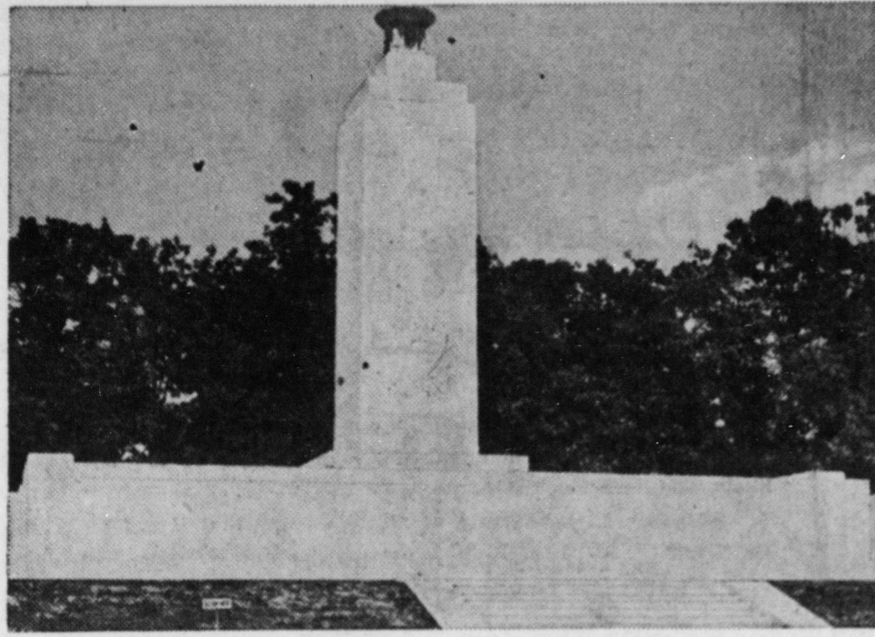


News Review of Current Events

DR. MORGAN SUES TVA
Seeks Reinstatement as Its Chairman and Back Salary
... Proposed New Deal Party Purge Hits Some Snags



Here is the new Peace Memorial in the Gettysburg National Military park which was dedicated by President Roosevelt during the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, in which veterans of the Northern and Southern armies participated. On the top of the shaft burns "The Flame of Eternal Peace."

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
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Wants to Regain Post

DR. ARTHUR E. MORGAN has started a court fight to regain the chairmanship of the Tennessee Valley authority from which he was ousted by President Roosevelt for what the latter termed "contumacy." In chancery court at Knoxville, Tenn., he filed a mandamus suit asking that he be recognized as a member and chairman of the board of directors of the authority.

A. E. Morgan

In the bill, which named the TVA and Directors H. A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal as defendants, the former chairman asked for payment of back salary since his dismissal. He also asked for a declaratory judgment voiding the President's removal order and forcing the other two directors to recognize him as their chairman. Doctor Morgan never has recognized the President's right to remove him. After starting the court action, he said he would carry his fight for reinstatement to the Supreme court if necessary.

The justice department in Washington withheld comment on the suit, but it was a foregone conclusion that the government would contest it. Before the President removed Doctor Morgan he asked the justice department whether this was within his power. Robert H. Jackson, now solicitor general, but then acting attorney general, advised "there would appear to be no question that the power of removal is in fact vested in the President."

Tells Cities to Hurry

CITIES of the nation were urged by Secretary Ickes to make haste to submit projects for PWA approval and thus play "a dominating part in bringing about recovery."

At the same time he asked business to co-operate with the government in the \$1,600,000,000 building program, and warned contractors and private industry not to pay "graft" to corrupt officials in an attempt to curry political favors in the form of benefits from PWA construction.

"The success of this recovery program will depend upon the speed with which our municipalities move," he said. "They will have to produce faster than before. They will have to draw their plans more rapidly, make decisions more quickly and file their applications with alacrity."

"Involved are jobs for workmen, the creation of new business for industrial and commercial concerns, the expansion of factory payrolls, the rejuvenation of transportation systems, the spread of purchasing power, the expansion of credit, the stimulation of our securities and our banks."

