

# News Review of Current Events the World Over

### Franklin D. Roosevelt Inaugurated President—Thomas J. Walsh Dies Suddenly—Japan Pushing China Out of Jehol—Turmoil in Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

**T**AKING the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and bowing his head to kiss a three-hundred-year-old Dutch Bible, Franklin Delano Roosevelt became the thirty-second President of the United States. His lips were pressed on the open page where was Paul's admonition to the Corinthians closing: "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Turning then to face the cheering thousands of his fellow citizens, mostly Democrats, Mr. Roosevelt told them briefly why he had faith and hope in his plans for the "new deal" that he had promised the country. The charity that "never faileth" will combine with the trust of the people in their new Chief Executive in the movement upward from the depths.

In his demeanor and words the new President showed how deeply he was affected by the sudden death of the man he had named as his attorney general—Thomas J. Walsh, the veteran senator from Montana.

Though fairly colorful, the inaugural ceremonies were somewhat restricted by Mr. Roosevelt's determination that economy should be practiced. The parade, for instance, was kept down so that it passed the reviewing stand in about two hours. But it was a fine procession, led by General MacArthur, chief of staff, as grand marshal. He acted in that capacity because General Pershing was kept in Arizona by illness.

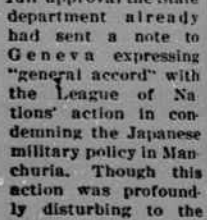
In the evening the inaugural ball, main social event though unofficial, was a gorgeous affair. It was managed by Mrs. John J. Dougherty and the large proceeds were turned over to charity. President Roosevelt was not present, but his wife and daughter Anna graced the occasion.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt drove together from the White House to the Capitol in an open car for the inauguration, and their wives followed in another machine. The first event was the swearing in of John Nance Garner as Vice President, this taking place in the senate chamber. Then everybody went out to the stands in front of the Capitol where Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office. When this was over, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover drove quickly to the Union station and took train for New York.

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S cabinet was invaded by death even before it entered upon its duties. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who had just resigned as senator to become the new attorney general, passed away on an Atlantic Coast line train near Wilson, N. C., as he was on his way from Florida to Washington. His death was sudden and was a great shock to his official associates and his multitude of friends. He was married only a few days before in Havana, Cuba, to Senora Nieves Chaumont de Truffin, a wealthy widow, and she was with him at the time of his demise.

Senator Walsh, who was seventy-three years old, was born in Two Rivers, Wis. When he resigned he was serving his fourth term in the senate, in which body he served his country ably and faithfully. He was considered one of the leading authorities on the Constitution. Walsh was permanent chairman of the Democratic national conventions of 1924 and 1932.

**M**OST immediate of the problems before Secretary of State Cordell Hull is the Sino-Japanese embroglio, which now is really a war. With his full approval the State department already had sent a note to Geneva expressing "general accord" with the League of Nations' action in condemning the Japanese military policy in Manchuria. Though this action was profoundly disturbing to the Tokyo government, Japan went right ahead with its campaign for the conquest of the Chinese province of Jehol. The governor of the province, Tang Yu-lin, mustered all available forces for defense but his troops were steadily driven back by the thoroughly



Tang Yu-lin

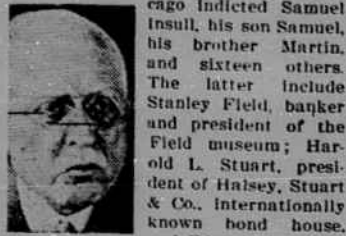
trained and equipped Japanese columns that were advancing on three lines toward the city of Jehol.

Great Britain followed up the action of the League of Nations by declaring an arms embargo against both Japan and China. Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon explaining that his government would under no circumstances be drawn into the conflict and did not favor one against the other. Both China and Japan resented this, though it was apparent to every one that, as Senator Borah said, "to put an arms embargo on China and Japan is to take sides with Japan under the conditions and circumstances that exist." The British openly hoped that the United States would join in the embargo policy, but there is strong opposition to this among the members of congress. Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois voiced this opposition in a speech in the senate, warning the nation that application of an embargo against both China and Japan or against Japan alone might involve us in another disastrous foreign war. He told his colleagues that "Britain already has sold all the arms to both nations they can pay for, and in addition has sold them the machinery with which munitions can be manufactured."

