every attempt to earmark the funds or impose other restrictions.

By very close votes the senate rejected two proposals to forbid political activities by employees in emergency agencies. One of these was offered by Sen. Carl M. Hatch of New Mexico. It would have insulated WPA officials and administrative employees from politics, either in connection with primaries, general elections, or national conventions. It would have prohibited public utterances such as the one recently made by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins endorsing the candidacy of Rep. Otha D. Wearin of Iowa against Sen. Guy M. Gillette.



Senator Hatch

**Lewis Bans Labor Survey**

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is going to send a commission to England to study the British trade union act. At a press conference he said any suggestions that he had in view the modification of our labor relations law were "cockeyed." But John Lewis was suspicious and wrote to Secretary of Labor Perkins that he would permit no members of the C. I. O. to serve on the mission.

**Washington Digest**  
National Topics Interpreted  
By WILLIAM BRUCKART  
NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—New Deal political efforts have now reached an apparent nationwide scope in the strategy for control of the Democratic party machinery. It is no longer a secret—if it ever were concealed—that the White House board of strategy is determined to lick Democratic representatives and senators who have failed to respond to New Deal orders. This has happened despite President Roosevelt's repeated declarations that he is keeping hands off of all party primaries. The only exceptions to the above information are in states where incumbent Democrats are so solidly entrenched that there is no chance to defeat them for renomination.

The latest of numerous New Deal entries in primary races is in Maryland. David J. Lewis, a representative for many years, who is accounted a full-fledged New Dealer in all respects, has entered the race for the senatorial nomination against Sen. Millard Tydings, who has been off of the New Deal reservation many times. Mr. Lewis is to be regarded as formidable opposition. He announced his candidacy after a visit to the White House, and there was none who failed to understand that he had the presidential blessings. It had been known since the court reorganization fight that New Deal leaders were looking for someone to do battle against Senator Tydings.

The Lewis candidacy virtually completes the list. There will be no New Deal candidate against Sen. Bennett Clark in Missouri. The reason is that Senator Clark, despite his frequent attacks on the New Deal program, can not be defeated for the Democratic nomination. Much the same is true about Senator Loneragan of Connecticut. The New Deal board of strategy has no love for the Connecticut senator, but he is rather firmly entrenched in his state. So it seems the way to express the situation is that the New Deal strategists do not hate him quite enough to run a candidate against him.

In Colorado, Senator Adams has opposition from an avowed New Dealer. Senator Adams has never been quite so outspoken as men like Clark, or Burke of Nebraska, or Wheeler of Montana, but he has been "suspected" of being none too friendly to the New Deal as a whole. The board of strategy, therefore, is taking no chances.

Senator Adams' opponent is Justice B. C. Hilliard. A few hundred miles to the westward, a son of Justice Hilliard is seeking the Democratic nomination for the senate in Nevada. He is after the scalp of Sen. Pat McCarran, who has jumped off of the New Deal bandwagon when he disagreed with presidential programs. So it has been decreed that he, too, must go.

The Iowa battle is now over. In that fight, Harry Hopkins, professional reliever of destitution, sought to aid Representative Wearin relieve Sen. Guy Gillette of the Democratic nomination for the senate. The Hopkins outburst, given to newspaper correspondents here before the Iowa primary was: "If I were a voter in Iowa, I would support Otha Wearin against Gillette." That raised plenty of hot winds in the senate and, since it came on top of the Pennsylvania primaries and on top of Son Jimmy Roosevelt's endorsement of Senator Pepper in Florida, it gave a tip-off as to how far the thing was going.

It was perhaps the Iowa meddling by Professor Hopkins that caused President Roosevelt to tell a press conference that he was taking no part at all in the state primaries. Prior to that time, however, he had quietly given his blessing to Senator McAdoo, over his several opponents in California; Senator Barkley, over "Happy" Chandler in Kentucky, and it is understood he has shown a preference for Senator Bulkeley of Ohio, who is opposed for the Democratic nomination by former Gov. George White.