'Purge' Is Hard Hit

TWO long distance messages came from Manila, from Paul V. McNutt, governor general of the Philippines and reputed boss of the Democrats of Indiana. Thereupon the New Dealers of the Hoosier state decided they could not win in November unless they renominated a Frederick Van Nuys for the senate. That gentleman had been marked for elimination by Tommy Corcoran and his fellow managers of the proposed "purge" of those who had opposed any major New Deal policies and Governor Townsend had publicly announced Van Nuys



Senator Van Nuys

had publicly announced Van Nuys

Radio Must Be Fair

EQUAL treatment of rival candidates and political parties is demanded by the Federal Communications commission in new rules governing broadcasting of political speeches. Under these regulations a station may refuse time to all political candidates for an office, but if broadcasting privileges are granted to one candidate, equal time must be offered to his rivals. The rule applies to all national, state, county, and municipal office seekers. Rates shall be uniform for all candidates, the FCC rules.

Problem of the South

RE-ESTABLISHING a balanced economic system in the southern states is considered by President Roosevelt the No. 1 problem of the nation and he says it must and can be done. He appealed to 25 southern leaders, assembled in Washington at his request, to draft plans for the economic restoration of their section of the country. Lewis Mellett, director of the National Emergency council, presided over the conference and read Mr. Roosevelt's letter.

Though he did not comment on the effect that the new wages and hours law may have on southern industry, he did say that one of the great problems in the South is that of labor and employment. He spoke also of problems "growing out of the new industrial era and, again, of absentee ownership of the new industries."

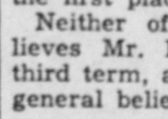
"It is my conviction," the President wrote to Mellett, "that the South presents right now the nation's number one economic problem—the nation's problem, not merely the South's. For we have an economic imbalance in the nation as a whole, due to this very condition of the South."

"The purpose of your conference is to produce a restatement of the economic conditions of the South and their relation to the rest of the country that we may do something about it."

The task, Mr. Roosevelt said, embraces wasted or neglected resources of land and water; abuses suffered by the soil; need for cheap fertilizer and cheap power, and problems presented by the population itself.

Urge Garner to Run

BEFORE he left Washington for Texas, Vice President Garner told friends that he positively would not be a candidate for a third term.



Vice President Garner

This started immediate speculation on his probable attitude toward heading the Democratic ticket in 1940. It was asserted by some of his associates that Democrats in all parts of the country were writing him urging him to be a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Senator Logan of Kentucky said if Garner should seek the presidential nomination he would be hard to beat. Senator Burke of Nebraska said he believed Garner would be in a receptive mood if he were offered the first place on the ticket.

Neither of those statesmen believes Mr. Roosevelt will seek a third term, and that seems to be a general belief in Washington.

Yanks and Johnny Rebs

SEVENTY-FIVE years after they faced each other in deadly conflict, some 2,000 old soldiers gathered in friendly concert to celebrate the great Battle of Gettysburg. The Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars flew side by side on the once bloody field, and the veterans of the Northern and Southern armies that fought there in one of history's biggest battles wandered together over the hills and meadows or sat in their tented city, exchanging reminiscences and renewing old friendships.

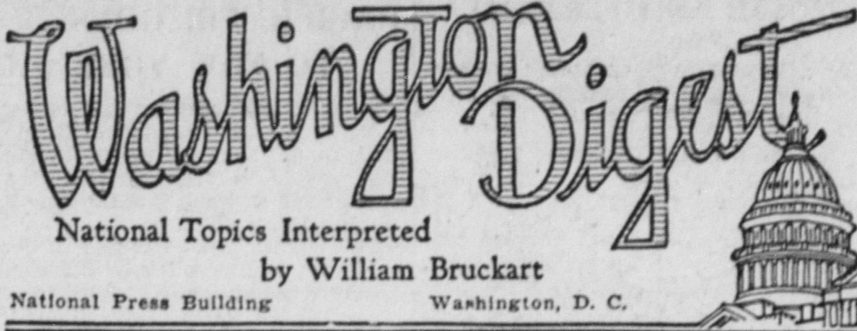
In the Gettysburg National Military park, comprising the battlefield, had been erected a beautiful peace memorial, and President Roosevelt was there to dedicate it on the afternoon of July 3. At the top of the monument's shaft is a burner for natural gas that supplies "The Flame of Eternal Peace." This was kindled by the President as the climax of the day's celebration.

From a common platform Commander-in-Chief Overton H. Mennet of the Grand Army of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief John M. Claypool of the United Confederate Veterans spoke to their comrades.

Real Drive on Depression

WITH the start of the new fiscal year the administration began what the President calls "the real drive on depression." In the coming fiscal year relief agencies, army and navy, public works departments and federal lending corporations may pour out approximately \$8,500,000,000. Some of this money is returnable to the treasury.

