

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Recovery Act Blue Eagle Becomes the National Bird—Code Making Continues—President Plans War on Kidnaping and Racketeering.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

BLUE eagles of NRA by the hundred thousand are flying all over the United States; innumerable men and women, jobless for long, are going back to work; shorter hours and higher pay are being installed in factories, shops and offices. American commerce and industry is fast being regimented. President Roosevelt and his whole administration are pushing forward in the recovery campaign determinedly.

Following out the President's program, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, has "drafted" citizens in all the states to lead the great drive. Nine members were appointed on each of 48 state "recovery boards," and seven members were named for service on 26 district "recovery boards" for the recently made codes. The telegraphic notice sent each of the former by General Johnson was:

"President Roosevelt has drafted you as one of the nine members of the state recovery board for the state of . . . as explained in bulletin No. 3 of July 20. He has requested you to volunteer your services without compensation in this great drive for national rehabilitation. As a member of this board your duties will be to get every patriotic American citizen, employer, and consumer to co-operate in this program. Please wire acceptance immediately and you will receive further instructions."

The advisory board for public works is doing its part in the re-employment campaign by dealing out further large sums from the public works fund. Its head, Secretary of Interior Ickes, announced allotments totaling \$118,282,000 for one state and five federal projects. Added to allotments already made, brought the total thus far earmarked out of the three billion three hundred million dollar fund to \$1,058,166,201.

The state project to be financed by the government was beneficiary of the largest allotment. Sixty-three million dollars, Secretary Ickes announced, is allotted for construction of the Grand Coulee dam in the Columbia river basin.

The upper Mississippi 9-foot channel project, already approved by President Roosevelt, was allotted \$11,500,000. This is a federal project to be undertaken under the government's rivers and harbors program.

Another \$22,700,000 of the public works fund was earmarked for the Caspar-Alcova reclamation project in Wyoming, for many years the pet scheme of Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.

The federal forest service was allotted \$15,282,745; the coast and geodetic survey \$2,600,000, and the geologic survey \$2,500,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of the oil, coal, steel and many other industries were busily trying to agree on their codes in Washington. In each there were factions with conflicting ideas, and it was not easy to reconcile them. This was especially true of the oil men. Among them were many advocates of federal regulation of petroleum prices, but they were told by Administrator Johnson that he would not recommend to the President any price fixing until the effect of production control has been determined.

Formation of the coal code was complicated by the riotous strike in the mining zone of southwestern Pennsylvania.

IN BOTH the coal and steel code discussions there was controversy over the open shop versus unions. The steel men took the open shop clause out of their proposed code to facilitate settlement but they declared plainly that they would stand for the present systems of employees' councils in the industry to carry on collective bargaining.

Mr. Johnson said he would not approve any code that does not provide for advisory councils. On the old issue of how collective bargainings should be carried out, the administrator reiterated that N. I. R. A. provides for col-

lective bargaining through employees chosen by the workers.

Robert P. Lamont, former secretary of commerce and now president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which represents 98 per cent of the country's producers of pig iron and steel ingots, was the chief spokesman for the iron and steel industry at the hearings. William Green, president of the A. F. L., challenged various sections of the offered code, especially the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions. Secretary of Labor Perkins, who had been making a tour of the Pennsylvania steel mills, wanted the wage rates altered, especially criticizing the 25 and 27 cents minimum hourly rate set up for the southern and Birmingham districts.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Lamont announced the industry had agreed to raise the minimum pay in those two districts to 30 cents an hour.

Both Green and Miss Perkins urged that the 40 hour week would not bring about sufficient re-employment in the industry.

Defending the proposed code, Mr. Lamont said:

"It is estimated that on the basis of a 60 per cent rate of operations and a 40 hour week, substantially all the 49,738 employees who were not receiving work July 1, 1933, would be given employment. On less than a 40 hour week the industry positively could not operate the mills and meet any demands on them in excess of present production.