As is shown by the records, things are not all milk and honey for the 100 per centers who are seeking renomination. Mention was made of Bulkeley in Ohio, and Barkley in Kentucky. Sen. Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, the great advocate of cheap money and the man who forced congress to enact legislation allowing for printing of three billion dollars in new silver certificates, has opposition that promises a bitter fight to the end. The same is true of Senator Thomas of Utah, who is confronted with a campaign of a defensive character. He must show why he is so strong for the New Deal to win renomination in that state from which also comes Senator King. Senator King has been a violent opponent of the New Deal.

Then, there is another 100 per center in the far West. Sen. James P. Pope has to fight off the attack of Worth Clark for the senatorial

nomination. Mr. Clark, now a member of the house of representatives, is said here to be making a battle of it for Senator Pope whose chief claim to fame seems to be that he fathered the agricultural act of 1938—and nobody knows yet how to make the law work. Clark's record is regarded by many colleagues in the house as proving him to be a Democrat of the liberal type, for he has supported the President on numerous occasions while voting against White House dictation when he felt that he should do so.

The New Dealers have persuaded Governor Johnston of South Carolina to run against Sen. "Cotton Ed" Smith. At least, it is the assumption that the governor was persuaded to enter the race.

There is a fight on in another southern state also. Sen. Walter F. George has opposition for the Democratic nomination. Lawrence Camp, United States attorney at Atlanta and a Roosevelt appointee, has filed for the nomination against Senator George. The understanding in Washington is that the New Dealers settled on Camp when they found that Governor Rivers of Georgia could not enter the fight because he was vulnerable on several points. Senator George, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the senate and long highly regarded in that body, apparently has a hard fight because of the likelihood of a divided vote. There are several other candidates in the field and it has been suggested that the vote may be so divided as to bring about defeat of Senator George.

Months ago, of course, Sen. Fred Van Nuys was marked for "liquidation" in Indiana because of his activity against the President's court bill. The state machine in Indiana is completely under the domination of former Gov. Paul McNutt, who aspires to the White House, himself, in 1940, and McNutt is sticking with the New Dealers.

But to turn to another phase of the interparty fight, the question of use of relief funds in politics has become hotter than a pan of boiling grease. Judge Brady Stewart, manager for Chandler in Kentucky, lately wrote a letter of protest to President Roosevelt, charging among other things that relief was being handed out only to persons "approved" by the Barkley faction of the party. From Pennsylvania there have been many squeals about political use of relief funds by Senator Guffey and in neither case has there been proof that the charges are not true. Undoubtedly, if the WPA workers are being used politically in some places, they are being used in many places; it is a condition that must be expected if the country is going to turn relief of destitution over to politicians. They will fill their gullet first.

The death of an individual whom one does not know, however important the individual may be, creates only passing interest. Perhaps that is why so little attention was paid to the death, a few weeks ago, of Dr. George F. Warren. Professor Warren was nationally known as a Cornell authority on the economics of agriculture; he was known, too, for his famed experiment in causing hens to lay more eggs by keeping them in electrically lighted hen houses at night. But Professor Warren will go down in history for a much more important reason than either of these. It was he who convinced President Roosevelt that prices could be controlled by the federal government by means of changing the gold content of the dollar.

Our currency structure had remained much the same for 50 years until Professor Warren became an advisor, a consultant, for the New Deal. There had been many attempts, much fanfare, many blowings of trumpets, about "tight money" or "Wall Street control" of money, or various other ideas such as the free silver of Bryan days and the equally silly scheme of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, who wanted to print three billion dollars in new paper money to bring the country out of the depression. The native intelligence and solidarity of the country, however, brought us safely through those periods until Professor Warren came on the scene.

