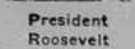


# CURRENT EVENTS PASS IN REVIEW

## RADIO ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT IS ELOQUENT BUT VAGUE—LABOR DEMANDS CHANGES.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
© Western Newspaper Union

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S latest radio talk with his fellow citizens was well written, well delivered and peculiarly vague as to his future intentions. He sought to reassure business and labor, both of which are questioning him anxiously, but he made no definite replies to their categorical queries. His one specific statement was that within a month he would seek to negotiate a truce between large groups of employers and large groups of employees through which there would be a cessation of the strikes that have been disrupting the nation's business. He said he would ask the representatives of those forces to agree temporarily on questions of wages, hours and working conditions, and that with such agreements in force he expected further adjustments would be made peacefully, through governmental or private mediation.



President Roosevelt

"I shall not ask either employers or employees permanently to lay aside the weapons common to industrial war," he added. "But I shall ask both groups to give a fair trial to peaceful methods of adjusting their conflicts of opinion and interest, and to experiment for a reasonable time with measures suitable to civilize our industrial civilization."

By way of reply to the appeals of many business, industrial and financial leaders that the more radical measures of the administration's program be abandoned, Mr. Roosevelt declared the New Deal is to go on. To the questions of those leaders concerning balancing of the budget, government expenses, further devaluation of the dollar or return to the gold standard, he made no reply. However, he did declare himself in favor of a system of business based on private profit. Then he said:

"I am not for a return to that definition of liberty under which for many years a free people were being gradually regimented into the service of the privileged few. I prefer and I am sure you prefer that broader definition of liberty under which we are moving forward to greater freedom, to greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America."

Concerning the NRA, the President gave praise to General Johnson and said the national recovery administration was entering its second phase, "which is in turn a period of preparation for legislation which will determine its permanent form." He admitted there was a question as to the wisdom of some of the devices employed during the first phase of the NRA, but decried the attacks on the constitutionality of many of the things his administration has done. "We are not," he said, "frightened by reactionary lawyers of political editors. All these cries have been heard before."

Near the beginning of his address, the President said:

"I am happy to report that after years of uncertainty, culminating in the collapse of the spring of 1933, we are bringing order out of the old chaos with a greater certainty of the employment of labor at a reasonable wage and of more business at a fair profit. These governmental and industrial developments hold promise of new achievements for the nation."

First formal response to the President's speech came from the National Association of Manufacturers, which urged him to issue a proclamation for a "truce on industrial warfare" during which existing employment relations would be continued, and challenged the American Federation of Labor to take like action. Its statement said:

"The President will find employers willing to sit down with him, as he proposes, to devise means for ending the constant series of strikes which have been one of the major obstacles to recovery."

Green and Morrison, respectively president and secretary of the federation, said this was a subterfuge and that the manufacturers should first publicly announce they would obey the decisions of constituted authorities, especially concerning discrimination and collective bargaining.

WHILE President William Green and some other leaders of the American Federation of Labor, just convened in San Francisco, expressed approval of what Mr. Roosevelt said in his radio address, many others prominent in the federation are far from satisfied with the way things are going. The executive council's annual

report devoted pages to an analysis of the effect of the NRA upon the interests of labor. Almost without exception, the effects were found either directly harmful or at least unsatisfactory.

The criticism was directed at the workings of the recovery program, in actual operation. The NRA and the New Deal itself were not condemned. But the committee indicted the program on these main grounds:

That it has failed to increase the purchasing power of workers.

That because it has failed to reduce hours of labor sufficiently it has also failed to create a satisfactory number of new jobs.

That its compliance machinery is ineffective, with the result that violations of the spirit of the codes are easily accomplished and quite general.

Labor does not have proper representation in either code enforcement or administration.

"In one way," the report says, pointing to what seems to be viewed as the only satisfactory accomplishment thus far under the NRA, "codes have fulfilled expectations. They have with few exceptions wiped out child labor."