**S**EVERAL days before the inauguration Mr. Roosevelt formally completed his cabinet, the appointments being as given in this column previously. The last names given out were those of Daniel C. Roper as secretary of commerce and Frances Perkins as secretary of labor. Miss Perkins, who in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, is the first woman to be a member of an American cabinet, but Mr. Roosevelt in selecting her was not bidding for feminine political support, according to his friends. He regards her as he would a man, highly capable for the post. Some time ago William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that organization was deeply disappointed by Mr. Roosevelt's selection of Miss Perkins.

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, resigned his seat in the senate. Governor McAllister of Tennessee appointed Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga to succeed Hull. Bachman was formerly justice of the Tennessee Supreme court.

**U**NCLE SAM has been for months investigating the collapse of the Insull public utilities concerns, and finally the federal grand jury in Chicago indicted Samuel Insull, his son Samuel, his brother Martin, and sixteen others. The latter include Stanley Field, banker and president of the Field museum; Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., internationally known bond house, and Edward J. Doyle, president of the Commonwealth Edison company. Mr. Field was a director of the Corporation Securities company, one of the Insull concerns.



Sam Insull

The defendants are charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment is based on alleged "false pretenses, representations and promises" made to prospective investors in the common stock of the Corporation Securities company. The defendants engaged in a nation-wide campaign of selling this stock through Halsey, Stuart & Co., Utility Securities company, Insull, Son & Co., Corporation Syndicate company and others. The indictment charges.

"This indictment is only the beginning," said United States Attorney Dwight H. Green. "I propose to investigate fully all the ramifications of the so-called Insull empire, its creators and sponsors."

**H**IS testimony before the senate committee on banking and currency resulted in the resignation of Charles E. Mitchell as chairman of the board of the National City bank of New York, the world's second largest bank, and the National City company, its subsidiary. He had been sharply criticized for the financial acts he testified to at the hearing.

**P**LANS for recapturing control of congress in 1934 were laid by the executive committee of the Republican national committee at a meeting in

Washington, and Herbert Hoover was told that his party would continue to look to him for leadership in the days to come. As the meeting was held before Mr. Hoover retired from the White House there was no attempt to make anyone else leader or to displace Chairman Everett Sanders. The opponents of these two gentlemen in the national committee, however, may be expected to get into action later.

In a message to the committee Mr. Hoover outlined the fundamental policies which he asserted Republicans as well as Democrats should follow. These included a demand for economy in government and protection for government obligations. He urged the necessity of maintaining sound currencies and sound national credit.

**F**OLLOWING Michigan's bank troubles an epidemic of financial woes broke out in many parts of the country. The state authorities, however, were on the alert and steps to save the banks and their depositors were taken quickly. Bank holidays were declared by the governors of several states of the Middle West, and in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere many banks placed restrictions on withdrawals. Pennsylvania and West Virginia also were affected but the legislatures got busy with remedial measures.

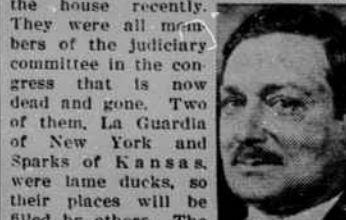


Henry Ford

While Governor Comstock was trying to speed up the Michigan legislature, Henry Ford and his son Edsel came to the rescue of the First National and Guardian National banks of Detroit with a plan to put up \$8,250,000 of their private funds and create two new banks that would take over the two mentioned, enabling their depositors to receive immediately 50 per cent of their deposits. It was expected that New York bankers would grant a loan of \$20,000,000 to the First National and that thereupon it would receive \$54,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation. But the New Yorkers—who never did like Ford—held back and the result was that the plan was delayed in execution and material changes were necessary. The two new banks were given the names of People's National and Manufacturers' National.