One need not review how the Thomas scheme for printing money was forced through congress nor how the Warren plan for control of prices was propagandized until members of the senate and the house, knowing nothing about economic subjects, swallowed the proposal. The gold content of the dollar was lowered—the dollar was devalued, and the government kept the profit, amounting to more than two billion dollars.

The important thing to remember is that a great government made such a costly experiment on its 130,000,000 citizens, and failed. For it must be said that the Warren scheme for raising prices has failed.

© Western Newspaper Union.

**CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT**

**AZALEAS**

Azaleas, genuine Indian formosa, lavender, branched, rooted, balled, burlapped, 6-inch, \$1.25 doz. Shipped charges collect. Belvedere Azalea Nursery, Waldo, Fla.

**CHICKS**

**BOB WHITE'S SUPERIOR CHICKS**  
BABY CHICKS  
PEKING DUCKLINGS  
TURKEY POULTS  
Blood tested, leading breeds. All chicks unconditionally guaranteed.  
BOB WHITE'S HATCHERIES  
4001 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND'S FINEST BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS  
Eight popular breeds and crosses. Started chicks; also Ducks and Poults. Hatched twice weekly. MILFORD HATCHERY, Milford Road at Liberty Rd., Pikesville, P. O. Rockdale, Md. Pikesville 36-11.

**HOTELS**

**In HOTEL YORK**  
7th Ave. at 36th St.  
From \$1.50 Per Day \$2.50 Per Day  
SINGLE DOUBLE  
Large, Airy Rooms  
FIREPROOF—NEWLY DECORATED  
Opposite Macy's  
Near Pennsylvania Station

**SEEDS**

**TRY A SEED PATCH**  
Our new Government introduced soybeans. Write for information. Also, Cro-talaria, the greatest soil improver. WHITE DISTRIBUTING CO., Chester, S. C.

**FOR SALE**

For Sale—2 hunters, 4 three-gaited, 4 five gaited horses; also two horse trailer. H. B. Blangenhaupt, Chambersburg, Pa.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**SURE POOL TABLES**  
make more money. All sizes, styles, Cash or terms. Supplies and repairs. Dealers wanted. Massengill Manufacturing, Kinston, N. C.

**Prize Winning Recipes To Be Announced Soon**

C. Houston Goudiss, who writes our "WHAT TO EAT AND WHY" series, reports that the Cake Recipe Contest which he recently conducted through the columns of this newspaper was a gratifying success.

A tremendous number of recipes were submitted and the home economists on the staff of his Experimental Kitchen Laboratory in New York city have been busy for days testing and tasting almost every imaginable kind of cake. They report that our town has some very fine cake bakers!

They regret that it was impossible to acknowledge individual entries, but they thank every homemaker who entered the contest, and have asked us to say that each recipe will be given the most careful consideration.

Because of the volume of recipes submitted, they will require a little while longer to complete their tests and to arrive at their decision as to the winners of the \$25.00 first prize, the five second prizes of \$10.00 each, and the ten third prizes of \$5.00 each.

Prize winners will be reported in these columns in the near future, and as announced at the beginning of the contest, prize winning recipes, together with those receiving honorable mention from the judges, will be printed in a booklet to be distributed nationally.

**House of Glass Bottles**

The house of glass bottles is at Tonopah, Nev. The bottles are laid in tiers in adobe, with the bottoms forming the outside of the dwelling. All of the necks point inward and the interior is plastered so that the walls are smooth. Windows and doors are built in the ordinary manner and there is a single roof. Approximately 10,000 quart bottles were used in its construction.

**KOOL-AID**  
MAKES 10 GLASSES 5¢  
FREE! AVIATION CAPS FOR BOYS!  
ASK YOUR GROCER

**Everything you want in NEW YORK!**

Is right around this quiet, congenial hotel. Rooms with bath from \$2.50 single, \$4 double. FAMOUS FOR GOOD FOOD.

**HOTEL Woodstock**  
43rd St. East of Broadway  
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

**KILL ALL FLIES**  
DAISY FLY KILLER