Discussing the alleged failure to increase purchasing power of workers the report says that in 16 industrial groups surveyed in the year ending with July, 1934, employment increased 9.8 per cent; individual weekly wages 6.4 per cent and the cost of living 6.3 per cent.

"This meant that the employees in these industries are at the same position regarding purchasing power as they held before the NRA," the committee commented.

The report finds also that minimum wages fixed in codes have been regarded by employers as maximum wages and that the wages of skilled workers have accordingly been reduced to compensate for increase wages to the unskilled.

The committee estimates that 10,500,000 people still are unemployed, although of these approximately 2,000,000 are cared for temporarily by the CWA and various government construction projects.

The council said organized labor must be "forever opposed" to "currency inflation as the method of recovery" and it viewed the increased national debt with "alarm and with misgiving."

ORGANIZED business and the President are not at all satisfied with each other. Business leaders are nervous, and Mr. Roosevelt feels that they have too many "inhibitions" and are not doing what they should to aid recovery. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, seeking a clear statement of the President's future intentions, sent him a list of questions on expenditures, budget balancing, currency stabilization and the government's part in business, politely requesting categorical replies. Mr. Roosevelt received the questionnaire with a smile and a joke, and there was no indication of his intention to answer it.

It was revealed in Washington that the President also received not long ago a set of resolutions adopted at a secret meeting of 120 leading industrialists and financiers. These men asserted that the policies of the New Deal, along with the uncertainties of the future, are throttling economic recovery in the United States. The resolutions were not intended for publication and the President made no mention of them in his press conferences.

Still another hard rap at the New Deal came in the form of a statement by the federal advisory council, composed of leading bankers. It was contained in a set of recommendations for the federal reserve system and severely criticizes the administration's monetary and economic policies, demanding a return to what the council considers sound principles.

MISS GRACE ABBOTT, for years one of the government's most faithful and useful servants, has resigned her position as director of the children's bureau, to the grief of her associates in Washington and the regret of every one who knows about her fine work there. Miss Abbott now becomes professor of public welfare administration in the University of Chicago and editor of the Social Service Review.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON steps out of the picture and the NRA is turned over to Donald R. Richberg and other "left wing" members of the New Deal management. President Roosevelt announced the greater part of the re-organization plan for the national recovery body, naming first the policy making board, with Richberg as its chairman and Secretary Ickes, Secretary Perkins, Harry L. Hopkins and Chester Davis as members. A fifth member was yet to be selected, he to be the chairman of the new administrative board. Five other members of this latter body are S. Clay Williams, head of the Reynolds Tobacco company; Arthur D. White-



Donald Richberg

side, president of Dun & Bradstreet;

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, labor specialist; and Prof. Walton H. Hamilton of Yale. Two ex-officio members are Blackwell Smith, assistant general counsel of NRA, and Leon Henderson, chief of the NRA division of research and planning under Johnson.

The judicial branch of the NRA was still under consideration. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that its duties might be assigned to a special department of the Department of Justice.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES, as head of the federal public works administration, announced an ambitious family housing project for Chicago which, at a cost of \$12,500,000, will abolish a "slum area" of 37 city blocks on the southwest side and replace demolished buildings with small apartment houses for 3,000 families. Condemnation proceedings were started in the Federal court in Chicago, and Mr. Ickes said if the property owners are reasonable in their demands the project will go through speedily. The area to be rehabilitated is inhabited now almost entirely by persons of Italian descent and, far from being a typical "slum," contains numerous neat, well-kept homes and several large apartment houses. The plan of the PWA for its rebuilding is very similar to housing projects in Moscow and Vienna, with the government supplying social and nursery facilities as well as dwellings.

INTERESTING, though not highly important, is the report that comes from Vienna that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, dictator-president of Turkey, may marry one of the four unmarried daughters of King Zog of Albania. Zog is to visit Ankara soon and the engagement may be announced then. Kemal, who is fifty-seven years old, divorced his first wife, Latife Hanoum, in 1925, and is said to have expressed a wish to re-marry.