"The code establishes a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for common labor in the Pittsburgh, Youngstown, north Ohio, Canton, Massillon, Cleveland, Detroit-Toledo, Chicago and Colorado districts. This rate is only 9 per cent less than the highest base rate paid during the last 11 years, where living costs were above the present level."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, continuing his vacation at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., called into conference there Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley and discussed with him a plan to put all the force of the federal government into a campaign to wipe out the two great evils of kidnaping and racketeering. Professor Moley was then relieved temporarily from his departmental duties and placed at the head of a special survey to determine where and how the federal power can best be used as a weapon against the criminal. He is well fitted for this work, for he is an expert criminologist, was an adviser to the New York crime commissioner and is the author of numerous surveys of crime, notably in Ohio and Missouri.

As for racketeering, both the President and Moley see in the new recovery act the authority, which the federal government has heretofore lacked, to intervene in criminal cases involving business conduct. Until now, unless a criminal act infringed upon some specific federal statute, such as one of the postal laws or the internal revenue act or a law based on interstate commerce, the federal government had no means of jurisdiction. In the past the anti-trust laws have prevented the smaller industries and business units from banding together. Such a condition provided a fertile field for the racketeers, for illegal combinations, and for violence.

The national recovery act, however, provides directly for the abrogation of the anti-trust laws in cases where they interfere with the working of the recovery program. Industry and business are forced into trade agreements. The federal government sanctions and imposes those agreements and any act in violation of such agreements or tending to destroy the effect of the recovery act is made a crime.

Against kidnaping, the President is counting on a super police force modeled in a general way on England's Scotland Yard, the postal regulations, the income tax law, and the recently enacted kidnaping statute.

Recent instances of kidnaping are familiar to all newspaper readers. The "snatchers" have received large sums for the release of their victims in several cases. The relatives of John J. O'Connell, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., paid \$40,000 for his freedom, and the ransom of Charles F. Urschel, millionaire oil operator of Oklahoma City, is said to have been \$200,000.

FOR the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the historic Davis cup. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Auteuil in the challenge round. France had held the cup for six years.

CHESTER S. LORD, who as managing editor of the New York Sun for nearly a quarter of a century was admired and loved by two generations of newspaper men, died at the age of eighty-three years, in his home in Garden City, N. Y. The "Boss," as one of his reporters once wrote, "was never known in all the years of his managing editorship to utter an unkind word to any man on the paper, no matter how humble his station."

RESULTS shown by the civilian conservation corps are deemed so satisfactory by the administration that plans are being made to continue the experiment for another six months. Orders are to be sent out for the re-enlistment of all those who desire to go on with the work.

Enlistment is on a six months basis. The first "hitch" expires in November. There are at present 310,575 men in the corps, including 25,000 former service men. The forestry army is located in 1,438 camps in all parts of the country. The cost to the government is approximately \$20,000,000 a month.

POLITICS and sugar are making the Cuban situation very difficult for the administration in Washington, and for Ambassador Sumner Welles.

Though it was announced that the political situation on the island was clearing up, and though President Machado issued an amnesty proclamation, the troubles there are continuing. The Cuban people are in distress, the school teachers in Havana have been demonstrating because they are not paid, and the veterans of the war of independence undertook to hold a parade to call attention to their inability to collect their pensions. The old soldiers were attacked by police and severely beaten, right under the eyes of Mr. Welles, and it was reported the ambassador would demand that Machado revamp his cabinet and dismiss Gen. Alberto Herrera, the cause of much of the recent disturbance.

The Cuban ambassador in Washington is persistently demanding a larger import quota for Cuban sugar. This and this alone would make the island fairly prosperous and would lead to the subsidence of the political disorders. At present the sugar conference has tentatively set Cuba's sugar exports to the United States at 1,700,000 short tons of raw and only 110,000 tons of refined. Ordinarily United States importation of Cuban refined sugar is about half a million tons.

