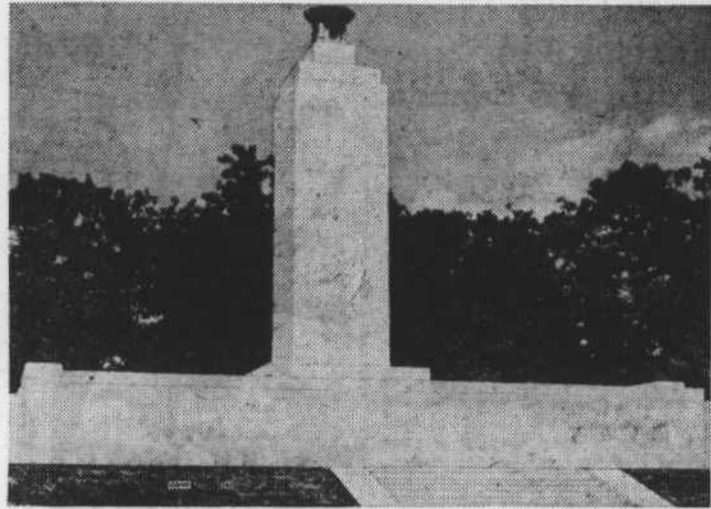


News Review of Current Events

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.

In the bill, which named the TVA and Directors H. A. Morgan and David E. Lillenthal 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 "grat" to corrupt officials in an attempt to curry political favors in the form of benefits from PWA construction.

'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 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 could not be renominated. The senator was planning to run as an

independent. After hearing from McNutt, the governor invited the senator to present his candidacy to the state convention, and Van Nuys accepted in the interests of party harmony.

Corcoran's purge appears to have bogged down elsewhere, too. Senator George of Georgia and Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina seem likely to win renomination. In New York city Tammany decided to support Congressman John J. O'Connor, who led the fight against the reorganization bill, and several other New York members of the lower house whom Corcoran had listed for defeat.

Insists on Reorganization

IN HIS last press conference before starting on his transcontinental and Pacific ocean trip, President Roosevelt revealed that he was still determined to have congress pass a reorganization bill. Seemingly not at all discouraged by the defeat of the measure in the last congress, he said he was confident the next session would realize that the country wants such a law and would enact it. The congressmen who voted to recommit the measure favored at least 90 per cent of the bill, he said, and opposed only 10 per cent of it.

Trial Fare Raise

REVERSING a previous ruling, the interstate commerce commission in a ten-to-one decision authorized eastern railroads to increase basic passenger coach fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile for a trial period of 18 months. Commissioner Claude R. Porter cast the only dissenting vote.

Want to Quit Austria

ARTHUR ROSENBERG, representing the Federation of Austrian Exiles, told a conference of 32 nations at Evian-les-Bains, France, that four and a half million Austrians will flee Nazi rule in their country if a new homeland can be found for them and they are allowed to take a substantial part of their property with them. The conference, officially the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, was instigated by President Roosevelt.

The American delegation was headed by Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel corporation, and he took the lead in the preliminaries for settling the problem of German Jews and other refugees from the Reich. The Americans made it plain, however, that the United States' attitude was one of helpfulness rather than direction. Officials said they were trying to help shape plans, but "we do not intend to be the final judges of whatever may be done." Mr. Taylor was unanimously elected president of the conference.

The Zionist Organization of America closed its forty-first convention in Detroit with an attack on what it termed Nazi violence and brutality toward Jews in Austria and Germany. Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago was elected president.

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.

"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 unbalance 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 fertilized 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.

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.

LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH!

By JOSEPH W. LABINE

Three months ago a spangled crop of circus performers hit the sawdust trail amidst promises of the biggest season since 1929. Today, many of them are hoping to get home without selling the tent.

The circus season has hit rough waters; in some parts it has flopped altogether.

At Scranton, Pa., a few weeks ago, the "Big One," Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey, folded its tent in a sea of mud and headed back to winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla. Strikes, poor attendance and rainy weather was responsible.

This thing wouldn't have happened in the days of old P. T. Barnum or John Ringling, peers of the circus world. But it happened this year, for the first time in 54 seasons; it happened in a profession whose followers traditionally carry their banner through mud, water, starvation and payless paydays. We recall something about that old bromide, "The show must go on!"

Maybe the performers aren't doing their part, but that isn't likely. Maybe the audience is to blame, for the circus has won popular approval more than half a century with the same elephants doing the same tricks and the same clowns turning the same somersaults, year after year.

Time Passes, Customs Change.

These past 20 years have been fraught with change in the entertainment field. "The Perils of Pauline" on the silent screen gave way to talking pictures; chautauqua expired as a popular pastime, because people no longer cared for that kind of culture; the radio came along and made provincial America cosmopolitan.