President Kemal

King Zog's marriageable daughters range in age from twenty-three to twenty-six. The Albanian royal family, like Kemal, is of the Moslem faith.

Rumors of another almost royal marriage come from Paris. The Pariser Tageblatt, German refugee newspaper, says Chancellor Hitler contemplates taking as his bride a German princess, one of the family of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha which is allied to the crowns of half a dozen European countries. It adds that the fuehrer at the same time will assume the title of "duke of the Germans."

SEVEN hundred thousand German peasants gathered at Bueckeburg hill for their national harvest festival celebration and were told by Chancellor Adolf Hitler that their independence as a nation was perfectly safe. Said he: "The latest prophecy is that lack of currency for the purchase of foreign raw material will bring about our collapse. They will never beat us down. Under the worst circumstances they will make us more independent." Reiterating his government's opposition to war, the fuehrer said: "We Nazis regard honor and life as indivisible. We have told the world what is the honest wish of every German—Germany and the German people desire nothing but peace. Nevertheless, they will never relinquish equal rights."

EIGHT per cent boost in wages, amounting to more than \$10,000,000 a year, has been granted their employees by the four big packing concerns of Chicago, Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy, and their example is followed by packing companies in other cities.

The wage increases were granted as a result of negotiations between the companies and their plant labor conference boards. Whether the increases were the full demands of the workers or were compromises was not stated. The plant boards are established at all points at which the companies operate and they are composed of employee representatives, half of whom are chosen by the workers themselves and half by the managements.

MAXIM LITVINOV told the League of Nations assembly that Russia still hopes for the establishment of a permanent peace conference in which the United States is a participant, for the consolidation of peace movements. He asked the league council to obtain a report on whether the world disarmament conference could be resumed with a possibility of success.

F. HAROLD DUBORD, Democratic candidate for the senatorship from Maine who was defeated in the election a month ago by Frederick Hale, the Republican incumbent, has announced his intention of contesting the election, charging practices "tantamount to fraud." In a letter to Governor Brann he charged irregularities in voting, illegal use of absentee ballots and illegal registration of voters.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible  
Institute of Chicago,  
© Western Newspaper Union)

## Lesson for October 14

### THE CHRISTIAN AND HIS BIBLE

LESSON TEXT—Acts 8:26-39.  
GOLDEN TEXT—O how love I thy law! It is my meditation all the day.  
Psalm 119:97

PRIMARY TOPIC—Learning From God's Book.

JUNIOR TOPIC—An Ethiopian Finds Good News in the Bible.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Finding Time for Bible Study.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—How to Study the Bible.

In the conversion of the Ethiopian we not only see the Word of God in relation to the salvation of a sinner, out the Lord's work broadening in its scope.

I. Philip Meeting the Ethiopian (vv. 26-29).

1. Leaving the Lord's work by Divine direction (v. 26). The Lord called Philip away from a great work in Samaria, and specifically directed him to this man, Abrahamicke, he obeyed the divine command, not knowing why he should leave the work in Samaria and go into a desert place. As he journeyed on by faith, he espied the state chariot of the Ethiopian treasurer. The Spirit of God directed him to go near and join himself to the chariot. The tactful question put to the treasurer gained him a seat by the side of this dignified officer. The commission which at first seemed so unpromising was now clear. The way of faith begins in obscurity, but it always ends in the clear light.

2. An officer of state reading the Bible (vv. 27, 28). The Ethiopian had been to Jerusalem to worship. Despite his high official position, he was not ashamed to be a worshiper of God. Following after God should not be considered beneath the dignity of a statesman. Indeed, the world's greatest statesmen have been God-fearing men.

3. A providential meeting in the desert (v. 29). The coming together of these two men was clearly the predetermined way of God. God knew the road which the eunuch would be traveling, and the time of his passing through Gaza.