Administration officials said this huge sum—equal to more than \$66 for every person in the nation—was needed because there are approximately 10,500,000 unemployed in the country. Officials left little doubt they hope to get business positively on the upgrade by Labor day, although economists estimated it would take a year from the upturn to recover the ground lost since last summer.



WASHINGTON. — Considerable doubt seems to be arising in many quarters whether the New Dealers are quite as much concerned over

uplifting living standards of the poor as they are concerned over their votes in the fall elections. These doubts which are now in the form of a flood of inquiries obviously arise from two incidents which have occurred here in the nation's capital. Rather, there were three incidents, for it was the first action that made the other two incidents significant. Let us take them up in order to get a good view of the circumstances:

First, President Roosevelt lately has signed the new wage and hour law. Under its terms, wages paid employees and the hours which they work throughout the nation now become a matter of federal jurisdiction—if the employers of those workers buy or sell anything outside of the state in which the plant or factory actually is located. That is to say, any business operating in interstate commerce must now comply with a federal law as to wages paid and hours worked, and meet the regulations laid down by a Washington bureaucrat after the law becomes effective—October 24, 1938.

None of these employees may work more than 44 hours a week (five and one-half days of eight hours) nor can they be paid less than 25 cents per hour during the first year of the law. In the second year, the number of hours is reduced to 42 per week and the rate of pay rises to 30 cents per hour. Thereafter, the work week is fixed at 40 hours and the lowest rate of pay at 40 cents an hour. The provisions naturally will apply to nearly all individual manufacturing establishments because few of them can exist by selling only in their home localities. Agriculture is not affected by the law, so that farmers are privileged, for once, to pay for what they get in the way of services and not be under orders from Washington.

This is the law that was fought off so long by senators and representatives from the southern states. They demanded that some consideration be given the employers of the South where conditions are decidedly different from other parts of the United States. They did not get a complete differential in the scales but they obtained a compromise that permits the new bureaucrat, the wage administrator, to consider the costs of living to some extent. Living costs in the South generally have been lower than elsewhere and some types of labor in southern areas are recognized as not being as efficient. Passage of the act with some leeway of flexibility was believed likely to solve these problems of the South.

That brings us now to the second of the incidents. Mr. Roosevelt's signature to the wage and hour bill was affixed on a Saturday. On Sunday, Harry Hopkins, chief of WPA, the professional reliever of the administration, issued an announcement. By the terms of the order he released, all unskilled workers in the 13 southern states—something like 500,000—working on relief payrolls were treated to a pay raise. In addition, some other classes of WPA workers were given a pay boost, but the numbers were not disclosed. Certainly, they are fewer than the class known as unskilled workers.

The action was taken, Mr. Hopkins explained in his announcement, "pursuant to a general administration policy of bringing income levels of the lowest paid workers of the South more nearly in line with the income levels of such workers in other parts of the country."

It will be recalled also that while the wage-hour debate was at its hottest in congress, Mr. Roosevelt went into the deep South to lecture employers on the low wage levels. He spoke at Gainesville, Ga., in vigorous language to the effect that the South was being held back because employers were paying wages that were too low to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. That speech came in the midst of argument by southern members of congress that even WPA was paying lower levels in the South than elsewhere and employers should not be compelled to accept a new drain on their production costs.

Thus, we see Mr. Hopkins has answered both arguments. By increasing the WPA levels of pay, he has effectively sealed the mouths of the southern opponents of the WPA and at the same time has forced the industries about which Mr. Roosevelt complained to meet a new kind of "competition" for workers.

Anyone who knows anything about the factors that govern wages, and they are all very human conditions, recognizes that southern industries will have to increase their pay rates—or watch WPA take over the workers. For it remains as a fact that certain types of persons will prefer to go on WPA than work regularly, even if the regular work does

provide a somewhat greater money return each week. That condition results from the fact WPA has had such a loose system of planning the work to be done and to the further fact that among the WPA labor there has been absolutely no discipline; no one who can compel a full day's work for a full day's pay. It is one of the tragedies, dark and dangerous, of the present system of relief that men are taught to loaf on the job instead of working that their families may have somewhat more of food and clothes and things to enjoy life.