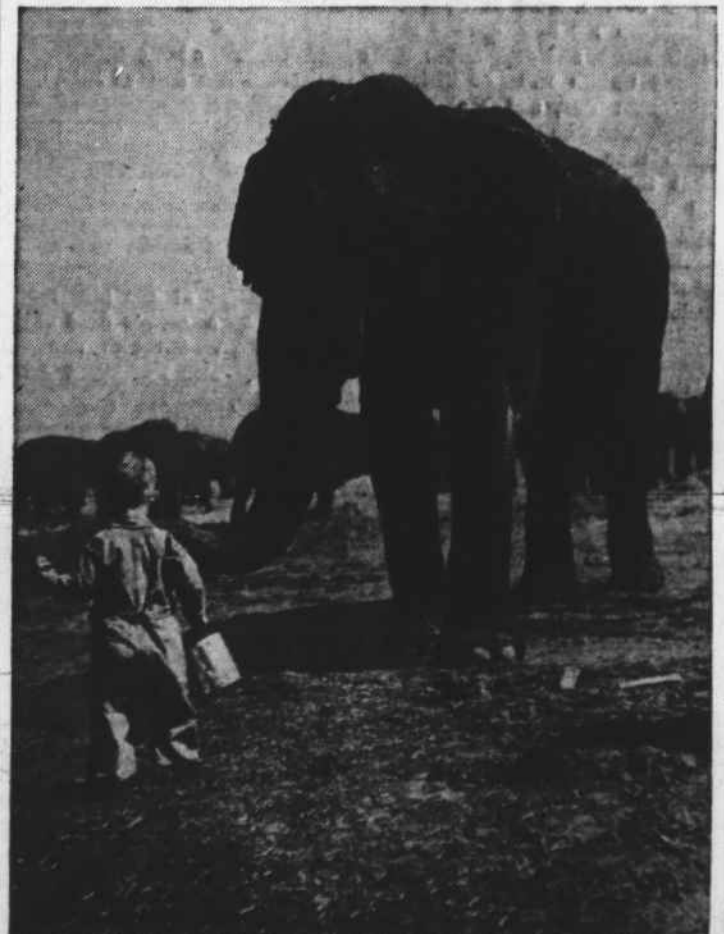
Through it all came the circus, unchanged. Whenever a progressive manager suggested adopting a new technique there was always someone to object, because the circus is one kind of entertainment that thrives on pure sentiment. It's always been a ballyhoo game, a loud-mouthed bag of tricks which everyone knows to be phoney but enjoys for that very reason. It's never been bigger than the man in the checkered suit and derby hat who yells "Right this way!" out of one corner of his mouth, the other corner being preoccupied by a cigar stub.



So maybe the audience is to blame for the Ringling recession. Maybe father's getting tired of sitting on a hard bench year after year, eating indigestible peanuts and watching the elephants. Perhaps America is now revolting against the old-time circus just as it revolted against chautauqua.



THE HARD WAY—It's bad enough to merely stand on a tightwire but Hal Silvers, veteran big top aerialist, chooses to jump through a stick held by his two hands. It's a good constitutional, says Hal.



BIG AND SMALL OF IT—This youngster feeds his "elfunk" friend some peanuts at winter quarters, Ferris, Ind.

Big Blaze Put Down

As Pure Moonshine
BRISTOL, R. I.—An excited citizen called police headquarters. "There's a big fire in the eastern part of the town." Patrolman Bullock rushed out to investigate. A moment later he returned to report that the "big fire" was only the moon entering its last quarter.

SIGHT IS RESTORED BY CLAWS OF CAT

Accident Drains Growth That Blocked Woman's Vision.

BEN HILL, GA.—A pet cat which scratched and bit Mrs. J. G. Barker saved her from total blindness in one eye and from possible death. Socrates, the cat, accidentally performed an operation on her left eyeball and drained a growth which had totally blocked vision in her left eye for nearly two years. A year before a doctor had told Mrs. Barker the eyeball would have to be removed or she would face death from tuberculosis of the eye. She refused.

The cat in a fit of rage scratched his mistress' eye and accomplished what numerous physicians were unable to do. Mrs. Barker now sees perfectly with the eye.

One day while the Barkers were living in Griffin Socrates got out of the house and ran across the street, with Mrs. Barker closely pursuing. She caught him and clasped him in her hands to take him home again.

He Resents Reprimand.

As she walked home Mrs. Barker scolded Socrates, more or less playfully. She shook the cat held in her hands before her face.

Socrates' claws shot out and raked through her scalp and forehead. He bit viciously and his teeth and sharp claws struck Mrs. Barker directly in her blind eye.