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG'S arbitrary rule in Louisiana was seriously threatened when District Judge A. C. O'Donnell began an open court investigation into the election of last fall in which Long's gang is alleged to have resorted to fraud in order to win. The judge ordered fifteen election commissioners, arrested on charges of certifying to false returns, brought before him; and he granted permission to District Attorney Stanley to examine ballot boxes in open court. Governor O. K. Allen, a Long henchman, in trying to halt the investigation, had declared New Orleans under martial law, but revoked the order after eight soldiers had been detailed to guard the grand jury. The latter body appeared to be dominated by the Long crowd.

The United States senate committee announced it planned to resume its investigation of Louisiana elections within two months. The Times-Picayune called upon President Roosevelt to take note of "political racketeering" in Louisiana and not to overlook it in his "war on gangsters."

THE apprehension of war between the United States and Japan, entertained by not a few Americans, is apparently felt in Japan also, despite official denials. The army and navy heads of the island empire have just submitted to the finance ministry estimates for the 1934-35 defense expenditures larger than any in previous history and 45 per cent greater than the appropriation for the current year. These estimates included 180,000,000 yen (\$50,400,000) at current exchange rates for new naval construction and 75,000,000 yen (\$21,000,000) for modernization of capital ships.

The navy ministry asked for the fiscal year beginning next April 1 the sum of 680,000,000 yen (\$190,400,000), which is 30 per cent more than the estimates of 1921-22, the largest previous estimates for the sea forces.

The combined Japanese fleet began preparations for maneuvers several hundred miles southeast of Tokio, in which the major problem will be a battle with a hypothetical enemy.

FOR the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the historic Davis cup. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Auteuil in the challenge round. France had held the cup for six years.

FOR the first time since 1912 England's tennis team has possession of the historic Davis cup. The islanders won the trophy by defeating the French players at Auteuil in the challenge round. France had held the cup for six years.

MRS. ELIZABETH BASS



Mrs. Elizabeth Bass of Chicago has reaped the reward of years of good work for the Democratic party. She has been appointed supervisor of narcotics for the Ninth Federal district with headquarters in Chicago.

FEDERAL JOBS OF HUNDREDS SAVED

Dismissals Are Postponed by the President.

Washington.—Hundreds of federal employees were assured they would be kept on the pay roll from fifty days to five months longer, instead of being dropped on August 10.

A Presidential order holding up portions of the Roosevelt reorganization plan was issued through the State department.

Hundreds of other employees in bureaus and agencies not covered by the modifying orders were not certain of their futures. In this group are the shipping board, federal co-ordinating service and those affected by consolidation of the bureaus of immigration and naturalization of the Department of Labor.

Most officials in these agencies considered it probable these jobs likewise would be extended.

Dismissal of employees through consolidation of parks, buildings, reservations, monuments and cemetery under supervision of the national parks service was postponed until September 30.

The majority of several thousand workers involved in this step, many per diem employees, are expected to stay at work after September 30.

Californian Wins the Horseshoe Championship

Chicago.—Theodore Allen of Alhambra, Calif., who had never before pitched in a national title match, won the international horseshoe pitching championship at A Century of Progress.

Allen won 20 games and lost three in the three-day tournament, tying for first place with C. C. Davis, Kansas City, Mo., who has been champion five times. In a pitch-off Allen defeated Davis in two games, the first, 50 to 38, and the second, 50 to 24.

Gives Up After Killing of His Stepdaughter

Long Beach, Calif.—Fred Smith, seventy-one, real estate operator, surrendered to police after his stepdaughter, Lucille Smith, thirty-five, had been shot to death and his wife, Mrs. Louise Lang Smith, fifty-three, probably fatally wounded. Smith said he became angry when they protested a property award he had made to his son, and the shooting followed.

Town Government in Bay State Sent to Jail

Wendell, Mass.—The board of selectmen of Wendell, three in number, entered the Franklin county house of correction to serve three months after Judge Arthur F. Butterworth had imposed sentence.

The three were convicted of having left the names of three residents of the town off the list of voters illegally, thereby depriving them of their voting rights.