But, as treacherous as the Hopkins policy appears from what has been stated, there is yet a very much worse angle. It can be traced through most easily. By raising the WPA pay levels in the South, Mr. Hopkins thereby forced new levels of pay in the industries of the South. I have visited many parts of the South and I believe I can safely say that few manufacturing establishments have been able to avoid losses in their operations during the last eight years. By raising the WPA levels and bringing about a competition for the available workers, Professor Hopkins saddled upon the industries an added burden of expense. From some parts of the South, I hear that this added payroll cost will mean the closing of some plants; others are going to continue operation and try to get their money back by increasing the prices of their products. That means the consumers will pay the bill. It causes me to wonder whether it will do the workers any good to have more money when prices of the things they use are hiked up at the same time.

The above explanation was given at some length as prelude to the real effect of the WPA boost and what I believe to be the real objective of the New Deal action. If WPA and industrial pay levels are higher in the South, then it becomes obvious that the exemptions and differentials which the southern senators and representatives thought they obtained are absolutely and completely nullified. The New Dealers who have the President's ear have whipped the devil around the stump; they have accomplished by indirection that which congress rejected as a direct action, and they have tossed the southern members of the Democratic party straight to the wolves.

So, now we can consider the third movement of the symphony that has caused doubts to arise concerning the sincerity of the program. This chorus was sung by Aubrey Williams, assistant WPA administrator—No. 2 man for Mr. Hopkins. He, too, made a speech. It was addressed to the Workers Alliance, which is an organization that has gone so far as to participate in strikes among WPA workers to force the United States government to do its bidding. The Workers Alliance bigwigs came to Washington to fight against a proposed WPA cut in pay for artists and actors. They said they represented something like 200,000 WPA workers, and naturally the WPA workers must contribute something out of their pittance to support of the organization.

Well, Mr. Williams advised the WPA workers "to stick together." He urged them to discover who are "your friends" at election time. "We've got to stick together," said Mr. Williams. "We've got to keep our friends in power. I don't need to tell you. You know your friends very well, or must know them. Just judge the folks who come and ask your support (at elections) by the crowd they run with. . . . The same goes for painting and writing, keeping up these things. The men who stand for this sort of thing are the men you are going to send to the elections" by winning in the primaries. There were repercussions against the Williams outburst, and the senate investigating committee may call the speaker but I doubt it. The senate, you will remember, defeated four amendments to the \$5,000,000,000 borrowing-lending-spending bill that were designed to keep the distributors of relief money out of politics. Isn't it rather difficult to believe this money is being used solely for relieving the destitute? © Western Newspaper Union.

Harvesting Coffee

Coffee is harvested in Mexico from October to February. In Central America two or three pickings are required because of the unequal maturity of the crop.

Nystagmus Affects the Eyes

Nystagmus is a peculiar affliction in which a person, for short periods, loses control of his eye muscles, and his eyeballs rapidly move from side to side, up and down or with a circular motion, says Collier's Weekly. It occurs normally with dizziness during and after bodily rotation, after injury to the cerebellum or the vestibule of the ear, or after straining the eyes for long intervals, such as in the dim light of a mine.

Are You a 'Canny' Canner?

By JOSEPHINE C. BOND. Do you get 100 per cent returns from your canning efforts? It isn't always enough to do "lots of canning." You may have 500 full jars in your cellar at the end of the season, but if 100 of these leak because of cheap or old rubber rings, you are only getting an 80 per cent return on your labor.

One of the greatest mistakes the housewife canner can make, I have found, is to yield to the mistaken clerk who substitutes "unknown brands" for reputable brands produced by advertised manufacturers. Substitution may be all right at times, when an item can be used up in a short time. But when it comes to jar rings—play safe—buy a recognized brand.

There is a lot of difference in jar rings. The rubber used in them is compounded, or mixed, in much the same way that the batter for a cake is mixed, and, like cake batter, unless the recipe is tested and the ingredients of the best, the results will be disappointing. Inferior jar rings will "check" or crack and allow air to seep into the jars.

Health First

Health is best for mortal man, next beauty; thirdly well-gotten wealth; fourthly, the pleasure of youth among friends.—Simonides.



If your dealer cannot supply you, send 20c with your dealer's name for a Trial Package of 48 genuine Pe-Ko Jar Rings; sent prepaid.

United States Rubber Products, Inc. Room 601, 1790 Broadway, New York

A Sunny Friend
A cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around.—Sir J. Lubbock.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you seethe those dearest to you? If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women. For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomfort from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders. Why not give it a chance to help YOU? Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

Are you quickly relieved with Yager's Liniment. A Doctor writes that he uses it for back-aches, sprains and rheumatic pains. Buy Yager's Liniment today. Let it help you rub aches and pains away. In use over 50 years. 25c and 50c bottles.

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Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them! Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out. Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Look for Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS