

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Startling Victory of Democrats in the Maine Election— Hoover Calls for Big Budget Cuts—Von Papen Triumphs Over Reichstag.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GR^{EAT} rejoicing among the Democrats, and corresponding dismay in the Republican camps. Maine, normally a rock-ribbed Republican state, has gone Democratic, and everyone is quoting the old adage: "As Maine goes, so goes the Nation." Whether or not that is true, this September election certainly gives immense encouragement to the supporters of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nor did the Hoover forces attempt to minimize its importance.

For the first time in 18 years Maine chose a Democrat for governor. He is Louis J. Brann, mayor of Lewiston, whose plurality over Burleigh Martin was nearly 1,400. The Democrats also elected two out of three congressmen, the victors being Edward C. Moran, Jr., Rockland insurance agent who twice ran for governor, and John G. Utterback, an automobile dealer who was once reform mayor of Bangor. Congressman Carroll L. Beedy, Republican, was re-elected in the First district.

Republican National Chairman Everett Sanders sent a reassuring telegram to President Hoover, but the Chief Executive was not to be deceived. His reply wire said:

"The result of the election in Maine imposes need for renewed and stronger effort that the people may fully understand the issues at stake. We have known all along that, owing to the ravages of the world depression, our fight is a hard one; but we have a strong case and a right cause. Our task is to acquaint every man and woman in the country with the facts and issues which confront the nation."

"We are greatly disappointed," admitted Vice President Curtis. "But it will only make us work the harder, and we will carry Maine in November."

Democratic Chairman Farley grinned exultantly as he said he was impatiently awaiting a Republican explanation of the Democratic victory in Maine.

"The Democrats do not concede a single state," he added. "I think it must be admitted by Mr. Hoover's supporters that in this particular commonwealth the Democratic prospects were no better, to put it mildly, than in the least promising (from our point of view) of the so-called doubtful states. Maine was no harder hit by the depression than the rest of the country and had no more reason to resent the evasive policies of the administration."

PR^{IMARIES} were held in various states during the week. In Michigan Gov. Wilber M. Brucker, Republican, easily won re-nomination and Representatives Walcott and Person also were victors. The Democrats named W. A. Comstock for governor. Senators George H. Moses of New Hampshire and Porter Dale of Vermont were re-nominated by the Republicans, as was Senator E. D. Smith by the Democrats of South Carolina. Cole Blaise being rejected. In Louisiana Representative John H. Overton, friend of Senator Huey Long, defeated Senator Broussard who sought re-nomination.

MR. HOOVER poked a stick into a hornet's nest when he made public the report of Attorney General William D. Mitchell on the bonus army and the regrettable incident of its ousting from Washington. Mitchell said his investigators found that most of the B. E. F. members were honest, earnest and law abiding, but that perhaps a quarter of them were criminals, many were radicals, many were arrant fakers, and the worst were among those who were evicted by troops with tear gas and flames. The attorney general defended the manner of eviction and the conduct of the troops used, and the President said: "This report should correct the many misstatements of fact as to this incident with which the country has been flooded."

But many newspapers and individuals, hotly discussing the report, de-

clared it was misleading generally and absolutely false in certain vital parts; and it is a question whether it did not still further alienate a considerable part of the body of war veterans from support of the administration. Of course, it was one of the major topics of talk among the members of the American Legion when they assembled in Portland. Of greater importance to the Legionnaires than this affair was the demand for immediate cash payment of the bonus. The resolution calling for this was adopted by a vote of 1,167 to 109 after a noisy debate. The delegates thus disregarded the warnings of President Hoover and General Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, that the payment would cost the treasury between two and two and one-half billion dollars and impose an intolerable burden on taxpayers.

Other resolutions adopted called for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and immediate modification of the Volstead act, opposed cancellation of foreign war debts and favored adequate national defense. Chicago was selected for the 1933 convention, and Louis A. Johnson of Clarksburg, W. Va., was elected national commander.

HOW the problem of intergovernmental debts may best be solved is the puzzling question that is now being considered by a new organization of business leaders of the nation, seventy-six men prominent in industry, agriculture and labor, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, is the chairman, and the vice chairmen include Henry A. Wallace, farm paper publisher of Des Moines; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; James M. Cox, former governor of Ohio; John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois; E. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, and Louis Tabor, master of the National Grange.

Mr. Sloan's new forum, it is announced, will devote itself to "mobilizing practical opinion" on the international debts question.

THOUGH supported by only one-fifteenth of the reichstag, the government of Chancellor Von Papen of Germany remains in power, for it has the backing of President Von Hindenburg who seems to agree with the chancellor that parliamentary government in the reich is a failure. When the reichstag met Monday Von Papen tried to read the command for its dissolution given him by the president, but Herman Goering, the Nazi president of the parliament, refused to recognize him until after a vote of non-confidence in the government had been moved by a Nazi and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Von Papen walked out, leaving the decree of dissolution on Goering's desk. That gentleman announced it was not valid since the reichstag had already overthrown the cabinet. Later he admitted that both the dissolution and the vote of non-confidence were legal, after being rebuked by the president for his action. Government officials said there would be new elections within sixty days, according to the constitution, but the Deutsches Zeitung, mouthpiece of the government, said: "There will be no new elections—no decision on a date of election is expected in the near future."

PRESIDENT HOOVER started off the week well by calling on the heads of departments and the executives of all other federal activities to cut out all non-essentials from budget requests for the next fiscal year. The President said he had requested Director of the Budget Reop "to make every effort to secure a reduction of at least \$500,000,000 in the estimates of appropriations for the next year from the appropriations made for the current year, and the co-operation of the responsible administrative officers is necessary to

achieve this end. A part of this can be accomplished in reduction of construction, activities which have been so greatly speeded up during the past few years as an aid to employment." From administration sources it was learned the President hoped the total budget reduction might be \$800,000,000.

Just before sending his message to department heads, the President announced that the government would go ahead with that portion of the construction program which the relief act made contingent on the ability of the treasury to raise the necessary money. He said he had instructed the various departments to speed up the program by the amount of slightly less than \$200,000,000.

On Tuesday the War department, to advance the government's employment relief efforts, approved a great construction program that calls for the expenditure of \$41,577,260 on flood control and rivers and harbors projects. The department expects these activities will provide work for 25,000 persons now jobless.

AS WAS forecast a week ago, France rejected the German demand for equality of armaments, though in a conciliatory way, asserting that the other allied nations and also the United States would have to assent to the proposal before it could be granted. Chancellor Von Papen thereupon announced that German delegates would not attend further sessions of the disarmament conference, which reassembled Wednesday.

FROM Riga comes the interesting statement that Josef Stalin, dictator of Soviet Russia, has lost his influence and before long will be replaced as secretary of the Communist party—the only office he holds—by M. I. Kaganovich. This latter man, however, is a devoted disciple of Klem E. Voroshilov, commander of the Soviet armies, so it is taken for granted that Voroshilov will thereafter direct the policies of the Communist party and of the nation.

Stalin's reign, it is said, is being brought to a close because of failure of the five-year plan to industrialize the country, coupled with the growing shortage of food, which is causing workers everywhere to desert the industrial undertakings and return to the villages.

Another reason for the fall of the dictator is said to be Moscow's hope to obtain American recognition by a radical change of internal policy. Voroshilov is anxious to obtain America as an ally against Japan, whose plans, Russians fear, threaten Siberia.

MANCHOUKUO, the "independent" state set up by Japan in Manchuria, is now a full-fledged nation for Japan gave it recognition by signing a protocol Thursday at Changchun, which city was re-named Hsinching, meaning "New Capital." There was great rejoicing in Tokyo and a display of intense resentment in Chinese cities.

CHILE narrowly escaped another revolution during the week. A military clique led by Col. Arturo Benitez, air force commander, served notice on Carlos Davila, the Socialist President and former ambassador to Washington, that unless he resigned the Presidential palace would be bombed or attacked by troops. The clique already had forced the resignation of the cabinet, and the men and planes of the air corps gathered at Santiago ready for action. So Davila gracefully stepped down and out, saying he would leave Chile and probably would seek a job in journalism in some other country.

GATHERED in Sioux City for the purpose of considering the needs of the farmers, governors and other representatives of nine middle western states outlined a proposed federal program for financial aid to farmers. Among other things they suggested tariff revision to protect farm products, "sound" expansion of currency, Reconstruction Finance corporation loans to farmers, a moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures and crop surplus control legislation.

FOR several days it was believed the "Flying Family," made up of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hutchinson, their two small daughters and a crew of four, had perished off the coast of Greenland on their flight by stages to Europe. Their huge amphibian plane was forced down and smashed in the ice, but all of them were found alive and unhurt in an Eskimo settlement and were taken to Angmagssalik by the British trawler Lord Talbot. The projected flight of the Hutchinsons over Greenland and Iceland was not approved by the Danish government, and the taking of the children has been severely criticized.

NEWTON D. BAKER



Newton D. Baker is chairman of the national citizens' committee of welfare and relief mobilization which met in Washington to plan for the winter's relief work.

GOVERNORS ASK U. S. LOANS FOR FARMERS

Strike Leaders Are Satisfied With Program.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Representatives of nine central west states meeting here outlined a proposed federal program for financial aid to farmers. Among other things they proposed tariff revision to protect farm products, "sound" expansion of currency, Reconstruction Finance corporation loans to farmers, a moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures and crop surplus control legislation.

The conference was called as a result of the farmers' holiday strike which assumed its greatest proportions in Iowa and Nebraska. The governors of North and South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, and representatives of the governors of Nebraska, Wyoming, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin attended.

With Farmers' Holiday association strike leaders apparently partially satisfied with recommendations made by the conference, it was evident that there is less enthusiasm among the picketers who had maintained a blockade about Sioux City for a month. There were indications that the blockade might soon be ended and the picketers return to their farm duties.

Mahatma Gandhi Says He Will Starve Self

London.—Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader of India who has been a prisoner in the Yeravda jail for months, has answered Prime Minister MacDonald's solution of the Indian situation by announcing he will starve himself to death.