His First Novel Wins \$7,500 Harper Prize

New York.—Paul Horgan of Roswell, N. M., librarian of the New Mexico Military Institute, is announced as the winner of the \$7,500 Harper prize novel competition for 1933. The honor was awarded to his first novel to reach publication, "The Fault of Angels," which will be issued August 24. It is a satire on the arts in a provincial American city.

Lester Leland, Rubber Manufacturer, Is Dead

Manchester, Mass.—Lester Leland, nationally known rubber manufacturer and financier, died at his summer estate in West Manchester at the age of sixty-nine.

DRUGGAN CAUSES PRISON SCANDAL

Granted Peculiar Privileges in Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Terry Druggan of Chicago's gangland is causing trouble at Leavenworth federal penitentiary, where he is serving a two year sentence for evading income tax on \$313,080. His latest flaunting of prison customs has brought "summary suspension" to a prison chaplain and two other penitentiary officials.

But while it lasted, Terry was able to visit regularly his Chicago sweetheart, Bernice Van de Houten. He ran his beer business by long distance telephone from the girl's temporary residence in the city of Leavenworth. He had his meals outside the prison. He did sleep within the prison confines, finding a soft bed in a guard's quarters sufficiently comfortable.

Word of the beer baron's life of ease was carried to Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of prisons, in Washington, and he launched a quiet investigation. An assistant director of prisons, J. V. Bennett, was sent to Leavenworth, and after a preliminary investigation, verified the reports.

The three officials confessed their part in permitting Druggan to roam almost freely about the city of Leavenworth, resulting in the suspensions being ordered and a more thorough inquiry being put under way.

The three suspended employees are Chaplain James A. Ordling, Guard Lester M. Wahler and Foreman Auto Mechanic Vernon R. Swearingen.

Director Bates said the trio had admitted making Druggan's stay such a pleasant one. The warden contends, according to the report received by the director, that the liberties accorded the gangster were "without his sanction and contrary to his direction."

Druggan was granted the rank of outside trustee and allowed to drive a prison truck. Once granted this privilege, Druggan arranged with the guard to whom he was assigned, Lester M. Wahler, to "call" at several places in the city of Leavenworth and also to visit a woman friend, the official announcement revealed.

By telephone calls from the young woman's residence, Druggan kept in touch with his brothers, George and Willie, at the Druggan farm in Lake Zurich, Ill., and with the Druggan brewery interests.

Terry was able to discard his prison garb and blossom forth in white silk shirt, flannels, and a soft fedora hat when he went to call upon his sweetheart. In addition to making frequent telephone calls to his mother and brothers, back in Chicago, he had them come to him in the girl's residence on occasions.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS

Henry Wetter of Memphis, Tenn., was appointed adviser to the recovery administration for the cast iron soil pipe industry.

Prof. Stuart A. Rice of the University of Chicago was appointed assistant director of the census by Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper.

Robert Woods Bliss retired as ambassador to Argentina after a diplomatic career of 30 years. He was appointed consul to Venice on August 1, 1903.

Immediate printing of \$10,000,000 in new money in the form of silver certificates on the basis of the 20,000,000 ounces of this metal received from Great Britain on her June 15 war debt installment was ordered by the Treasury department.

James A. Moffett, former vice president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who resigned reportedly at the request of Walter C. Teagle, president of the company, was appointed to the industrial advisory board of the national recovery administration.

Son of Senator Johnson Kills Self by Shooting

Hillsborough, Calif.—Archibald M. Johnson, younger son of Senator Hiram Johnson, committed suicide by shooting at his home here.

Johnson was divorced from his wife at Reno, June 13, and she later married Commander Howard A. Flanagan, U. S. N. In the World war Johnson, a major, was wounded at Chateau Thierry.

Chester S. Lord Dies; Former Sun Editor

Garden City, N. Y.—Chester S. Lord, former managing editor of the New York Sun and chancellor of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, died at his home here.