II. Philip Preaching to the Ethiopian (vv. 30-35).

1. The Ethiopian's employment while journeying (v. 30). His occupation at the time of this meeting was reading the Word of God. At the invitation of the Ethiopian, Philip joined himself to the chariot and found him reading from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. God will eventually show the way of life to the one who searches his Word.

2. The absolute need of an interpreter (v. 31). The Ethiopian was reading one of the clearest testimonies to the Messiah in the Old Testament, yet he was unable to understand it. The Ethiopian, a great statesman, needed an interpreter of the Scriptures. The mind of the natural man is blind to spiritual things, making the work of an evangelist indispensable. Preaching the Word of God will always be necessary. Valuable as is the Bible in the hands of men, the touch and influence of the living man who has experienced the work of God's saving grace in his own heart is needed.

3. Philip's message (vv. 32-35). He began at the Scripture which the Ethiopian was reading, and preached unto him Jesus. This shows us that the person represented in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah as suffering in the stead of others was Jesus Christ instead of Israel. It shows also that the central theme of the preacher's message should be Jesus. He did not preach Jesus as a great teacher, but as a Saviour who had suffered and died instead of the sinner. He preached Jesus as the one who had offered himself as a ransom for many. If there is to be a revival, there must be a return to the preaching of salvation through the shed blood of Jesus Christ.

III. Philip Baptizing the Ethiopian (vv. 36-38).

As a result of Philip's preaching, the eunuch proposed baptism. When Christ is truly preached, men naturally desire to confess him in baptism. Water baptism is clearly included in the program of evangelization. The Ethiopian might have offered many excuses as to why he should neglect this important ordinance, but, like every man who is honest before God, he was willing at any cost to render obedience. It is faith in the finished work of Jesus Christ that saves, but those who have a genuine faith desire to seal it in baptism.

IV. The Ethiopian Rejoicing (v. 39). Having understood the way of salvation, embraced the Saviour, and rendered obedience to the Word of God, he went on his way rejoicing. Confession of Christ always issues in joy.

# Daily Tasks for Wife and Mother

## Few Women Will Look Upon Household Duties as "Monotonous."

"Women are best suited for monotonous jobs."

That heading to a news dispatch sent several of our readers up in arms. "Best suited indeed. What they mean is that women did the monotonous work that was put upon them—as long as they could not help themselves," writes one of the friends whom we heard from before.

The basis for it all was the publication of a report of a British sociologist, that women adapt themselves to monotonous work with greater success than men; that they can best bring themselves to the daily performance of monotonous work without losing their interest in life.

It is true enough that women have for centuries done uncomplainingly the work that was their duty, though it was not always the work they would have chosen. The reference is of course to the monotonous grind of housework, the job of home and children. But it seems to me that that is not all there is to it.

The question is, are household tasks as monotonous to the wife and mother as they seem? Are the routine chores involved always as uninspired and uninspiring as they may seem to one who looks upon them coldly and impersonally?

The setting to rights of the little home, the preparation of the meal the family will enjoy—are these duties trying to a woman of imagination? For my part I should say the more imagination, the less trying they are. Every job, of course, at some time calls, all work has its good and its less pleasant aspects. Duties which in themselves might be pleasurable become a strain when multiplied beyond the capacity of a single person to cope with them.

But if the demands upon her are within reasonable limits, I can very well understand a wife and mother with abundant imagination enjoying the tasks involved in the making of a home and the up-bringing of children. It requires imagination on the part of the observer to feel the joyous thrill in the task of making up a lunch for little Bobby to take to school, to measure the unbounded flights of fancy enjoyed by a mother bent over the apparently monotonous job of making a party dress for her daughter.

Is it that women are suited to monotonous—or that their imagination defeats monotony?

© Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.

### Tomb Centuries Old

What is described as a "beautifully-painted tomb nearly fifty centuries old" has been discovered. The tomb belonged to Tissen, presumably a member of the Council of Ten comprising the executive of the then Egyptian government. The paintings are in colors so fresh that they look nearly new.