**F**IVE representatives were named to prosecute the impeachment of Federal Judge Harold K. Louderback of San Francisco, who was voted by the house recently. They were all members of the judiciary committee in the congress that is now dead and gone. Two of them, La Guardia of New York and Sparks of Kansas, were lame ducks, so their places will be filled by others. The rest are Gordon Browning of Tennessee, Malcolm Tarver of Georgia and H. W. Summers of Texas, all Democrats.

Judge Louderback was impeached for distributing lucrative receiverships and attorneyships in bankruptcy cases under him to friends and political allies. He will be tried by the senate during the special session.



Judge H. K. Louderback

**G**ERMANY moved back to the first page again when some Communists tried to burn down the huge reichstag building in Berlin and did succeed in ruining the main session hall and the glass and gold cupola. One young Dutch Red was arrested and confessed to setting the blaze. The occurrence was seized upon by Chancellor Hitler and his government as an opportunity to destroy the Communist party, and action was swift and drastic. Capt. William Goering, Nazi minister without portfolio and virtual ruler of Prussia, first ordered the arrest of one hundred Red members of the reichstag and suppressed the entire Leftist press. Then, as rumors of a Communist plot to overthrow the government spread, President Von Hindenburg issued a decree annulling all constitutional liberties of private citizens, including free speech and free press, the right of assembly and the secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephone communications.

A government spokesman said that the decree was drafted after police had discovered evidence in the cellars of the Karl Liebknecht house, Communist headquarters in Berlin, and in other raids that the Reds were planning wholesale assassinations of members of Hitler's government, besides intending to kidnap women and children as hostages for political purposes and to poison wells and food.

**P**RESIDENT MACHADO of Cuba, whose regime is threatened by a new outbreak of rebellion, ordered the immediate mobilization of all the armed forces of the republic. The revolutionists were expecting two expeditions from Mexico and Honduras to help them.

## HAROLD L. ICKES



Harold L. Ickes of Chicago, who has been closely associated politically with Senator Hiram Johnson of California, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Roosevelt.

## REICHSTAG BURNED; REDS ARE ACCUSED

### Communist Members Arrested by Government.

Berlin.—Wilhelm Goering, minister without portfolio, ordered the arrest of 100 Communist members of the reichstag a few hours after fire of incendiary origin had swept the reichstag building. Police began making the arrests. Goering also ordered the suspension of the entire Leftist press.

The fire partially destroyed the massive \$6,500,000 building. The flames licked up to the high glass and gold cupola. Sparks rained down on Bismarck's statue and the square of the republic, formerly known as the King's square.

The reichstag's main session hall was gutted by flames. The frame work of the cupola cracked and threatened to collapse. The fire, feeding on the wooden paneling and upholstery of the benches used by ministers, deputies, spectators and diplomats, spread rapidly from twenty different centers. The damage was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Police upon entering the building discovered a man clothed only in trousers crouching in one of the corridors. He was arrested and gave his surname as Van der Luebbe. The prisoner, who is twenty-four years old, said he is a Dutch Communist. He admitted having used his shirt to start the fire.

When the police announced they had discovered absolute proof that the communists were plotting to overthrow the government and to kill leading officials, President Von Hindenburg issued a decree annulling all constitutional liberties of private citizens and virtually putting Germany under martial law.

## Oil in Stove Kills Mother and Children

Flint, Mich.—A mother and four of her five children were burned to death in their small home here when the woman, Mrs. Mildred Hamilton, twenty-one years old, attempted to speed a stove fire with kerosene. The stove exploded. Flames had consumed most of the three-room cottage before firemen extinguished them.

## Gives Up for Slaying of 13 Years Ago

Detroit.—Abraham Coury, forty-six, successful business man, surrendered to the police, who said he admitted shooting his landlord thirteen years ago in an argument over rent payments. Coury is charged with slaying John Lazravich on July 14, 1920.