This decision was revealed with the release of correspondence between the British government and the "holy man." He will consign himself to a slow death beginning at noon on September 20.

He said he has decided on this extreme step in protest against partial separation of "untouchables" from the main Hindu community in MacDonald's allotment of seats for the provincial legislatures as announced last month.

Kills Son of Landlord After Quarrel Over Rent

Detroit, Mich.—As the tragic climax of a quarrel over unpaid rent, Mrs. Ada McCune shot and killed Edward Saharuk, twelve-year-old son of her landlord, the shotgun charge also wounding the slain boy's seventeen-year-old brother, John. Authorities exonerated Mrs. McCune who, they said, had believed her life in danger when the elder brother began firing a toy pistol, loaded with blank cartridges, outside the house.

George Eastman's Estate

Rochester, N. Y.—A gross estate of \$25,561,641, or approximately \$5,000,000 more than the estimates at the time of his death, was left by George Eastman, camera magnate, according to the transfer tax affidavit filed here. Of the total estate, \$8,319,553 was in cash. The net estate amounts to \$21,375,000.

Monarchists Go to Exile

Madrid.—The first group of 55 monarchists implicated in the rebellion against the Spanish republic left Madrid for their African exile. Among them were the duke of Grimaldi and two relatives of former King Alfonso, Francisco de Bourbon, who is the duke of Seville, and Lieut. Alfonso de Bourbon.

"FLYING FAMILY" IS FOUND ALIVE

Hutchinsons Stranded on the Coast of Greenland.

Angmagssalik, Greenland.—Col. George R. Hutchinson and his "flying family" were saved from a death on the barren Greenland coast when they were found alive and well at Ikersak fjord, about 40 miles from here. Their airplane was wrecked.

The steam trawler Lord Talbot, first vessel to receive Hutchinson's S O S signals, rescued the family. The amphibian airplane in which eight persons were flying to Europe was forced down on the open sea at 3:10 p. m. Sunday.

The discovery of the little band huddled ashore at Eker after their airplane had been wrecked probably saved them from starvation or death from cold in an almost deserted region. The privations would have been especially severe on Mrs. Hutchinson and her two daughters, Katherine, eight, and Janet Lee, six.

A flotilla of craft ranging from trawlers to Eskimo canoes had searched the sea for the missing family, while airplanes flew over Denmark strait seeking to spot them.

Aboard the amphibian City of Richmond were Hutchinson, his wife and two daughters and a crew of four; Peter Redpath, navigator; Joseph Ruff, mechanic; Gerald Altisch, radio operator, and Norman Alley, camera man.

The flying family left New York August 23 and flew to St. John, N. B. Hutchinson made the next stages, to Anticosti island, on to Godthaab, Greenland, and to Julianehaab, without incident except for paying a fine of \$150 for landing in Greenland without permission.

The plane was lost south of Angmagssalik after leaving Julianehaab and following the south Greenland coast.

Reichstag Dissolved as It Defeats Von Papen

Berlin.—The sixth reichstag of the German republic—the shortest-lived in the history of the reich—was dissolved during its second sitting before Chancellor Franz von Papen had an opportunity to deliver a word of his announced declaration of policy.

The dissolution, which was not expected by a single deputy when the session was called to order, came about when Ernst Torgler, one of the cleverest of the Communist leaders, upset the parliamentary appeal by proposing that the reichstag vote on a motion to revoke the government's emergency decrees, and on a resolution of non-confidence, before hearing the chancellor.

Refusing Chancellor Von Papen's plea that he be allowed to speak, and ignoring a slip of paper which the chancellor drew from his brief case proclaiming dissolution of the chamber in order to prevent revocation of the decrees, Capt. Hermann Goering, National Socialist president of the reichstag, insisted that the chamber go ahead with a division, which resulted in an unprecedented defeat for the government by 513 votes to 32, with five abstaining.

The government, however, took the view that this division had no validity because the reichstag, it contended, already had been dissolved.

Machado Orders Release of 84 Political Prisoners

Havana, Cuba.—Complying with the demands of Cols. Carlos Mendicutia and Mendez Penate for the unconditional freedom of political prisoners as a basis for future peace negotiations between President Machado's government and its enemies, the president released 84 prisoners. They included professors, students, physicians, lawyers, engineers, and business men. Thirty-two are held in jail as dangerous communists and terrorists.

Capt. J. O. Steward, Iowa Printer and Editor, Dies

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Capt. J. O. Steward, ninety-four, Civil war veteran and widely known printer and editor throughout the state, died at his home here. Captain Steward had held positions here as pension agent, deputy United States commissioner, assistant postmaster and overseer of the poor.

Steamshovel Picks Up Boy; Carries Him to His Death

Valley Stream, L. I.—Caught in the giant maw of a steam shovel, a four-year-old boy was carried through the air over a building excavation here and dumped beneath sand and gravel into a truck. He died an hour later in Nassau hospital, Mineola. He was James Fitzgibbon.



Louis J. Brann



A. P. Sloan, Jr.



K. E. Voroshilov



Von Papen



Atty Gen. Mitchell