Mrs. Barker held on and carried Socrates into the house and then walked five blocks to a doctor's office where the physician took 17 stitches to close the facial wounds.

Socrates was very much in disgrace. Mrs. Barker's husband wanted to kill the cat immediately. But the doctor warned if the cat was killed Mrs. Barker would have to take the Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia. He advised them to keep Socrates locked up to see if the cat was mad. This saved Socrates for the life of ease he now lives.

Now She Can See.

The Griffin doctor dressed Mrs. Barker's blind eye, not knowing the eyeball had been punctured by the cat's teeth or claws. The next day he removed the bandage and opened Mrs. Barker's "sightless" optic to put in medicine.

"I can see," cried Mrs. Barker. "I can see the window." The doctor laughed.

"You just imagine you see it," he said. But she did, because every day when her eye was dressed she could see a little better. At first everything looked pink.

"It was like looking at the world through rose colored glasses sure enough," she said laughingly.

Queen of Canadian Hoboes

Plans to Stick to Road

GANANOQUE, ONT.—Vivacious, blonde, Dorothy Jones, twenty-five-year-old "Queen of Canadian Hoboes," paused here to grant an audience to members of the press in the railroad yards while awaiting Pullman accommodations on a westbound way-freight. "Hoboeing," Dorothy said, "is easier for a lady than for a man. In most places no provisions have been made in the lockup for women transients, and authorities have to put you up at a boarding house or hotel."

Dorothy has been following the open road for nearly two years. Until a short time ago she had a girl traveling with her, but her pal was stymied by love in Medicine Hat and decided to settle down there. Tramps bother her not at all.

"Most of the jungle cats you meet on the road are more gentlemanly than some people I have gone after for handouts," she said.

"Do you think you will ever settle down yourself?"

"No. I've never met the right guy yet, and from the ones I've seen I don't suppose I ever will meet the right one."

Find Stolen Cannon

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.—Civic rejoicing was deeply stirred when Mayor Lem A. Chapin announced that the 300-pound cannon which formerly graced the city park until it was stolen last November had been located. Two boys discovered it in a Rock Creek cave.

But you can't make the old time sawdust-trail followers believe that. If the "Big One" never hits the road again, veteran circus men will always insist that it died because John Ringling North tried to modernize the show this year and thereby destroyed its charm.

That's a fruitless argument because John Ringling North, grandson of "Old John" Ringling, insisted he was only trying to regain a bit of the old Ringling touch by arranging new costuming and hanging for the circus this year.

Under the Smaller Tops.

North is a Yale man and there were mutterings last spring that the circus was going collegiate. Perhaps it was collegiate to import a giant gorilla, "Gargantua the Great," and set him up for exhibition in an air-conditioned cage, enclosed in steel bars and shatter-proof glass. Perhaps other minor innovations were collegiate. But it will be hard for John Ringling North's critics to put their wagging fingers on the exact reason why his circus failed this year.

Maybe it was the entertainment; maybe it was the public; maybe it was the management.

Fortunately the Ringling recession has not made itself felt so acutely among the lesser circuses. Probably it's because these smaller units play largely to non-metropolitan audiences who haven't felt bad business conditions so acutely. Certainly there's no drouth so far as numbers are concerned; the current season boasts six railroad shows (two of them brand new) and 18 to 20 truck shows. Add to that more than 150 carnivals and hundreds of fair and celebration units, and you have a picture of the 1938 circus field.

Tim McCoy of motion picture fame is reviving the days of the 101 Ranch and Buffalo Bill. Clyde Beatty and his cats frolic with the Cole Brothers circus, which has a second show on the road under the name of Robbins Brothers. Then comes Al G. Barnes-Sells-Floto circus and the Hagenbeck-Wallace show. Most of these are railroad shows with 20- to 30-car trains.

This year's experience in the circus industry only goes to prove you should never count chickens before they hatch. Last April the boys in winter quarters said it was going to be a bigger year than 1929, which somebody is forever dragging out of the closet for purposes of comparison.

It's interesting to speculate what will become of the dainty French equestrienne and the almond-eyed maid from Tokyo, the Hindu mystic and the rosy-cheeked English athlete, all of them members of the Ringling circus, all of them temporarily out of a job now that the "Big One" has closed shop for the year.

For old followers of the open road this will be a catastrophe. It will be summer, with no circus tent to move night after night, no blaring midway. Just summer with green grass, birds and free air, a phenomenon many of them have never before seen.

This summer you're apt to find some top-rank circus talent filling out the season with smaller shows, anxious to make a living however they can.

And next fall they'll find the road that leads back to winter quarters and home, or wherever they spend the cold months. Many of them will shake their heads and mutter: "Never again—I'm through."

But next spring they'll be around again and somebody will remember the bromide:

"The show must go on!"
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