## Boy Electrocuted by Wet Kite String

Gallup, N. M.—A wet string attached to a kite was believed to have acted as a conductor of electric current that killed Albert Lucero, ten. The lad was flying his kite in a rain-storm when the string fell across a power line.

## Three Killed, 14 Hurt, in Mine Rock Slide

Winnipeg, Man.—Three were killed and fourteen injured by a rock slide in the open pit at the mine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting company at Flin Flon, northern Manitoba.

**Rear-Admiral Stewart Dead**  
South Orange, N. J.—Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, United States navy, retired, died at his home. He was ninety-five.

## STATES ACT FOR RESCUE OF BANKS

### Emergency Legislation Help for Many Institutions.

Chicago.—Banks in Pennsylvania and Ohio opened for business fortified by emergency legislation.

By a resolution passed and signed at midnight, Pennsylvania banks received power to regulate withdrawals with the approval of the state banking secretary. The restrictions, it was provided, will not apply to deposits made after a bank invokes the emergency powers.

Ohio passed two laws giving the superintendent of banks unprecedented powers to control withdrawals and slash red tape in liquidation or reopening of closed banks. The laws provide protection for new depositors. Several banks in the state joined the list restricting withdrawals, bringing the number taking such action in Ohio to more than one hundred.

In some other states, too, moves were made to strengthen the banking situation. In Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., banks restricted withdrawals. The Delaware legislature passed a bill empowering the banking commissioner to suspend or postpone payment of accounts by banks, if he deem it necessary.

Five banks in Covington, Ky., across the river from Cincinnati, decided to limit withdrawals to 5 per cent a month.

In Michigan the bookkeeping task involved in getting the two new Ford-backed banks in Detroit in operation was going ahead with clerks working in shifts around the clock in an effort to segregate the 1,700,000 accounts of the First National and Guardian National that are transferred to the new banks.

Legislation in Maryland remained in committees of the legislatures, Governor Ritchie stating that while speed is desired, he is even more anxious to provide "a measure which represents the best thought of everybody on the subject."

## WASHINGTON BRIEFS

President Hoover accepted the resignation of J. Reuben Clark, ambassador to Mexico.

The senate recently adopted the Black' resolution calling for a senate investigation of ocean and air mail subsidies.

A measure drawn to speed up procedure in the federal courts after convictions have been obtained, was signed by President Hoover.

Impeachment charges filed against Justice F. Dickinson Letts of the District of Columbia Supreme court were ordered dropped by the house judiciary committee.

President Hoover signed a bill authorizing payment of \$30,000 to the Mexican government as reparations for the shooting of Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Gomez by two deputy sheriffs at Ardmore, Okla.

Major Gen. Blanton Winship was designated by President Hoover, after consultation with the incoming administration concerning the situation in Liberia, as special representative of the President to investigate conditions there.

Exhibits from foreign countries to A Century of Progress (Chicago world's fair of 1933) will be admitted duty-free under a bill signed by President Hoover. It stipulates, however, that duty will have to be paid on foreign exhibits sold in this country.

## Brother and Sister Die as Plane Hits Power Line

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—Bryan Sanborn, nineteen, and his sister, Evelyn, seventeen, of Black Mountain, were burned to death here after their airplane, in which they were en route to Black Mountain from Charlotte, struck a power line and crashed as they attempted to make a landing.

## Oldest Senate Page Is Dead in Arizona

Globe, Ariz.—John F. Hechtman, seventy-nine, United States commissioner, who said he was "the oldest living Washington senate page," died here. He often recounted how he had played with "Tad" Lincoln at the White House.

## Hull's Successor Named

Nashville, Tenn.—Nathan L. Bachman of Chattanooga, former justice of the Tennessee Supreme court, will succeed Cordell Hull as United States senator from Tennessee. Gov. Hill McAllister announced the appointment of Bachman to succeed Hull.